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Output N°	WORKSHOP OUTPUT[i]	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Pillar 5	International Scientific Workshops	AFRICA				South East Asia	Indian Ocean	Europe	AMERICA	
								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
1	In the context of face fake news, science mistrust: Use traditional communication media, new tools (podcast and social media), and web official pages with recognized reporters, who are experts to communicate in an "ease language" to the people, simplify the words in such a way that more people can under					1									1	
3	In the context of wildlife samplings procedures: Create a document that synthesizes all the email addresses, focal points, regulations, circuits, specific to each country for the Indian Ocean			1	1								1			
4	In the context of wildlife samplings procedures: create a link between all the institutions/structures that are in charge of issuing permits/authorizations to better understand what is done by whom, why			1	1								1			
5	In the context of wildlife trade: investigate the middlemen's roles and influences (i.e. how much power and influences do they have over the local communities and smallholders) [lack of political engagement for sanctions - corruption]		1			1						1				
6	A part of the project budget is dedicated, from the call for projects, to feedback					1		1	1							
7	A scientific committee need to push for One Health concept for 1) the politicians to have the knowledge that deal with the different diseases and 2) for the ministries to fund for more surveillance programs that are correctly done					1									1	
8	A secretariat is required for One Health activity and separate budget is required for the secretariat in order to engage legislators, policy makers and government					1						1				
9	Academic sectors prioritize research and services on one health approaches					1						1				
10	Activate existing commissions in some countries and then develop at the regional/international level					1					1					
11	Activities to promote the OH approach at school					1						1				
12	Adopt appropriate participatory processes/tools [ethics]					1						1				
13	Advocacy to be done at the ministry level to bring emergence issue at the top of the agenda					1		1								
14	Advocacy with institutions, donors, states, and partners on the issues addressed by PREZODE for sustainable financing.					1		1								
15	Agencies/departments managing human health, animal health, and environmental health need to collaborate to be able to manage issues holistically and apply OH and motivate cross-sectoral project funding.					1									1	
16	Agree on the technique to adopt from the OIE code [samples]				1	1					1					
17	Airlines and project partners sign an agreement to facilitate regional transportation of samples				1								1			
18	All the actors need to identify the data to be produced and shared				1							1				

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19	Allocate financial means for training of local civil servants from the decentralised services of different ministries [Lack of means/knowledge for decentralised service to implement the "top-down" policies]					1				1						
20	An internal and external communication unit must be created within the PREZODE project					1					1					
21	Applied in situ interventions (evidence based) mostly focused on sustainable resource management, effective prevention measures and behavioural change to show how it affects positively the local health of animals, people and environment.		1	1		1				1						
22	Appoint a coordinator to work with the Prime Minister's Office: e.g., a PREZODE National Contact Point in each country (sign of government commitment)					1			1							
23	Approach Bird Life International which integrates the "one health" approach in its strategy, regarding emerging diseases linked to the "Bird" vector					1					1					
24	Approaching health decision makers to talk to them about zoonosis when they are overwhelmed by COVID must be done with a lot of diplomacy					1					1					
25	Assess and communicate on the non-financial benefits of sustainable options					1						1				
26	Available diagnostic tools					1							1			
27	Awareness raising of stakeholders and decision makers on importance of implementing and promoting OH approaches					1						1				
28	Better communication between academic sector and policy makers					1									1	
29	Better identify all aspects of wildlife trades, including processes, stakeholders - e.g. wildlife value chain studies so as to know where to act		1									1				
30	Better training of the scientific community on science communication and how to address community mistrust					1									1	
31	Big data companies create a new, common format/type for data (data sharing)				1							1				
32	Bring a larger panel of people in networks (younger and new people for example)/youth scientists, students, junior officials, community members					1									1	
33	Bring together the different people, institutions/profiles to make a diagnosis of the situation in their countries, to gather a maximum of competence					1					1					
34	Bring together the state services in charge of surveillance and research actors					1					1					
35	Bring up to the same standards in the North and South countries in term of training, monitoring resources, etc.					1					1					

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36	Build capacities, equip actors and develop in situ capacities so that analyses can be done on site when it is impossible to move.					1							1			
37	Build capacity to enable community training by experts on zoonotic disease risks					1						1				
38	Build local actors organization to be represented at the national and regional level					1						1				
39	Build one health and eco health structure/platform for stakeholders interaction					1				1						
40	Canalise more resources of the central level to the local level					1						1				
41	Carry out cost/benefit studies to show to decision makers that controlling a disease costs more than its prevention					1					1					
42	Case studies illustrating HOW such interdisciplinary work can play out					1						1				
43	Co-construction of projects for stakeholders involvement and questions tailored to the field					1			1							
44	Co-design academic training platform					1		1		1						
46	Co-develop integrative Socio-Ecological System Health research frameworks	1				1						1				
47	Collect and publish list and links to existing networks				1	1									1	
48	Collect data at community level to present to policy makers					1						1				
49	Common training and capacity building between Community based workers from animal health and human health sectors [bottom-up]		1	1		1				1						
50	Common training at the regional level to harmonize procedures of wildlife capture for samplings			1	1								1			
51	Common training modules for veterinarians and doctors					1			1		1					
52	Communication strategy to reach communities/stakeholders					1		1								
53	Community based management of conservation areas: Communities need initial investment to develop their institutional capacities and business models to achieve sustainable financial viability		1			1				1						
54	Community based management of conservation areas: communities need supportive policies and legislation		1			1				1						
55	Community based management of conservation areas: communities need Umbrella organizations at national level to represent their interests at national and international level		1			1				1						
56	Community health workers and community health centre contribute to sharing knowledge on viruses emergence and risky practices		1			1		1								

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57	Community-based early detection systems [bottom-up]			1		1				1						
58	Community-based governance and management of buffer zone areas at the fringes of large conservation areas need to be given priority as a model for development, evaluation and engagement in relevant discourse at national and international level					1				1						
59	Compensate monetarily actors to encourage them to report diseases			1		1		1								
60	Complexity environments/production methods/interactions/ecosystems by promoting biodiversity to make ecosystems more resilient		1										1			
61	Connect between NGOs developing surveys and research to obtain data for ministries					1									1	
62	Connect the community surveillance which is not necessarily connected to a 'laboratory' in the information loop			1		1			1							
63	Consider the evaluation and integration indicators needed for proof of concept at the project design stage.					1							1			
64	Consult and take into account local and national stakeholders in the design of projects to avoid duplication					1			1							
67	Coordination of different partners/organisations working with communities to harmonize messaging					1						1				
68	Coordination should be ensured by a representative task force of several ministries and active members who are closer to the field (rather than at the prime ministerial level)					1			1							
69	Create a "PREZODE institute of One Health"					1						1				
70	Create a digest in local languages, that summarizes in layman's terms the scientific findings					1									1	
71	Create a form of narrative that is not data based					1						1				
72	Create a group of experts in OH that will be local researchers that assess the ministries/decision makers -> Organise meetings etc… develop reports publicly available					1									1	
73	Create a health monitoring system that could be generalized in the future on other pathologies that are not zoonosis.	1			1						1					
74	Create a local organization at the national level that comprises persons from different ministries and academic institutions that focus on zoonotic diseases that may have an impact on human and animal health in that country					1									1	
75	Create a multidisciplinary ethics committee that monitors/evaluates projects					1							1			
76	Create a national body/committee that will be responsible for the reflection					1					1					

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								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
77	Create a network of laboratories on a regional scale				1								1			
78	Create a regional body consisting of experts (both government and academia) from health, agriculture and environment to advise government/ministers on emerging diseases that can affect their country/regions, on what needs to be done, contribute on information, help in development of proper plan and the orientation they + may increase surveillance funding				1	1									1	
79	Create a space for information exchange that elevates the profile of the One Health approach at the national level. i.e. National Conference on One Health					1									1	
80	Create a web site gathering information, public communication channel updated regularly for the zoonosis platform zoonosis program					1			1							
82	Create an institutional framework that facilitates exchanges between veterinary and human laboratory managers at all levels.				1	1			1							
83	Create and support surveillance programs/systems : where are the knowledge gaps to create surveillance programmes			1	1						1					
86	Create multidisciplinary/transversal platforms (bacteriology, virology) for quick response				1	1					1					
87	Create OH collaborations governance mechanisms					1					1					
88	Create or strengthen regional OH platforms					1		1								
89	Create places of exchange (virtual or face-to-face) to bring together the social sciences and the biological/medical/ecological sciences - in both ways, involving the "other" disciplines from the beginning of the projects					1							1			
90	Create regional training and certification programs on One Health oriented to Gov, politicians, and other stakeholders					1									1	
91	Create specific network or national program developed by scientists				1	1						1				
92	Create/support local infrastructure/platforms to host long-term interdisciplinary research on OH					1				1						
93	Creation of a national database of research data developed with public resources				1	1									1	
94	Creation of a One Health observatory of emergences at the national level that would give more visibility and make politicians feel more concerned and work together (includes diversified institutes/reference centres, social sciences, diagnostic institutions or diagnostic laboratories, wildlife centres, national parks, veterinarians/veterinarians' centre: all actors involved in emergencies from detection to management)					1			1							
95	Creation of a regional pool of reviewers that involve local and regional expertise					1									1	

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96	Creation of international working groups for data harmonisation				1	1						1				
98	Creation of national laboratories involving researchers and leadership from various institutions and civil society				1										1	
99	Data officials use online dashboards that can accommodate different types of data, from different institutions and are easy to use				1							1				
100	Decision makers need to use a risk management approach in their politics					1									1	
101	Define a register of lexical terms that can be understood by all those involved in surveillance and individualize training and information according to the target groups "breeders, patient associations, doctors, veterinarians					1					1					
102	Define specific One Health local problems (as opposed to generic working groups), e.g. forest conservation					1						1				
103	Design integrated health/environment management systems at small scale levels that could demonstrate the effectiveness of such approaches/systems				1	1				1						
104	Develop a regional entomological surveillance plan to monitor the evolution of the different vectors existing in the countries				1								1			
105	Develop a web site that MAPS different human health / sociological / planetary health / animal dimensions					1						1				
106	develop codes of conduct for local enterprises to fix the communication (pb=Communication inefficient because of the gap between perception of the risk (moderate impact on the individual level and/or risk not identified) and communication messages)					1						1				
107	Develop diagnostic tools	1		1	1				1				1			
108	Develop emergency operating mechanisms to allow samples to be sent on an emergency basis				1								1			
109	Develop health impact assessment (consequences on health and wellbeing) of economic activities	1	1			1						1				
110	Develop High Impact interdisciplinary Health Journal					1						1				
111	Develop material and its use					1							1			
112	Develop on-site diagnosis to deal with the problem of transporting samples			1	1								1			
114	Develop specific communication and sensitization material (with pictures, very simple) and spread it through (when existing) local networks of "community workers" [bottom-up]		1	1		1				1						

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115	Develop supranational organization and mandate [intersect international collaboration]					1						1				
116	Develop tools to detect wildlife pathogens in domestic and human populations			1									1			
117	Develop/improve a cross-scale integrative Framework for health issues					1						1				
118	Development of start-ups to produce for example PCR primers					1					1					
119	Diagnostic of people competences and creation of network/exchange of competence to improve collaboration					1									1	
122	Dissemination of OH planning and evaluation tools developed by the Network for Evaluation of One Health (NEOH) (may need to be simplified).					1						1				
123	Dissemination of the documents related to good applied production (GAP) (pb=Communication inefficient because of the gap between perception of the risk (moderate impact on the individual level and/or risk not identified) and communication messages)					1						1				
124	Document lessons learnt of previous OH initiatives or lack of OH approaches					1						1				
125	Documentaries showing how One Health matters for different people					1						1				
126	Donors include in projects a clause/paragraph on assessing the consideration and consultation of all stakeholders (including communities) potentially impacted by the project and their expectations.					1			1				1			
127	Donors/decision-makers should complete a matrix to assess the extent to which all potential stakeholders (of a "One Health" project) have been consulted and the extent to which their expectations have been integrated into the construction of the submitted project = reference matrix/assessment grid to assess intersectorality/interdisciplinarity					1			1							
128	Drawing inspiration from the best practices of southern countries in terms of prevention		1			1		1								
129	Early training					1						1				
130	Education of science and promotion of research in schools programs					1							1		1	
131	Encourage scientific research	1				1					1					
132	Engage the CBNRM in projects to create partnership with local communities and develop ownership strategies					1				1						

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134	Ensure enough veterinary officers on the ground, informed about the link between human and animal diseases, dispatched to each district to monitor and advise.					1		1								
136	Ensure research capacity development funding programs					1									1	
137	Ensure social guarantees to farmers to encourage them to report outbreaks			1		1						1				
139	Establish local partners institutions in LMICs					1				1						
140	Ethical committees make guidelines in term of ethic in projects			1		1						1				
141	Evaluate more positively researchers that are taking time and money from their project to do outreach activities that make links between stakeholders and enhance communication among them [lack of resources to give feedbacks from research to stakeholders/communities]					1				1						
142	Evaluate policy or regulatory measures for social safeguards. Are they equitable / do they follow the LNOB approach etc.?			1		1						1				
143	Evaluate the health/environmental risk during project development	1	1			1			1							
144	Exchange and work with local community leaders to find suitable paths of action					1						1				
145	Experience sharing (and mean saving) through common regional platform dedicated to create a regular and structured link between Research centres and PM					1				1						
146	Extension programs for local communities from universities					1						1				
147	External partners (NGOs, international organization) make cost-benefit analyses of not sharing versus sharing the data				1	1						1				
148	Field actors must have easy-to-use tools/technologies (e.g. Promed-mail)					1		1								
149	Film screenings/images that present cases of people affected by the targeted zoonosis					1		1								
150	Finance the development of accessible training					1		1								
151	Finance the production of training materials					1		1								
152	Financial help from international NGOs protecting wildlife		1									1				
153	Financial services create funding programs that include matching external funds to local funding opportunities.					1									1	

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154	Financial services use international funds after the definition of national priorities					1									1	
155	Focal points that link different sectors and levels (ministry/region)					1			1							
156	Forum-focus group with breeders, members of the civil society to co-construct with them since the beginning of the projects					1		1								
157	France (ministries, boards of directors of international organizations) can make visible the initiatives, promote the initiative, in particular with all relevant global organizations					1		1								
158	Funding for a project only if it is cross-sectoral					1			1	1						
159	Funds for intersectoral/multidisciplinary baseline data collection					1						1				
160	Giving a space of expression to local actors					1		1								
161	Global fund help bridge existing scales and networks					1			1							
162	Global organization have to push ministers and government to have a global approach					1									1	
163	Governments in LMICs need to invest in One Health solutions in addition to external funding					1				1						
164	Government should give the opportunity to local communities to apply a policy, which would act as a model for the rest of the community					1						1				
165	Government builds bridges between committees in different departments					1							1			
166	Government to organize regular round table/meetings between sectors					1									1	
167	Governments impose fiscal policy models to fund the health sector					1		1								
168	Governments prioritize resources for One Health					1						1				
169	Governments support community leadership					1			1							
170	Governments, politicians and organizations need to promote open data policies				1							1				
171	Guaranty open data policy				1	1						1				
172	Harmonize sample collection/transport procedures				1			1				1	1		1	
173	Harmonize the signing of Material Transfer Agreements between the institutions involved			1	1								1			

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174	Harmonized surveillance protocols				1										1	
175	Have a contact at the Ministry of Research to act as an official intermediary, to support requests to transport companies for the transport of samples.			1	1								1			
176	Have a third-party/neutral organization/laws that could ensure and watch for transparency that the funding and actions are carried out in appropriate manners (as in they are REALLY for the right targets)					1						1				
177	Have communities understood the benefits of participating and contributing to change towards sustainable practices?		1			1						1				
178	Having a structure such as GFTAD but at regional level (as GFOH) : decisions can be made at regional level and implemented at national				1	1									1	
179	Help stakeholders understand their role in surveillance			1		1			1							
180	Hire and train previous hunters (as wildlife patrollers for ex) to talk to hunters		1			1						1				
181	Hire and train staff on scientific and institutional communication					1		1			1					
182	How bottom-up approaches could improve coordination between countries on surveillance				1	1						1				
183	How can data privacy issues be better integrated into data sharing needs?			1	1			1								
184	How can local stakeholders be involved in the decision-making processes around deforestation?		1			1						1				
185	How can local stakeholders be involved in the decision-making processes around emerging disease surveillance?			1		1						1				
186	How can we improve researchers and policymakers' understanding of the one health language and the need for collaboration?					1			1							
187	How changing the education system would lead to a change in the attitudes of leaders/decision makers					1						1				
188	How community health workers could support local communities in need?					1			1							
189	How could bottom-up approaches solve the lack of political commitment to forest protection?		1			1						1				
190	How different stakeholders (researchers, NGO, gov services and local beneficiaries) could co- design the operationalisation of OH/develop the methodologies?					1				1						
191	How do climate and environmental changes affect pathogen diversity?	1							1							

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192	How does co-construction of projects will improve stakeholder's involvement and ensure questions tailored to the field?					1		1								
193	How local and regional NGOs and associations could get involved in the projects in order to adapt the responses to regional and/or local needs and particularities (relay between decision makers and populations)?					1					1					
194	How media could influence donor awareness and decisions?					1		1								
195	How researchers could engage governments bodies on OH in order to adjust polices and way of operations					1				1						
196	How researchers could help implement activities that take into account the wildlife/human conflict if they want to assist and accompany the local population		1			1			1							
197	How social medias could limit miscommunication/fake news?					1									1	
198	How social sciences could improve interactions with local actors in research projects?					1		1								
199	How social scientists could work together with biology researchers on project development?					1							1			
200	How syndicate/association of breeders could allow a simplified communication for researchers, veterinary auxiliaries or local veterinarians					1			1							
201	How the media (rural and community radio, but also scientific media in the countries, national media) could help playing a role in raising awareness on emergence of viruses and risky practices		1			1		1								
202	How to achieve sustainable financial viability of community based management of conservation areas?		1			1				1						
203	How to achieve the reduction of human-wildlife contacts and conflicts scientifically, societally and politically while including local community		1			1				1						
204	How to avoid the stigmatization of small farmers who do not report diseases for fear of economic impacts?			1		1						1				
205	How to better integrate environmental health into the One Health concept		1			1			1							
206	How to better support communities towards alternatives to poaching?		1			1		1	1							
207	How to build bottom-up interventions to limit risk behaviours for exposure to pathogens and their vectors?		1			1		1								

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208	How to build trust/understand fears about data use and jointly identify ways to circumvent/address those fears.			1	1	1						1				
209	How to change the paradigm and prepare for emergences instead of waiting for them to happen.			1	1	1							1			
211	How to collaborate with local communities and NGOs to create convenient incentives for sustainable options?			1		1						1				
212	How to consider the isolation (e.g. no internet) of some communities in community outreach and awareness issues?					1					1					
213	How to convince the funding bodies of the added value of multidisciplinary research?					1									1	
214	how to convince the political class of the importance of zoonosis prevention to ensure a long term commitment (to overcome the problems linked to the political turnover: new actors, who must be convinced again)					1							1			
215	How to deal with risk information overload		1			1									1	
216	How to develop a culture of Health/Biodiversity impact assessment of all economic activities?		1			1						1				
217	How to develop and implement an inter-sectoral surveillance strategy?				1					1						
218	How to develop OH policies and build an OH approach "culture" within institutions?					1				1						
219	How to engage private sector actors (e.g., those who exploit natural resources, i.e., who contribute to ecosystem degradation) in discussions about emergence?		1			1			1							
220	How to engage social sciences/scientists to communicate with policy makers					1							1			
221	How to ensure communication from below in order to understand and integrate local practices in projects?					1			1							
222	How to ensure disciplines diversity in ethics committees? Need interdisciplinary in ethic committees					1									1	
223	How to ensure diversity in research?					1									1	
224	How to ensure financial autonomy of research?					1							1			
225	How to ensure that the benefits of changing practices to sustainable options are distributed equitably or valued in the communities.		1	1		1						1				
226	How to establish links between each discipline and social scientists and support their involvement in the setting up of projects and curricula?					1		1								

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								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
227	How to get researchers to include communities in their research projects					1							1			
228	How to implement bottom-up approaches to improve coordination between countries on surveillance				1	1						1				
229	How to implement participatory approaches (from problem identification to concrete solution) to build a community-based system / framework to define solutions / alternative practices?					1				1						
230	How to implement public-private partnerships in the collection/sending of samples to facilitate data sharing			1	1	1		1								
231	How to improve adherence/empowerment of local populations for sustainability/implication of local agents		1			1						1				
232	How to improve and strengthen ecosystem resilience?		1										1			
233	How to improve farmer training in disease detection/reporting			1								1				
235	How to improve the visibility of research projects in order to get funds?	1				1		1								
236	How to include local stakeholders to bring One health into action?					1				1						
237	How to include more the public investors in the creation of incentives for sustainable options?		1			1						1				
238	How to influence and convince funding agencies to divert funds to particular areas of research?					1									1	
239	How to integrate development actors in the implementation of activities that take into account the wildlife/human conflict		1			1			1							
240	How to make people feel involved in deforestation issues		1			1						1				
241	How to make the benefits of forest protection visible to the community?		1			1						1				
242	How to make the community better understand the impacts of notification?			1		1		1								
243	How to optimize resources between different sectors, e.g. laboratory capacities (public and animal health joint lab)?				1					1						
244	How to optimize resources in different countries (between animal and human sectors for example-)?				1					1						
245	How to overcome the lack of communication from science to civil society					1						1	1		1	
246	How to promote/implement citizen science through the media and social networks?					1					1					

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								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
247	How to raise awareness about integrated/intersectoral/OH approaches through education					1			1			1				
248	How to raise awareness about prevention among field actors					1		1								
249	How to raise awareness about risks behaviour through education?		1			1		1			1	1	1			
250	How to raise awareness about surveillance			1		1					1					
252	How to set up a support adapted to the situation of each type of farmers to encourage disease notification?			1		1		1			1	1				
253	How to support the development of farmland while preserving natural areas?		1										1			
255	Identification of laboratories capable of processing surveillance data			1	1	1							1			
256	Identification of the needs in terms of samplings shipping, to bring them to the airlines			1	1								1			
257	Identify "bridging" researchers who can act as a bridge between the different disciplines					1		1								
259	Identify appropriate stakeholders and leadership for deforestation issues		1			1						1				
260	Identify Community Health Workers (CHWs) who serve as a link between practitioners (doctors, veterinarians) and the population					1		1								
261	Identify on a case by case basis (variable according to the countries, according to the actions, according to the risks?) what are the different mechanisms and locks that allow action and dialogue between science and society?					1		1								
262	Identify priority health problems by region and classify them in order to optimize technical and human resources	1				1					1	1				
263	Identify the objectives of sharing data: Why, what and how to share data between sectors			1	1							1			1	
265	Implement a communication strategy to reach communities and all stakeholders					1			1		1		1		1	
266	Implement a public health platform to train government officials on public health issues					1				1						
267	implement a zoonosis program (e.g. Cameroun) at a ministry level					1			1							
268	Implement at all network levels the inclusion of community stakeholders "nothing about us, without us"					1									1	
269	Implement risk communication strategies adapted to each stakeholders (including communities)?		1			1		1			1				1	
270	Implicating communities for sustainable ways of preserving wildlife (E.G. eco-tourism)		1			1						1				

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								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
271	Impose anticipation and emergences prediction and preparedness into law				1	1							1			
272	Improve and align the 'One Health' approach across departments					1									1	
273	Improve communication to decision makers to sensitize them to OH approaches					1										
274	Improve networking and collaboration between sectors					1					1					
275	Improving employability after interdisciplinary training					1		1	1				1			
277	Include budgets for dialogue stage in projects					1		1								
278	Include non-academics (NGOs, Innovators) in academic training					1		1								
279	Include OH in existing training courses					1		1		1						
280	Include the associations, networking deal with the lack of broad view at the origin of the project.					1									1	
281	Include the population in research or field work as actors					1							1			
282	include the social sciences as early as possible (in the implementation of the research project)					1		1								
283	Increase funding for scientists in low-income countries for research, career development and the establishment of local institutions where they can develop their careers.					1				1						
284	Increase laboratory capacity					1			1							
285	Increasing the scientific capacity outside of the central hub of each country that can develop plans that use the One Health Approach in conjunction with Gov. agencies.					1									1	
286	Inform people on negative impacts of wildlife illegal trade (information, education, communication)		1			1						1				
287	Information group to inform the local population					1		1								
288	Innovate communication tools					1		1				1			1	
289	Innovative solutions to provide feedback on research projects and results to the general public					1		1	1			1	1		1	
290	Innovate in information transmission					1									1	
291	Inspire intersectoral action through non-conventional initiatives, e.g. public outreach and exhibitions					1						1				

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								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
292	install an effective network of actors (scientific, political, educational actors) promoting concrete actions to identify and control zoonotic risk		1		1	1						1				
293	institutional path dedicated to the tech/engineer level					1		1								
294	Institutions should provide match funding to maintain equipment obtained by researchers through projects					1									1	
295	Integrate existing platforms into a common platform to avoid duplication					1		1	1						1	
296	Interdisciplinary science celebration events					1							1			
297	Inter-ministry OH group (as for AMR)					1		1								
298	International agreement for data collection/management				1							1	1		1	
299	international network of CIRAD, IRD, Pasteur must be better known/exploited the health sector; lack of knowledge of the wealth of the network				1	1		1								
300	International organizations (WHO, OIE, FAO, UNEP, WWF...) support the creation of One Health observatories of emergencies through their coordination role				1	1			1							
302	Intersectoral and interdisciplinary co-construction of databases				1	1		1				1				
303	Interventions to limit risk behaviours for exposure to pathogens and their vectors must be built from the bottom up		1			1		1								
304	Introduce "labels" (bio, better welfare etc.) in food/animal products to make them more competitive and with higher price					1						1				
305	Invest in operational research in this area, giving priority to projects designed to work through local government authorities or other organizations for decentralized implementation, such as CBOs					1				1						
306	Investigate the consequences on health of conservation actions (e.g. effect of deratization on infectious agent diversity, of reforestation on vector distribution, green cities)	1	1										1			
307	Investment in communication campaigns and community participation/involvement					1									1	
308	Involve (through partnership AND financial support) field local actors (associations , informal groups, local NGOs) working yet with communities, to make them the ONES to spread messages					1				1						
309	Involve communication professionals to develop workshops especially for local populations					1						1				
310	Involve more Humanities and social sciences researchers in the Biomedical Ethics Committee					1							1			
311	Involve non-researchers to be part of the drivers of the process					1				1						

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312	Involve senators or deputies who are very close to the local communities in the inter-ministerial platform					1			1							
313	Involve social sciences in research projects					1		1								
314	Involve the community in understanding the epidemiological systems					1							1			
315	Involve the local level, as a level where coordination on prevention or risk prevention should take place		1			1			1							
316	Involved key opinion leaders in information campaign					1									1	
317	Involvement of decision makers to support the fight (lobbying; awareness)					1					1					
319	Keep the specialization and disciplinary base to increase skills in interdisciplinary projects					1		1								
320	Key stakeholders (depending on country: Health, agriculture, env. ministries) should stimulate the use of established platforms/mechanisms to develop OH research				1	1				1						
321	Knowing and informing the Nagoya focal points in order to fluidity the authorizations linked to the samplings				1								1			
322	Labelize courses "PREZODE" to enable them to access international funding more easily					1		1								
323	Laboratories pool and coordinate resources (e.g. calibration/maintenance)				1				1							
324	Lack of understanding of CB mechanisms for natural resource management and governance or business models that can render them institutionally viable and effective		1							1						
325	Learn from existing surveillance/early detection systems (eg: FAO)			1	1	1		1								
327	Living labs					1		1								
328	Lobbying and convincing funding bodies to promote transdisciplinary					1									1	
331	Local and professional associations need to organize participatory forums to locate where a conflict can be resolved					1			1							
332	Local associations and groups should be involved with local actors in the projects.					1			1							
334	Local stakeholders participate in community-based surveillance systems to have early detection capacities			1		1				1						

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335	Make an inventory in the country to know the needs in terms of OH to bring out the operational needs - to start with the field and then globalize the actions					1					1					
337	Make workshops/training to know the best communication channels					1						1				
338	Mapping and analysis of the actors involved in the projects upstream of the project					1			1							
339	Marketing campaigns to highlight the importance of local information and communities					1									1	
340	Media creates content targeted at all people from different socio-demographic levels					1				1						
341	Media provide information to the funding bodies and population on the risks of particular diseases					1									1	
342	Ministries enhance dialogue through OH platforms or other innovative channels for data sharing, analysis etc.				1	1				1						
343	Ministries support long-term multidisciplinary One Health/Biodiversity-Health observatories					1						1				
344	Ministry of Health, Environment and Agriculture create a platform to harmonize Veterinary and Human Reference Laboratories				1			1	1							
345	Mobile units with various functions including communication (already tested in pastoralist communities) for local outreach. [Lack of means/knowledge for decentralised service to implement the "top-down" policies]					1				1						
347	Monitoring the involvement of authorities in research projects and the adaptation of tools to all stakeholders					1		1								
348	More funds for research on animal tropical diseases spread in Europe	1				1		1								
349	More intra ministries communication					1									1	
350	More transparency of the data chain/data sharing				1							1				
351	Multidisciplinary teams and project leader experienced in interdisciplinary work for OH implementation					1						1				
352	Multinational organizations (PAHO, WHO) facilitate communication					1									1	
353	Multisectoral policy piloted by the Primacy (Prime minister)					1							1			
355	National vector borne diseases control programs organize entomological training for communities					1							1			
356	Need "passeurs" researchers to sort out effective good practices among all practices		1			1		1								

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357	Need a central service at national and regional level to summarize scientific information (language barrier)					1									1	
358	Need data sharing strategy and charters wrote by/with partners				1	1		1				1				
360	Need for a communication strategy between government and scientists					1									1	
361	Need for anthropological/ethno-socio studies before any program to understand local communities cultures/behaviour/knowledge and beliefs					1						1	1			
362	Need for economic incentives for smallholder farmers to report diseases.			1		1						1				
363	Need for entomologists to work on trapping systems coupled with insect preservation and insect analysis in the lab			1									1			
365	Need for externally funded projects/initiatives = increase responsibility/involvement of government partners					1						1				
366	Need for financing mechanisms on the model of the global fund (airplane tax) = a mandatory percentage applied to all projects and industrial developments in the South					1		1								
368	Need for land use strategy stakeholders to link health and conservation/biodiversity through land use strategies		1			1							1			
369	Need for practical field work in addition to the technical knowledge					1						1				
370	Need for public-private partnerships to develop new field surveillance tools (e.g.: mosquitoes traps)			1	1	1							1			
371	Need for structures responsible for land use planning to be aware of the link between conservation/planning/biodiversity and health and for the land use planning projects for the conservation and maintenance of biodiversity that include health issues + parasite/pathogen biodiversity to be taken into account		1			1							1			
372	Need for systematic feedback on surveillance results to stakeholders involved in projects + general public			1		1		1				1	1			
373	Need more funds from authorities for prevention actions		1			1		1								
374	Need of interdisciplinary & co-design intelligent data platform to improve information sharing/storage/comparative analysis				1	1						1	1			
375	Need OH surveillance programs at national and regional levels				1										1	
376	Need to address and communicate about the impact of pollutants released into the environment on human and animal health	1				1			1							
377	Need to better identify community health needs					1							1			
378	Need to carry out Knowledge Attitude Practice surveys among local communities by humanities and social sciences researchers					1						1				

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								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
379	Need to communicate about success stories : positive output of data sharing					1						1				
380	Need to conduct entomological and parasite surveillance in transition zones (deforestation, but also reforestation) to understand and identify risks	1											1			
381	Need to conduct impact assessments and to establish how to quantify/evaluate the impact of harmful private sector practices		1			1			1							
382	Need to conduct KAP surveys early in surveillance research projects			1		1					1					
383	Need to conduct social surveys to better identify who transmits information / knowledge in the communities					1						1				
384	Need to convince the authorities of the interest of anticipating and communicating on alerts (from the scientific world)					1							1			
385	Need to coordinate between the traditional authorities and the breeders' associations before the transhumance periods, which are sometimes at the origin of agropastoral conflicts.					1			1							
386	Need to create and train community groups (involving traditional healers, CAHWS, rangers, religious leaders, etc.) to address common priority problems					1						1				
387	Need to create governance mechanisms for OH collaborations				1	1					1					
388	Need to demonstrate the economic value of surveillance			1		1		1			1					
389	Need to develop a strategy on how to sort and validate the information from social networks					1					1					
390	Need to develop easy-to-use mobile applications for data/information sharing			1	1	1			1							
391	Need to develop indicators of the benefits of environmental protection to the community so that they are valued and clearly perceived by the community.		1			1						1				
392	Need to develop new practices and new production methods to avoid monocultures		1										1			
393	Need to develop recruitment/evaluation criteria based on inter disciplinarily.					1						1				
394	Need to develop specific calls/funds for interdisciplinary projects					1		1				1	1		1	
395	Need to develop strategies and innovative tools to fight/evaluate fake news					1									1	
396	Need to develop surveillance systems tailored to the locals			1		1						1				
397	Need to formulate bottom-up indicators of OH approaches					1							1			
398	Need to give visibility to the laboratories and get them to network together and know each other				1	1							1			
399	Need to harmonize health system networks and information system				1				1							
400	Need to have environmental charters accepted by private actors		1			1			1							

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401	Need to identify "local actors" with whom to share data			1		1						1				
402	Need to identify all key stakeholders in the inclusion of communities and create a community committee for the implementation of the studies.					1		1								
403	Need to identify and reach out to governments / communities that implemented successfully restrictions to cultural practices					1						1				
404	Need to identify and understand different risks to propose adapted solutions	1				1			1				1			
405	Need to identify existing participatory tools and create new ones and teach them in the university curriculum					1		1	1							
406	Need to identify the "local actors" and the data and information they need			1		1						1				
407	Need to improve zoonosis control and control methods management by grouping zoonosis by agro-ecological zones	1				1			1							
408	Need to include budget for communication and implementation activities in research project to better communicate on the risk to target people					1									1	
409	Need to introduce in school programs the concepts of modalities/transmission, prevention of endemic pathogens or at risk of introduction (animal or human)					1			1		1					
410	Need to involve socio-ecologists and socio-economists to reach the breeders					1					1					
411	Need to involve the community in the projects (research/surveillance) to understand the context/system					1							1			
412	Need to organize communication sessions with local actors throughout the whole projects					1		1								
413	Need to promote transdisciplinary projects via funding support, or other conference and publication					1						1				
414	Need to provide proof of concept for one health approaches	1				1					1					
415	Need to put in place a set of specifications that banks would check before financing projects of private companies that could increase the risk of emergence		1			1			1							
416	Need to raise awareness by social scientists and partners by adapting the messages so that people understand the problems					1					1					
417	Need to rely on the existing health system by strengthening the skills of the medical and nursing profession in prevention		1			1		1								
418	Need to sensitize and involve the persons in charge of the ethics committees at the national level in PREZODE and One Health in order to respect ethical rules					1			1							
419	Need to support income generating activities development for communities living close to wildlife and protected areas		1	1		1				1						

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420	Need to support the development of farmland while preserving natural areas		1										1			
421	Need to take into account the environmental impact on the populations of large projects affecting natural resources (e.g. hydroelectric dams)?	1	1						1							
422	need to train farmers to disease detection/reporting			1		1						1				
423	Need to train local agents to the concepts of integrated approaches					1			1							
424	Need to train private actors in environmental and health protection		1			1			1							
425	Need to train trainers in participatory epidemiology			1		1					1					
426	Need to understand and identify risks by conducting entomological and parasite surveillance in transition zones (deforestation, but also reforestation)	1	1	1									1			
427	Need to understand local communities' comprehensive issues due to culture and socio economic issues through interdisciplinary research conducted by humanities and social sciences researchers.			1		1						1				
428	Need to use geographic/botanical approaches to report habitat fragmentation and disturbance status?	1	1										1			
429	Need to use media to disseminate the consequence and/or benefit of risk awareness		1			1						1				
430	Need to use media/social network to disseminate the consequence and/or benefit of surveillance			1		1					1					
431	Need to use social sciences to involve local communities in projects and overcome mistrust and fear					1		1	1			1	1			
432	Need to use social sciences to socialize the "One Health" approach					1			1							
433	Need to work on systems/models that are able to absorb the new and emerging	1		1							1					
434	networking, workshops, platforms to harmonize diagnostic capacities between laboratories				1	1					1					
435	NGO or regional entity create a network gathering information on research that is done (for example share scientific paper)					1									1	
436	NGOs and government departments understand the need to include funding for preparedness and prevention research in their annual budgets.					1		1								
437	NGOs support the development of new practices and new production methods to avoid monocultures		1			1							1			
438	Obtaining written consent from study participants to help comply with ethical consideration to share data.				1	1						1				
439	Offer arenas for discussion and co-design of possible research initiatives corresponding to local needs or questions [means for outreach]					1				1						

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440	One Health platform					1					1					
441	OH platforms at national levels could be used as regular consultation points to discuss on priority development				1	1				1						
442	OH requires a high level of interagency cooperation and must be supported by government plans with an OH vision.					1									1	
443	OIE create an international platform of collaboration					1						1				
444	One Health platform help building trust in the process and reinforce the local engagement					1				1	1					
445	One Health platform with a website					1			1							
446	Open sources journals without cost, competent reviewers					1						1				
447	Operational actors in the field regularly update on the epidemiological situation of the area	1				1							1			
448	Organise ad-hoc policy dialogues/policy briefs to share evidence-based recommendations					1						1				
449	Organise workshops on risks with journalists		1			1									1	
450	Organization of outreach events to share research					1		1								
451	Organize forums/meetings with deciders and experts in both animal diseases and human diseases					1						1			1	
452	Organize participatory workshops					1									1	
453	Organize stakeholders workshops or forums to get their participation to the solution to the problems					1									1	
454	Participatory approaches to raise awareness of politics on wildlife use impact		1			1						1				
455	Participatory research involving communities					1									1	
456	Partners give their opinion on the feasibility of a One Health emergence observatory					1			1							
457	Peer sharing evidence on OH between OH researchers an non OH researchers and gov. services (horizontal sharing)	1				1				1						
458	Perpetuation of the technical executives, putting them face to face with their responsibilities and their commitment to the population, lobbying by donors and large research or international institutions potentially					1										
459	Pluridisciplinary courses					1						1				
460	Political decisions to mandates national representatives and grant them resources to contribute to (a) national efforts, and (b) coordination of these efforts with other countries' actors : Money would have to be rerooted from another funds					1						1				

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462	Possibly have local experts from the local/indigenous communities to bridge and communicate in two ways (thus minimizing the risk of conflicts and increase chance of peaceful compromise/acceptance in the communities)					1						1				
463	Prepare case studies demonstrating who can be involved how (for interdisciplinary)					1						1				
464	PREZODE (and other One Health big initiative) to stimulate publications of papers in intedisciplinary OH journals					1						1				
465	PREZODE allows to list existing laboratories whose activity is related to PREZODE, to facilitate networking				1	1							1			
466	PREZODE focal point at different administrative levels					1		1								
467	PREZODE secretariat to oversee and document interdisciplinary work					1						1				
468	PREZODE supports consultative tenders, going to the communities, in order to develop projects that are really adapted to the problems and the targeted terrain					1			1							
469	PREZODE supports institutions to set up training in partnership (catalyst function)					1		1								
470	Prime Minister's Office provide a regulatory text to address the problem of intersectoral leadership					1			1							
471	Private foundations and funding agencies provide external funding to enhance the research capabilities of universities					1									1	
472	Private sector funds projects in West Africa					1		1								
473	Production of audio-visual products that allow to communicate what is One Health Communication strategy					1									1	
474	Promote collaborative inter regional OH networks					1									1	
475	Promote interdisciplinary research projects					1									1	
476	Promote research activities focused on social sciences in order to enhance this discipline					1							1			
477	Promote through local media the importance of research					1									1	
478	Promote/innovate for information/data sharing			1	1			1	1		1	1	1			
479	Provide a legal framework for intersectorality					1			1						1	
480	Provide co-learning arena e.g. interdisciplinary R&D project (to create concrete cases stock)					1						1				

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481	Provide funding support for coordination and networking management					1						1				
482	Provide incentives to professionals who communicate on the risks to local population		1			1						1				
484	Provide politics cost-effectiveness evidences of preventing VS controlling/collect-share data			1		1							1		1	
485	Provide proposals for diagnostic protocols based on scientific reflection that describe possible practical actions				1	1		1								
486	Provide specific funds to academics sectors					1						1				
488	Public private partnerships who support collaboration between labs				1	1						1			1	
489	Publish PREZODE white papers / project profiles that highlight trans- and inter-disciplinary perspectives					1						1				
490	Push to include One Health in an agenda for politics					1									1	
491	Put traditional religious authorities / local leaders / village chiefs / community health agents in the front line of information dissemination					1		1		1		1				
492	Radio and television broadcasts with representatives of society and scientists to make politics hear health issues					1							1			
493	Raise awareness and involve local communities in all aspects of control and surveillance					1					1					
494	Raise awareness and train at the highest level on integrated approaches to health					1							1			
496	Recognize and involve the local community in order to understand their needs and their beliefs (before we jump into educate them about their belief and custom)					1						1				
497	Training to strengthen skills and align objectives					1		1								
499	Regular regional One Health conference (with attendance incentives like $50k seed funding for projects and initiatives)					1						1				
500	Regular training of laboratory personnel/technicians on new diagnostic technologies/tools for zoonotic diseases.			1		1			1	1						
501	Regulations from local governments and funding's (external & from states)					1						1				
502	Reinforce experience sharing at regional level (research/policy makers)					1				1						
507	Researchers and politicians need to establish well-founded contingency plans for all known diseases in all regions concerned (culture of anticipation), and the implementation of a contingency plan for an emerging disease should be a reflex for policymakers.			1	1	1							1			
508	Researchers and politics adapt/vulgarize their language to better mobilize stakeholders					1		1	1			1				

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509	Researchers and research funding committees need to better define the role of researcher in EID prevention to the policy makers and communities					1									1	
510	Researchers are trained and train on One Health approaches					1				1						
511	Researchers develop and validate new entomological surveillance tools adapted to the field and usable by the community			1		1							1			
512	Researchers get the social science people to help implementation of inter disciplinary actions (sociology training in managing interdisciplinary committees)					1									1	
513	Researchers identify relevant stakeholders and use participatory approaches to do a systemic analysis of the problem behind the project					1									1	
514	Researchers improve communication between local people and authorities					1		1								
515	Researchers inform local stakeholders of the value of reporting diseases			1		1		1								
516	Researchers involve local stakeholders and communities in the development process of proposals and grants through in situ consultations					1			1							
517	researchers lobby legislators and policy departments: reports/syntheses					1					1					
518	Researchers must communicate on the biodiversity/health link to involve all stakeholders		1			1							1			
519	Researchers must sensitize political decision-makers by demonstrating the validity of the approach, in order to avoid health crises that turn into social crises = involve political decision-makers upstream					1		1					1			
520	Researchers need to communicate the benefits of biodiversity conservation to communities to raise awareness		1			1							1			
521	Researchers need to train to communicate in a proper way to give the context in a proper way to politician ant medias					1						1				
522	Researchers needs to formalize existing networks (e.g. webpage) /increase visibility of existing networks				1	1									1	
523	Researchers organise workshops to address One Health Approach and its operation at national and regional levels					1				1						
524	researchers provide data to policy makers in order to impulse a change					1						1				
525	Researchers rely on what have already been done with the communities (case studies)					1						1				

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526	Researchers set up human cohorts in the general population (local and regional levels) for prevention and anticipation / Set up human biological collections and follow-up on these persons to detect spillovers	1											1			
527	Researchers share co-construction tools with civil society and local authorities					1		1								
528	Researchers to work with NGOs + public sector to integrate research messages into their programs (they do the outreach for society)					1							1			
529	Researchers work with professionals/science journalists to popularize their results					1		1								
530	Researchers, partners, donors and local communities co-construct evaluations of OH approaches and indicators based on what already exists (guides/tools have been developed by AFD and others to evaluate research projects and OH/EcoH approaches)					1							1			
531	Results of researches must be explained to policy makers / Organize regular meetings					1				1						
532	Science communicators Bridges Researcher and media					1						1				
533	Scientist needs to Identify political barriers involved in the lack of communication					1						1				
534	Scientists carry out workshops to exchange on technical aspects					1					1					
535	Scientists need to better inform the general public of the risks associated with illegal wildlife trade and discourage demand.		1			1						1				
536	Scientists need to contact community heads, traditional doctors and NGOs to be sure to include local/cultural aspects in OH projects					1						1				
537	Scientists propose to develop network for disease surveillance and risk identification				1	1						1				
539	Set up a network that starts from the community radios to the national level through the regional representations and a monthly or weekly bulletin for information dissemination					1			1							
540	Set up and animate a network of laboratories as was done in the framework of the response to Covid, but extended to other laboratories besides the capable and approved ones				1				1							
541	Share resources by making surveillance intersectoral				1	1				1						
542	Shared SOP [samplings transport]			1	1								1			
543	Sharing of project data in a repository could be required in case of public funding			1	1	1									1	
544	Showcase PREZODE case studies in journal special issues / sections push journals to open this kind of specific subjects					1						1				
545	Simplified procedures to engage and fund operational partners in applied research projects [to better work together]					1				1						

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546	Situation analysis on the social and anthropological origins of environmental degradation		1			1							1			
547	Social sciences in health research projects					1							1			
548	Specific funding for evaluation of interrelated intervention programs					1									1	
549	Standardized techniques between partner sites to ensure data quality/comparability			1	1								1			
550	Strengthen advocacy with decision-makers					1					1					
551	Strengthen popularisation capacities within research team (in order to facilitate the link between research and local stakeholders, to improve the way to concretely "reach" the communities)					1				1						
553	Strong outreach campaigns to reach the population via social media and other means					1									1	
554	Structured ways (procedures, agreements) for Decision makers to ask research					1				1						
555	Structuring scientific information in an accessible way for political and societal actors					1			1							
556	Supply the labs with diagnostic equipment and consumables					1							1			
557	Support animal health laboratories and networking in the Indian Ocean				1	1							1			
558	Support of NGOs in local development, around protected areas, reorientation of activities of local actors		1			1			1							
559	Support of organizations in creating structure and interface to foster communications					1			1							
560	Support to Producers' organisation to allow them to participate to research work					1				1						
561	Take into account what is already done at the national level by consulting the zoonosis program that already exists and is well implemented				1	1			1							
564	Teach OH/integrated approaches at school					1			1			1				
565	Teach surveillance education					1						1				
566	Term of references for the members of a network to push for giving feedback and share information					1									1	
568	The first minister get the ministers of health and livestock together to force them to harmonize					1			1							
569	The focal points build on existing health system networks and the information system is simply inserted into existing systems					1			1							

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570	The ministries (wildlife, environment, health, livestock and communication) have a zoonosis program and train eco-guards, local authorities, conservationists, populations, religious and traditional leaders in the field = intersectoral training					1		1	1							
572	Time and capacity for translation					1						1				
574	Train local professionals on risks / OH		1			1						1				
575	Train local veterinarians in surveillance			1		1			1							
576	Train researchers to communication/vulgarization					1		1					1			
577	Train teacher-researchers in inter disciplinarily to encourage them to develop courses that contribute to the foundation					1		1				1				
578	Trainers review curricula					1		1								
579	Training local level trainers in OH approaches (eg health services)					1		1								
580	Training to communities on the risk of zoonotic diseases by experts		1			1						1				
581	Translate data, cases & evidences into digestible information and content					1						1				
582	Understand the mechanisms of awareness of the structures responsible for land use planning (e.g. DEAL Reunion) of the link between conservation/land use/biodiversity and health		1			1							1			
583	Understand/describe the expectations of the stakeholders and their constraints, so that the policies implemented meet the expectations/constraints of the stakeholders. But who does this work of understanding the actors?					1					1					
584	Understanding local people's perceptions of disease					1		1								
585	Understanding the benefits of participating in monitoring requires a collective of local actors from several spheres					1					1					
586	Universities create a multi-institutional/transdisciplinary masters and PhD program on OH within countries and among countries ; Universities promote OH aspects in the curricula					1		1	1	1		1	1		1	
587	Universities encourage the creation of SOHIC - Student One Health Interventions Club					1				1						
588	Universities make an assessment of the existing OH trainings					1		1								
589	Universities provide system thinking and discipline ecosystem based course					1						1				
590	Universities take into account the environmental health aspect in trainings in the field of the environment / develop integrative teaching modules on ecosystem health					1			1			1				
591	Universities which have more experience compared to other sectors, initiate OH collaboration/networking					1						1				
592	Update the sample regulations and adapt them to the local level				1								1			

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593	Use and adapt models of emergence of other diseases of the same group	1		1							1					
594	Use and equip the laboratories, help them network, and set up relay laboratories when needed			1	1	1							1			
595	Use community workers, trained in community case definitions based on local culture, to observe and report any new events to the local health office.			1		1		1								
596	Use existing online training materials on One Health as framework for other stakeholders					1						1				
597	Use impact based approach					1		1								
598	Use local authorities to reach local communities					1		1								
599	Use local people in multimedia activities					1									1	
600	Use media to communicate on good practices		1			1		1								
601	Use of icp innovation and communication platform, regular meetings between all types of actors					1			1							
602	Use social media; data statistics (data report) : evidences; persuade the social community to raise politics interest					1						1				
603	Valuation of local (rural) knowledge on biodiversity		1			1							1			
605	Valuing professionals between areas, reducing the closed groups of professionals from each area					1									1	
606	Veterinarians and doctors address and communicate about the impact of pollutants released into the environment on human and animal health		1			1			1							
607	Veterinary laboratories need to harmonize or create a formal joint framework if possible				1				1							
608	What are the components that make having a One Health emergence observatory feasible?					1			1							
609	What are the good practices in terms of prevention of local populations		1			1		1								
610	What are the needs behind data development (why this database, which data, for who to own/use, what benefit/cost?)			1	1							1				
611	What is the role of ministries in convincing people of the value of surveillance			1		1					1					
612	What role could social and human sciences scientists play in supporting inter disciplinarily and bringing together different actors from different disciplines?					1			1						1	

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613	Why is the supply of training inadequate to the skills needed and how can this be readjusted?					1		1								
614	Work with farmers to create awareness & cases			1		1						1				
615	Work with interlocutors at the local community level who can make contact between researchers					1			1							
616	Workshops at decision maker level					1									1	
617	World Organization and Government synthetize bottom up ideas from local actors					1						1				
618	Understand better factors for re-emergence	1												1		
619	Critical points why some infections cross species barriers and others don't	1												1		
620	Capacity of micro-organism to evolve and jump species barriers	1												1		
621	Knowing hot spots of disease emergence	1												1		
622	Understanding the means of pathogen persistence in the environment (arthropod vectors/ reservoir species)	1												1		
623	Identify the balancing factors between the different animal populations (to promote natural balances)	1												1		
624	Better understanding of systemic nature of one health risks	1												1		
625	Need to identify, communicate and prioritize co-benefits for health and nature	1												1		
626	Know critical points that may be affected by interventions for one disease (i.e. create new risk by interventions)	1												1		
627	Capacity to deduce host range, virulence, vector competence from genetic analysis of pathogens (before emergence!)	1												1		
628	Greater understanding of livestock diseases	1												1		
629	Characterizing the transmission loops of zoonosis from human to animals and back to humans	1												1		
630	The risk related with water need to be addressed in relation to aquatic animals	1												1		
631	Characterizing the importance of AMR in the zoonotic burden from livestock	1												1		
632	Studying the impacts of biodiversity conservation strategies on zoonotic risks	1												1		
633	Effects of climate change on wildlife population dynamics	1												1		

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634	Better understand and foster the microbiota health, the added value of funga, etc.	1												1		
635	Risks associated with companion animals	1												1		
636	Shift from forest/rural areas as hot spots toward better consideration of (peri) urban hot spots for infection	1												1		
637	Need for further analysis on the links between human densities and risks of diseases emergences.	1												1		
638	Assessing all kind of AMR	1												1		
639	Antimicrobial resistance transfer and memory in bacterial communities (microbiome, environmental resistome) and potential zoonotic threat	1												1		
640	Agroecology: 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features. However, increases contacts with wildlife?	1												1		
641	Identifying risk associated with alternative species breeding	1												1		
642	Understanding zoonotic risk dynamics with the trend towards more outdoor livestock farming	1												1		
643	Assessing the role of both legal and illegal wildlife trade + understanding trade routes better	1												1		
644	Quantifying influence of human activities on disease ecology	1												1		
645	Understanding zoonotic risk dynamics associated with change in biodiversity together and with other major drivers (climate, urbanization, etc.)	1												1		
646	Characterizing the footprint of European consumption on zoonotic diseases risks	1												1		
647	Integrated strategies to reduce footprint	1												1		
648	Strengthening our understanding of benefits from international cooperation regarding the prevention of zoonotic diseases	1												1		
649	Identifying and prioritizing co-benefits for climate, nature and health	1												1		
650	Designing efficient public policies in the frame of the One Health concept	1												1		
651	Designing innovative science, citizen, policy interfaces	1												1		
652	How to decide when a threat is truly a threat and when to alert international authorities	1												1		
653	Adopting more regular assessment to measure effect of factors compromising food safety and their impact on human health at population level	1												1		

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654	Identify more in depth the links and interactions between the environment and the risk of emergence	1												1		
656	Linking sectoral policies with risk of zoonotic disease emergence	1												1		
657	Developing efficient tools for diagnosis, early detection and surveillance			1										1		
658	Need to find a way to motivate sentinels (farmers, nurses) to inform any new disease for sustainability of the surveillance process			1										1		
659	How to connect domestic/wildlife surveillance system for early reaction in case of emergence			1										1		
660	Sustainable field surveillance enabling timely risk assessment			1										1		
661	Aquaculture should be included in "farmers" users as often aquatic system are overlooked in monitoring and early warning systems despite their high relevance as seen for the Covid crisis			1										1		
662	Determinants of not reporting/sharing information about disease events			1										1		
663	How do we persuade the farmers (particular small scale with no interest in trade) to engage with authorities on surveillance? We need to pull them with us, not push them!			1										1		
664	Developing FAIR and ethical data management throughout the surveillance process			1										1		
665	Deployment, coordination and analyses of networks at the European level to maximize alerts			1										1		
666	How to set up a global monitoring and notification system			1										1		
667	Role and contributions of private sector/industries to surveillance			1										1		
668	Find relevant indicators to integrate ecosystem health in one health surveillance			1										1		
669	How can global surveillance be financed sustainably?			1										1		
670	Field (or community)-based mixed human-animal health surveillance systems			1										1		
671	Articulate all initiatives and surveillance networks (make them easy, accessible and straightforward)			1										1		
672	Integrated surveillance system involving also collectors, traders, transporters... along the value chain (even when local)			1										1		
673	Algorithm & platform incorporating various for early signals for emergency			1										1		
674	Availability of sentinel systems			1										1		

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675	Make better use of sentinel surveillance			1										1		
676	Early warning systems on disease emergence, including molecular data			1										1		
677	Reconnect people to ordinary nature and redevelop vernacular/local practices related to nature			1										1		
678	One Health course in education			1										1		
679	Education and training on One Health			1										1		
681	Communities have better tools to allow them to have less impacting practices on their own environment			1										1		
682	Simple farm-level Biosecurity systems for smallholder farmers			1										1		
683	Capacity building systems to smallholder			1										1		
684	Active participation of stakeholders in early detection of diseases (surveillance)			1										1		
685	Implement science-based risk management at the wildlife-domestic interface, involving local stakeholders			1										1		
686	New skills for farmers to have the capacity to take part of surveillance in their farms			1										1		
687	Developing One Health surveillance - cross sectorial from local to global at EU level			1										1		
688	Better, science-based, surveillance schemes for wildlife			1										1		
689	Coordinated dashboard for global disease surveillance and early detection			1										1		
690	International trade agreements should consist better/clearer animal disease surveillance demands			1										1		
691	Improving health surveillance in wildlife at national and international levels			1										1		
692	Sustainable and robust monitoring strategies that can be adapted to different circumstances			1										1		
693	Surveillance is not globally harmonised (lots of gaps, including in many high risk hotspots)			1										1		
694	Need to make zoonotic surveillance systematic for vet and human health services (templates, survey, etc.)			1										1		
695	Integrate surveillance across One Health spheres			1										1		

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696	Establishment of an international protocol for notifying zoonotic transfers - similar to what was done after Chernobyl for radiological releases			1										1		
698	Harmonization/normalisation about tests for a same efficiency of surveillance through EU OIE and CEN/469			1										1		
699	Harmonised surveillance to avoid duplication			1										1		
700	Equitable access applies also to surveillance data and to access to data by other sectors (OH)			1										1		
701	Encourage innovation in surveillance			1										1		
702	International collaboration for surveillance sharing in animals and humans.			1										1		
703	Early warning system interoperable			1										1		
704	European private sector/food and feed industry should embrace a OH approach in their surveillance / traceability standards			1										1		
705	Aligned disease surveillance across three One Health sectors human-wildlife-env			1										1		
706	Maintain an efficient surveillance system through EU for Animal Health with a stable involvement of all (also MS and other public authorities)			1										1		
707	Make better use of existing surveillance			1										1		
708	Increasing wildlife health surveillance should not lead to more wildlife contacts or more stress on wildlife			1										1		
709	Adapting public policies to outcomes of innovative tools			1										1		
710	Ensuring durability of surveillance policy			1										1		
711	Trade restrictions related to notifications of diseases			1										1		
712	Adapting public policies and subsidies accounting for changes in livestock farming			1										1		
713	Reflect on the following issue: do we need buffer zones around protected areas or are agroecological practices positive?		1											1		
714	Regulation that integrate the evolution of farming mixing biosecurity and sustainability (especially for outdoor farming)		1											1		
715	Need to estimate the efficiency, costs, side-effect... of each biosecurity measure		1											1		
717	Role of wildlife farming		1											1		
718	How can we increase and maintain biodiversity, but limit human contact with wildlife		1											1		

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719	Wildlife trade routes and practices globally		1											1		
720	Find ways of cohabitation between human activities (especially agriculture) and wildlife		1											1		
722	Nature-based solutions for climate and disease emergence reduction		1											1		
724	Working on the values of biodiversity		1											1		
725	Need to know how risk-management politics can be adapted quickly when risk changes		1											1		
726	Understand and assess the impact of control measures (ASF f ex) to the other health risks (Covid, vector-spread, parasites)		1											1		
727	Strategies for knowledge transformation & policies for sustainable use of environmental resources		1											1		
728	How to enhance lab safety protocols		1											1		
730	Going beyond one problem one solution paradigm of current animal health strategies		1											1		
732	Pilot sites or territories that fully implement management based on One Health, prevention of zoonotic emergence		1											1		
733	Reduce the anthropocentric view of wildlife as a threat		1											1		
736	Eradicate HPAI, ASF, TB		1											1		
738	Restoring biodiversity across scales while increasing our capacity to reduce risk of transmission		1											1		
742	Developing integrated/inclusive Animal health regulations in the context of livestock farming evolution		1											1		
743	Ensure a source of protein for all to avoid the need to seek protein in wild ecosystems		1											1		
744	Dependence on wildlife protein of local and indigenous communities and possible alternatives		1											1		
745	Fair, wildlife-friendly, local production and access to global markets		1											1		
746	Environmentally sustainable agriculture		1											1		
747	Sustainable farming practices		1											1		
749	Reduced land use for agriculture, without lower production		1											1		
750	Encouraging sustainable exploitation of landscape.		1											1		

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751	Develop a "3R policy" for responsible farming (akin to animal experimentation in research): Reduction, refinement, and replacement (for the use of resources such as insecticides, water, fertiliser etc.)		1											1		
752	Reduce deforestation		1											1		
753	At least 30% of the land and 30% of the sea should be protected in the EU. Extra 4% for land and 19% for sea areas as compared to today. 10% of EU land and 10% of EU sea – should be strictly protected. Land protection areas should be larger.		1											1		
756	Zero net land take needed to avoid further encroachment of infrastructures and settlements into ecosystems		1											1		
757	There should be economic benefits to produce healthy and safe food in a sustainable environment		1											1		
758	Affect harmful subsidies to nature-positive projects		1											1		
759	Putting a value on ecosystem services and not just productivity of environmental resources (such as paying for not chopping down forest, not ploughing etc.)		1											1		
764	Put value for producers on ecosystem services (biodiversity maintenance/improvement, CO2 reduction, zero pollution)		1											1		
774	Reduce wildlife farming for hunting		1											1		
777	Develop as well as possible farmers' animal health services when they do not exist to strengthen collective management of animal health		1											1		
778	Promoting international cooperation to foster prevention		1											1		
779	World-wide ban of wildlife markets		1											1		
780	EU regulatory framework should sufficiently control potential zoonosis from trade in wildlife		1											1		
782	Change international trade rules for blocking imports in EU of wildlife derived products, products coming from deforestation and other pressures on ecosystems		1											1		
783	Apply a price and cost for biodiversity		1											1		
784	Supporting international surveillance strategy		1											1		
785	Implementing regulation to limit large scale project in forestry's and have industrials compensate for it		1											1		
787	Digital label for low risk of zoonotic emergence		1											1		
788	Shared responsibility and cost-sharing between sectors (e.g. public health benefits from landscape resources)		1											1		

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789	New business models with more cost-sharing, distribution of costs related to risk creation		1											1		
790	The procurement mechanism should also take into account the entire chain of production, where zoonotic risks could be included		1											1		
792	Fund transition toward sustainability		1											1		
793	Zoonotic diseases like Salmonellosis have a substantial burden to public health and healthcare budget. Salmonellosis is a silent disease and mainly regulated in developed markets. But governments in emerging markets must subsidy vaccinations.		1											1		
794	Increase investment in communicable diseases (vs non communication diseases) in public health		1											1		
795	Compensation system for producers who report new cases		1											1		
796	Human wellbeing from interaction with animals and nature may put more pressure on natural systems, and create more interfaces		1											1		
797	Reducing use of wildlife in industries		1											1		
798	Challenge : preserving an appropriate sage habitat for wildlife		1											1		
800	Importance of intact ecosystems for health		1											1		
801	I think a big challenge, regarding environment and economic level maybe, it will be conservation of natural habitat.		1											1		
802	De-incentivise (or prohibit) wildlife extraction and consumption practices which do not benefit local and indigenous communities		1											1		
803	Critical control points in wildlife trade in consumption for risk reduction		1											1		
804	Biodiversity strategy to revise plan against traffic of wild animals dating back 2016. e.g. 28 million specimens imported in France		1											1		
805	Strongly regulate and reduce wildlife farming, and imports of wildlife		1											1		
806	Harmonized wildlife trade and consumption regulation		1											1		
807	A monetary value is assigned to biodiversity management and surveillance, ensuring the ag sector can be reimbursed for possible productivity losses if they shift their focus		1											1		
808	Tackling with the economic, social and policy issues regarding wildlife is needed		1											1		
809	Reducing the use of antibiotics of 50% by 2030		1											1		
810	Access to antibiotics, good stewardship		1											1		

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811	Incentives instead of punishment concerning trade		1											1		
812	Better regulating and controlling wildlife trade		1											1		
813	Wildlife hunting reduction in EU? Would require predator's reintroduction? Typical tensions with herders and pastoralists. Else, damages to crops. Land sparing, i.e. large protected forests far away from ag? Only in mountains/wet areas.		1											1		
814	Including One Health into policies supporting agroecology		1											1		
815	Strengthening One Health European policy of AMR reduction		1											1		
817	Nature conservation policies much strengthened		1											1		
818	Flexibility in SPS rules according to specific hazards		1											1		
820	Need to link satellites imagery on land-use, topography, climate data with geographical spread of human and cases as recorded on the ground				1									1		
821	Establish direct link between outbreaks on the animal side and sharing information with occupational and public health authorities				1									1		
822	Key research results important to reduce risk emergence, is the use of satellite imagery on climate, deforestation, topography to correlate it with spatial spread of human cases for a particular disease				1									1		
823	Evaluate the need of event-based surveillance (allowing to browse pathogens that are circulating) in complement to targeted (risk- based) surveillance				1									1		
826	Develop and use tools and applications (digitalization, big data, AI, etc.) for zoonotic disease emergence risk reduction				1									1		
827	Key research results important to reduce risk emergence, is the use of satellite imagery on climate, deforestation, topography to correlate it with spatial spread of human cases for a particular disease				1									1		
828	Metagenomics approaches for without a priori diagnostic				1									1		
829	AI cannot stand alone without human expertise				1									1		
830	Apply AI and big data to the risk prevention of the emergence of zoonosis				1									1		
831	Ability to use metagenomics for surveillance - preparedness and expertise to react and interpret				1									1		
832	Defining the harmonised sharing of data on genomics and epi				1									1		
833	Emerging pathogens where we have no diagnostic tests - diagnostic tests for emerging pathogens				1									1		

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834	Routine eDNA surveys as for water quality, using the existing national sampling networks				1									1		
835	Develop diagnostic tools, with analysis of phylogenic links between pathogens, and epidemiological investigation				1									1		
837	Use of whole genome sequencing and non targeted surveillance using genomic platforms will improve our pathogen hunting but what do we do with the results? Not everything will be zoonotic or lead to human to human transmission				1									1		
838	GPS real time mapping of potentials hazards				1									1		
841	Research: More cost-effectiveness data on One Health surveillance				1									1		
842	Monitor impact of interventions through subsequent surveillance				1									1		
843	What are the elements to activate actions from alarms triggered by surveillance activities?				1									1		
844	Scientific comparison of different surveillance approaches (strengths, weaknesses, practicability, costs, etc.)				1									1		
845	How to show benefit of One Health surveillance?				1									1		
846	Monitoring animal behaviour to detect subtle changes related to early infectious events				1									1		
847	At sentinel level (field) design, distribute leaflets to describe the samples needed to collect according to various diseases or syndromes (human or health)				1									1		
848	Availability of metadata along with data				1									1		
850	Use of eDNA in aquatic systems, which act as a collector of many hosts and vectors. It proved to be central in predicting Covid emergences				1									1		
851	New technologies for diagnostics are developed and adapted to One Health				1									1		
852	Fast forward AST testing (e.g. Maldi Tof predictions)				1									1		
853	Lack or diversity of diagnostic tests				1									1		
854	Multi-pathogens diagnostic tests (and multivalent vaccines for control)				1									1		
855	Develop technologies to test for pathogens with spill over risk / unknown pathogens, not just known and endemic zoonosis				1									1		
856	Setting up new monitoring tools of pathogens using eDNA approaches				1									1		
857	Early monitoring of potential pathogens in wild and domestic animals; including aquatic animals + in plants, air and soil				1									1		

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858	Share, exchange, pool, reuse, pool method tools related to risk identification				1									1		
859	Socio- ecosystem approaches that integrate the complexity, the interactions, the feedbacks				1									1		
860	acceptance of new technology in diagnostics - rapid tests not lengthy virus isolation or neutralisation assays				1									1		
861	To be able to adapt "quickly" to unforeseen events - to operate international exchange mechanisms and local, regional and national action plans				1									1		
862	Feedback loop between food safety and food production. information flow often one way - from farm to fork not fork to farm				1									1		
863	Harmonization of quality standards of veterinary diagnostic tools				1									1		
864	Reliable point of care diagnostics				1									1		
865	One international (global) standard on the validation of diagnostic tools				1									1		
866	Global standard on the quality of diagnostics				1									1		
867	Reference laboratories in hot spot countries				1									1		
868	Rapid diagnostics				1									1		
869	Diagnostic capacity (including sample collection, transport and analysis)Pen-side diagnostic tests				1									1		
870	New technologies for diagnostics are developed and adapted to One Health				1									1		
871	Develop and improve technologies for NGS field applications				1									1		
872	Use tools such as eDNA on a list of important pathogens to be surveyed on a routine basis				1									1		
873	Rules on real time "compulsory" sharing data between the 3 pillars Human Animal Environment				1									1		
874	Data Sharing Platforms				1									1		
875	Enable data transfer				1									1		
876	Open data and transparent communication				1									1		
877	Harmonised interorganizational digital communications				1									1		
878	Interoperability in real time				1									1		

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879	Improve and share on real time simultaneous mapping of animal (WAHID) and human (WHO) diseases to anticipate links between both and Transboundary Emerging Diseases (TEDs)				1									1		
880	Interoperability of systems				1									1		
881	Real-time diseases reporting (smartphones net for example)				1									1		
883	Capacity to extract functional information about pathogens (host-range, virulence, capacity for vector-borne transmission ...) from sequence data				1									1		
884	Develop and use tools and applications (digitalization, big data, AI, etc.) for zoonotic disease				1									1		
885	Electronic traceability (e.g. block chain or similar) linked to business standards				1									1		
887	Information about GDPR				1									1		
888	Help with GDPR challenges				1									1		
889	Need for harmonization: Data security policies levels are different between sectors, as are the mandates and thematic priorities for surveillance				1									1		
890	Sustainability of disease surveillance				1									1		
891	invest in One Health surveillance				1									1		
892	Better understanding the connections between social communities and risks of pandemics					1								1		
893	How to feedback to field actors the results of surveillance, so that they keep motivated in feeding it					1								1		
894	The role of the small holder and intensive farming - what is perceived as "safer"					1								1		
895	More collaborations - why should countries collaborate? What is there for the country that has a good system in place? What is there for a country that does not yet have a good system in place?					1								1		
896	Understanding of the weight (and how to balance) of the different actors users, citizen, industries etc.					1								1		
897	Approaches that mix technology and participation of populations					1								1		
898	Develop and share practical guidelines for OH approach, and have them implemented					1								1		
899	Analysis of the links between wealth and reduction of EIDs					1								1		

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900	Reflect how best to involve scientists in international negotiations					1								1		
901	partnering between disciplines and population at eye sight as equally important stakeholders					1								1		
902	Include education about sustainable development in schools					1								1		
903	Inclusion of Producers organisations and root-level stakeholders to OH policies implementation					1								1		
904	Inclusion of consumers					1								1		
905	Improve the place of livestock farmers in the debate					1								1		
907	Capacity building for local stakeholders					1								1		
908	Public engagement in decision making for ownership					1								1		
909	Bottom up approach Include farmers at every step of the way					1								1		
912	Understanding and respect for the diversity of lifestyles. Know and take into account the specific knowledge of a region (an ecosystem)					1								1		
914	Mindful of regional needs when implementing policies					1								1		
915	Prove that co-construction is meaningful and more effective than top-down project development					1								1		
916	The transformations that I hope to reach by 2030, would be a better information of the population about the risks regarding the markets of live animals, the trade with wild animals…					1								1		
917	Demonstrate value of surveillance to users and contributors					1								1		
918	Implementation of integrative health approaches by health care workers					1								1		
919	Better understanding and recognition of important role of healthy wildlife for biodiversity and (human) health					1								1		
920	Improve education on wildlife at school					1								1		
921	Have stronger environmental/health assessments before starting a project					1								1		
922	Developing a framework for actor engagement					1								1		
923	Region specific strategies combining One Health, Climate, Biodiversity, Agriculture and Food					1								1		
924	There is global coordination of OH policies, broadly supported and enacted, e.g. by tripartite-plus					1								1		
925	Improved understanding of One Health approach and concept to policy makers and industry partners					1								1		

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926	Limited budgets in one health so who gets the lion's share? Animal health to prevent the disease emerging or human health to deal with the consequences?! Invest in OH					1								1		
927	Breaking silos for financing One health activities					1								1		
928	One Health ministry					1								1		
929	Have health policies tacking the burden of disease and the socioeconomic factors behind infirmity/mental health issues, etc.					1								1		
930	One Health national program breaking silos between ministries					1								1		
931	Learnings from the global South on how to implement One Health (in Europe)					1								1		
932	Lay the groundwork to convince policy-makers to implement a "One Health" approach within all sectors					1								1		
933	Equal global access to prevention/control measures					1								1		
935	Better access to animal health and health services for smallholder farmers in "Southern" contexts					1								1		
936	capacity building of diagnostic infrastructures in low income countries					1								1		
939	Common training of technical services (from human, animal Health, and environment protect					1								1		
942	Vaccine Manufacturing Facilities					1								1		
943	Make Europe understand other regions in order to collaborate for a common goal (with a fair impact)					1								1		
944	Better articulate the different geographical levels (local, regional, national, global)					1								1		
946	Strong, influential Tripartite +					1								1		
947	One health is not only the approximation of health (animal, plant, environmental) but also an "one territory" approach. Health must be treated globally and not just for the purpose of protection for Europe					1								1		
948	Integrated EU and Member States strategies to reduce risks, implying changes in sectoral policies (eg. CAP) and strong support to biodiversity strategy, plus new regulations eg. to reduce wildlife trade and use					1								1		
951	International agreements under the WHO umbrella, International Treaty on Pandemics					1								1		
955	Global community formed to jointly work for a healthy planet					1								1		
956	Integrated One Health networks at EU and Member States scale					1								1		

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957	Human health professionals are co-trained and engage more in zoonosis work and the One Health Approach					1								1		
958	One Health approach and not silos; co-trained					1								1		
959	One Health and Planetary Health integrated					1								1		
960	Better interaction and exchange between different sectors					1								1		
962	Accepted and codesign public health strategies to prevent spillover					1								1		
963	Challenge is to have practical means to transform research work and integrated policies in changes IN THE FIELD with local actors => capacity building for field actors.					1								1		
964	Ensure that stakeholders of animal health, human health, plant health and regional health sectors talk to each other and understand each other !!					1								1		
965	Conserve biodiversity without altering the health and well-being of indigenous peoples and local communities					1								1		
967	Bottom-up movement to contribute to One Health / planetary health					1								1		
968	Support cooperation and collaboration with all groups, incl. private partners, NGO, the general public					1								1		
969	Transparency in decision making					1								1		
970	the regulatory approach to involve non legislative measures but involve participatory engagement of interested/affected parties					1								1		
972	Involve public in the transformation and make consumers as well as producers accountable					1								1		
973	Facilitate communication between different cultures and values.					1								1		
975	Societal knowledge and understanding, and (accepted) responsibility of mitigating zoonotic risks					1								1		
976	Better awareness in society and with policy & decision makers of zoonotic risks, and their role in managing it					1								1		
978	Better science communication on One Health for the general public					1								1		
979	Guarantee the right information in terms of health protection (vaccination ...) work on cultural and religious resistance, fake news ...					1								1		
980	Communication platforms providing evidence and true information					1								1		
981	Better knowledge and understanding of the public and policy makers of the differences between endemic and emerging zoonosis					1								1		

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982	Awareness of consumers of the risk emergence					1								1		
983	Campaigns to inform users of consequences of their choices (animal product consumption)					1								1		
984	Ensuring research impacts practice and policy					1								1		
985	Better awareness in society and with policy & decision makers of zoonotic risks, and their role in managing it					1								1		
986	Evidence-based decision making					1								1		
987	Science to policy is efficient					1								1		
988	Need to separate politics and science - Declaration of a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) should be purely based on scientific criteria without interference from politics					1								1		
989	Strong interface between science and policies though separated					1								1		
990	Politics need to not interfere with science but should integrate science in decision					1								1		
991	Have science-based "hard" and "soft" law regarding the health-environment issues					1								1		
992	Have science-based policies and be more effective as scientists to share our knowledge with policy-makers					1								1		
993	Strong science-policy interface. Politicians to have basic understanding of science					1								1		
994	Better knowledge and understanding of the public and policy makers of the differences between endemic and emerging zoonosis					1								1		
995	Nothing will have changed unless we are supported by politics. #realism					1								1		
996	Not only scientific knowledge also politics is important to take measures					1								1		
997	Have the government structure to evolve to work on common vision to reach the challenges we are facing regarding food, health, energy and inequality (finance)					1								1		
998	Politicians are well informed about One Health					1								1		
999	Need a change in culture in science - to move away from competition (usually around institutions) and towards collaboration and sharing across research groups ? Perhaps funding bodies can force this collaboration?		1													1

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1000	Leverage existing networks and expertise to build closer collaborations		1													1
1001	Open communication		1													1
1003	Coordination of efforts from community of researchers and stakeholders to move from knowledge to action? tool to mitigate response and control zoonotic diseases		1													1
1004	Culture of collaboration that does not depend on political fluctuation but rather puts the people at risk at the centre of decision.		1													1
1005	Collaborations between researchers and decision-makers need to be by-directional.		1													1
1006	Communicating research to policymakers		1													1
1007	Community outreach and ensuring that locals benefit from the research that is done in their communities					1										1
1008	To efficiently remove duplication of effort among so many programs	1														1
1010	Central database where researchers can search for projects based on location and pathogen to understand/identify possible collaborations/sample sharing/data sharing/field effort coordination-collaboration				1											1
1012	Standardization and validation of reagents			1												1
1013	Production and availability of reagents that are not commercially produced			1												1
1014	Accessing critical samples: especially samples for isolation of infectious pathogens; hurdles created by negotiating MTAs and shipping of those samples - It's great that we all nearly know each other, this means there aren't enough of us! In particular, there is a huge shortage of vets in sub-Saharan Africa and no recorded vets (by FAO) in China or Russia.			1												1
1015	Need much more capacity in ecology in places where spillover is likely. We need detailed studies of the ecology of reservoir hosts. In many parts of the world, there are no ecologists studying reservoir hosts. No ecologist working on reservoir hosts	1														1
1017	Bring environment health, ecology, biodiversity, and conservation - important to French researchers - at the centre of the conversation. The often forgotten leg of the One-Health triad.	1														1
1018	The One Health approach is often incredibly anthropocentric instead of being a truly One Health ecocentric approach. How we can work together to shift that. Raina's work w/ecological countermeasures is a great example		1													1
1019	Given the fact that there's an over-representation of human centered vs. ecosystem or animal/wildlife centered researchers, the One Health approach is often incredibly anthropocentric instead of being a truly One Health ecocentric approach.		1													1

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								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
1021	How sharing the data at a global scale?				1											1
1022	Standardization and interoperability of different data streams				1											1
1023	(1)Assembling a global Virome database. Georeferenced and accessible to all. (2) A global serology database. (3) Massive capacity building.				1											1
1024	Need for more room and opportunities to share what people are doing: communication& exchange		1													1
1025	How to promote global collaboration? PREZODE Innovation & unusual approach by putting people together					1										1
1026	Gap assessment, PREZODE facilitates thinking beyond the norm: how to do work differently. Promoting Exchange ideas & innovation					1										1
1027	promotes change in paradigm - doing things differently and thinking differently - bringing in more different group of people around the table		1													1
1028	Science is important answering questions but real world application is important: actionable science & recommendations		1													1
1029	Take the time to have co-construction approach in order to have efficient impact. Quick science is usually conservative science. Innovation needs to be cultured but it will not be wasted time.		1													1
1030	Science needs to continue to move forward and discover but public opinion and lawmakers needs to be transformed in their thinking. We have enough knowledge to turn things around. Economic advancement largely makes these remedies unpalatable to govern		1													1
1031	Juxtaposition of science and politics that has frozen us into inaction and even some reversions. Promotion of dialog between science & policies. Facilitate the operationality of science in action		1													1
1032	Importance of politics to move forward: engage policy makers		1													1
1033	Context is everything. We are dealing with complex, dynamic socio-ecological systems. What works in one place may not in another. The ecological and social context must be considered under an adaptive management framework.		1													1
1034	Measure and evaluate the impact Unconventional timeframe>>> changing the mind of donors PREZODE to build the foundations and capacities to support those long term changes		1													1
1035	International collaborative research funding	1														1
1036	Need for a program similar to B&M Gates "Neglected Tropical Disease, or Malaria program Funding and annual meetings		1													1
1037	Share modelling questions / issues that may require new approaches (thereby engaging math or stats modellers)		1													1
1038	Organisation of research data at the global scale				1											1

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1039	Figure out ways to maximize sampling efforts			1												1
1040	International research data repository and online platform to access projects descriptions, PI profiles and data				1											1
1041	Central repository for samples			1												1
1043	Understand mechanisms that structure discussion in a multisectorial framework	1														1
1044	Training opportunities for early career one health professionals, open access virtual workshops, etc.		1													1
1045	Creating/increase new networks around Francophiles institutions		1													1
1046	Community of practices - smaller groups, more informal discussions and in person		1													1
1047	Follow-up meetings with specific focus on some of the directions identified here will be really helpful		1													1
1048	Towards building partnerships, and keeping the conversation going		1													1
1049	Need more interaction and meeting to build this partnership and relationship					1										1
1050	Analysing the evolutionary underpinnings of host shifts that are involved in zoonotic disease spillover and the adaptation of emerging pathogens to new host species	1					1									
1051	As world economies recover from COVID-19, sufficient resources should be redirected towards health adaptation to build resilience to the increasing health threats of climate change		1				1									
1052	Better understanding of the consequences of forest extreme events (storm, fire) on reservoirs occurrence, evolution, dynamics (+community composition) and vector-host interaction	1					1									
1053	Decision-making authority to commit financial and human resources					1	1									
1054	Develop and use AI techniques to suggest novel potential vectors and hosts (based on known relationships) for a particular pathogen or to identify less likely hosts/vectors (arguably just as useful for prioritizing actions to mitigate risk)	1	1				1									
1055	Development of tool to record, centralise and share data regarding health (environmental, animal, human), local to central users (link with integrated surveillance				1		1									
1056	how does evolution in reservoir species versus spillover hosts interact with host specificity and pathogenicity (virulence evolution)	1					1									

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1057	Make "researchers" accessible = ease of discussion, free speech, simple contacts Make researchers understandable = understand what they are doing and why		1			1	1									
1058	Need a better knowledge on co-infections and their consequences on host fitness and transmission dynamics as well as on pathogen-pathogen interactions	1					1									
1059	Need for a better understanding of pathogen specificity, host adaptation, pathogenicity in a multi-species frame	1					1									
1060	Need for developing participative approaches with citizens to improve population and stakeholders engagement.			1		1	1									
1061	Need to better characterize on potential zoonotic reservoir hosts (including their life-history traits, their morphological data and/or their geographic distribution among others, immunological barriers, animal behaviour and behavioural ecology)	1					1									
1062	Need to quantify/infer transmission network, including vector transmission responsible for hundreds of known and yet unidentified zoonotic diseases.	1					1									
1063	Refine identification of emergence hotspots for zoonosis and include assessments of pandemic drivers, including aspects of governance, travel, and population density	1					1									
1064	Understand specific interfaces between humans/wildlife and domestic animals in order to guide further research on species involved in strong interfaces	1					1									
1065	What are the impacts of climate changes on ectotherm vector populations and the pathogens they carry? Baseline population dynamics are a big unknown for many vector species.	1					1									
1066	Does strengthening land tenure rights for ecosystem-dependent communities translate to reduced ecosystem destruction?	1					1									
1067	How does climate change influence the prevalence/evolution of known infectious diseases and the prospects for new pathogen emergence?	1					1									
1068	How much will past emergence predict future emergence given changes in biodiversity, human population and demographics, and cultural change (e.g., wild meat consumption and hunting practices)?	1					1									
1070	To understand how the climate change influence the prevalence/evolution of known infectious diseases, longitudinal studies are required to capture dynamics across multi-annual climate cycles, to capture complex relationships between environmental	1					1									
1071	A shortlist of what events should be monitored and how frequently they should be reported		1	1			1									

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1072	Adaptation plans should be reviewed and updated to consider medium-term and long-term risks of climate change for health and to build resilience.		1				1									
1073	Are these modulated by ecosystem integrity? Is there a differential effect between deforestation in degraded vs. native ecosystems	1					1									
1074	Assess changes and consequences in vector/host/reservoir distribution and wildlife communities due to climate and land use changes	1					1									
1075	Assess the impact of bush fires in the ecosystems and variations in the behaviour of animals and insect	1					1									
1076	Assessing characteristics such as the recombination potential among co-occurring viruses	1					1									
1077	Assessing the consequences of the availability of data (who can access)				1		1									
1078	Better assess temporal variations of zoonotic risk - either seasonal, inter annual, or monotonic changes over time	1					1									
1079	Better define stakeholders and include those who have a role anywhere in the zoonotic disease risk management cycle		1	1		1	1									
1080	Can climate change creates conditions that can increase or decrease disease emergence risk depending on the disease ecosystem?	1					1									
1081	Can specific viral attributes, such as their genomes, be used to predict spillover risk, host plasticity and pandemic potential?	1					1									
1082	Capacity building at (inter)national and local levels to deliver integrated health and environment strategies that protect and preserve natural environments and biodiversity and understanding of why capacity building activities that have been carried out did not work ?		1				1									
1083	Characterize impact of microbiota on pathogen emergence, growth and host immunity	1					1									
1084	Communication with stakeholders and the public should be aligned and consistent					1	1									
1085	Consequences of inaction should be acknowledged		1				1									
1086	Consider the link between climate change and the emergence of zoonosis through the impact on food security	1					1									
1087	Considering ethical practices and external activities implemented in other fields which are impacting the risk prevention activities - and sometimes perform by foreign countries		1				1									
1088	Continued viral discovery in wildlife to ascertain the breadth of potential pathogens and improve understanding of genotype-phenotype associations that can enable assessments of the pandemic potential of novel viruses or strains of known pathogens	1					1									

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1089	Countries should mobilise domestic sources of funding for all core zoonotic disease activities		1			1	1									
1090	Define and identify "interfaces of risk" (deforestation, urbanisation, intensive agricultural settings, etc.)	1					1									
1091	Define common indicators between human, animal and environmental health's	1		1		1	1									
1093	Determine in details what we mean by risk areas and identify criteria. Are there some common traits to the previous epidemics? e.g. already emergence events, vulnerable areas in terms of environmental changes, or regarding human or animal population	1					1									
1094	Develop clear reporting structures to capture local intelligence		1	1			1									
1095	Develop event-based surveillance and indicator-based surveillance to support ongoing disease surveillance and to inform decision making			1			1									
1097	Develop methodology and tools to sustainable access wildlife samples/data for research and surveillance through engagement of diversity of actors involved in wildlife (hunters, conservation NGO's, government services, ...)	1	1	1			1									
1098	Develop More concrete iteration pipelines between AI-based predictions, lab-confirmations, and surveillance to assess emergence potential	1					1									
1099	Develop One Health assessments for large infrastructure or land use change projects to minimise impacts on human, wildlife & ecosystem health		1			1	1									
1100	Do community-based ecosystem management strategies safeguard ecosystem health and prevent disease emergence?	1					1									
1101	Do most problems arise when human - wildlife contacts are outside cultural norms?	1	1				1									
1102	Does the volume and speed of the international exchange (goods and people), exacerbated the problem for biodiversity and disease transmission?	1					1									
1103	Education of people of all ages on the links between nature and health should be supported and sustainable behaviours that benefit nature and health promoted		1				1									
1104	Establish and fully support One Health Platforms or Coordination Committees within national governments to help coordinate spillover prevention.		1			1	1									
1105	Establishing better understanding of immunity landscape of hosts, ie a better consideration of the pathogen - host interaction (rather than looking "only" at the pathogen side)	1					1									
1106	Establishing common standards for sample submission, and for sharing information about tests and results.				1		1									
1107	For a better risk assessment, we need prioritization of risk areas and common methodologies	1					1									

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1108	For emergence from free-ranging wildlife, need an understanding of host (including humans) ecology and behaviour, & how this is altered with landscape use change (in turn, altering interactions with other free-ranging species, farmed species and humans	1					1									
1109	Global change should reduce intraspecific biodiversity (including among production animal or on wildlife): Is there a demonstration of the protective value of intraspecific biodiversity to avoid the spread?	1	1				1									
1110	High Throughput capacity for virus isolation and downstream in vitro testing	1					1									
1113	How can we transform political engagement into concrete participation? Taking into consideration the architecture and multi-scalar nature of governance.					1	1									
1114	How costly are misinformation-driven behaviours (e.g., non-compliance with control measures) for failed risk mitigation	1	1				1									
1115	How do pathogen circulation and shedding evolve over time (seasons, habitat changes, ...): need for long-term longitudinal studies	1					1									
1116	How does indigenous culture define "outbreaks" or zoonotic disease?	1	1				1									
1117	How frequently does viral spillover occur in rural settings? How does the frequency change with environmental disturbance?	1					1									
1118	How heterogeneity in local communities (age, political/cultural/social background) affects theirs risk/preventive behaviour?	1	1				1									
1119	How climate changes also may affect humans populations movements?	1					1									
1120	How to assess the emergence risk and transmission of a yet unknown pathogen?	1					1									
1121	How to be better aware of ongoing coordinated actions in order to work more efficiently?		1			1	1									
1122	How to better combine domestic and wild animals surveillance studies			1			1									
1123	How to better engage and get support from the private sector/PPP in surveillance					1	1									
1124	How to better involve stakeholders in surveillance systems (give more incentives to report, better understand practices, etc.)				1	1	1									
1125	How to better target surveillance activities at hot spots (which zoonosis/geographic location)			1			1									
1126	How to build relationships and partnerships on trust					1	1									

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1127	How to build sustainable collaboration and trust between the different sectors at governmental level?					1	1									
1128	How to centralize different reporting systems (mandatory vs. voluntary, indicator based-surveillance vs. event based-surveillance vs. news, social media)				1		1									
1130	What to do when authorities are opposed to taking appropriate controls, as has been seen in COVID -- conversely-					1	1									
1131	How to define populations and practices at risk for emerging zoonosis (habitat loss, wet markets, etc.)	1		1			1									
1132	How to develop and implement syndromic surveillance, to allow identification of signals/alerts that could be monitored in remote locations where data are scarce or of poor quality.			1			1									
1133	How to develop and standardize specific definitions in surveillance in general (for instance outbreak/case/etc.) and syndromic surveillance			1			1									
1134	How to develop community-based surveillance that is acceptable for the different stakeholders along the network chain?			1		1	1									
1135	How to develop cost-benefit analyses of surveillance and prevention strategies (including early detection systems, the use of rapid tests, etc.)			1			1									
1136	How to develop cost-benefit One Health surveillance system			1	1		1									
1137	How to encourage incorporating social and economic aspects of surveillance systems in medical and veterinary courses			1		1	1									
1138	How to engage actors from all sectors in co-developing zoonotic risk reduction and early detection solutions?		1	1		1	1									
1139	How to engage communities by taking into consideration customs and socio-cultural aspects, related to risk behaviours for exposure to pathogens and their vectors.	1	1				1									
1140	How to engage policy makers in the development of sustainable and fair surveillance systems				1	1	1									
1141	How to ensure and facilitate ethics agreement on how surveillance data is collected, used and shared, and protection aspects (IP and copyright)			1	1		1									
1142	How to ensure inclusion of minorities and stigmatized communities		1	1		1	1									
1143	How to ensure permanent lines of communication (of research results, science-based recommendations) to those in position to take action					1	1									
1144	How to ensure sustainable surveillance systems (economically, feasibility, etc.)			1			1									

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1145	How to ensure that gender is representative in all knowledge acquisition steps		1	1		1	1									
1146	How to ensure that gender is representative in all surveillance steps			1			1									
1147	How to evaluate changing behaviour and practices in relation to disease outbreaks	1				1	1									
1148	How to evaluate existing surveillance systems			1			1									
1149	How to evaluate the added-value of One Health surveillance			1			1									
1150	How to facilitate co-design of research and surveillance- (community leadership integral from initial stages in promoting sustainability)		1	1			1									
1151	How to facilitate international diagnostic collaborations and implement international laboratory networks (harmonized methods, sample exchanges…)				1		1									
1152	How to fight issue of corruption especially in the sector of natural resources?					1	1									
1153	How to identify weak signals in unofficial data?			1	1		1									
1154	How to implement public health/sustainable development policies that connect natural environment and health, and not only public and veterinary health?		1			1	1									
1155	How to implement surveillance activities at different levels (host, vector and environment			1			1									
1156	How to improve capability of country/institution to collect data across sectors				1		1									
1157	How to improve collaboration and coordination across public and private sectors and global institutions, along with increasing investments in adaptation?		1			1	1									
1158	How to improve collaboration between sectors for a One Health surveillance system			1	1	1	1									
1159	How to improve field data existence, availability, accessibility and their analysis to validate the models (= Need to support on-ground research to improve datasets?)				1		1									
1160	How to improve local community/researchers empowerment and bottom-up approaches in zoonosis emergence prevention while ensuring ethical practices in terms of result and recommendation sharing?		1				1									
1161	How to improve modelling capacity in LMICs in terms of data collection, analysis, model development and interpretation of results	1	1	1	1		1									
1162	How to improve regional and intersectoral harmonisation of zoonotic emergence prevention, integrating socio-economic issues?					1	1									

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1163	How to include and insure long-term community engagement to sustainably prevent the emergence of zoonotic diseases?					1	1									
1164	How to include countries that are resistant to surveillance at different levels (reluctant to look within the country, reluctant to recognise pathogen presence in the country, reluctant to report nationally and internationally)					1	1									
1165	How to increase funding to develop simple/practical diagnostic tests			1		1	1									
1166	How to increase the funding towards One Health initiatives taking into consideration the complexity and ideology shift that this approach provides?					1	1									
1167	How to integrate and obtain the support of citizens in a sustainable way in zoonosis emergence surveillance?			1		1	1									
1168	How to Integrate multiple surveillance data sources into one sectoral (or OH) system?			1	1		1									
1169	How to involve end-users to improve data collection quality			1		1	1									
1170	How to make FAIR data mandatory by funders in their grant conditions				1	1	1									
1171	How to make the links between national and local levels?					1	1									
1172	How to monitor and follow up interventions in the long term when funding is often short term? (>5 years)					1	1									
1173	How to monitor the implementation of surveillance strategies			1			1									
1174	How to motivate policy makers to increase funding for global surveillance systems				1	1	1									
1175	How to move beyond hazard detection and hazard predictive mapping to integrative epidemiological models of disease risk.				1		1									
1176	How to prepare policy makers for low-probability (or common events) but high-impact events					1	1									
1177	How to prioritize pathogens to be monitored in surveillance systems				1		1									
1178	How to promote open access publications				1	1	1									
1179	How to promote surveillance based on metagenomics data				1		1									
1180	How to set up, monitor and ensure sustainable surveillance systems in LMICs, in human populations at risk (e.g., ethics processed) and in vulnerable populations living in isolated areas			1	1	1	1									
1181	How to support, promote and advocate OH at all levels and its discussion at all high-level meetings					1	1									

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1182	How to sustainably engage decision makers in zoonotic emergence prevention?		1			1	1									
1183	How to take into account the quality of surveillance data and sources?			1	1		1									
1184	How to transform research knowledge into actions?		1			1	1									
1185	How to translate ethnographic data into epidemiological information	1	1	1	1	1	1									
1186	How to translate our research outputs in order to inform policy makers?					1	1									
1187	How to value indigenous peoples and local communities' engagement and knowledge in pandemic prevention programmes?		1			1	1									
1188	How to weight long term impacts versus acute impacts in risk assessment	1					1									
1189	How valid are modelling approaches to predict emergence that rely on adjustments for reporting bias and limited data on reservoirs?	1					1									
1190	How we can include as much as possible real data to have better predictive models?	1					1									
1192	Identify risk behaviours in order to help target research on pathogen circulation and risk (which host species and pathogen?)	1	1				1									
1193	Imbalance across sectors in capability, capacity and resource allocation to conduct surveillance and information sharing			1	1		1									
1194	Improve bottom-up reporting of hazards (e.g., commercial disincentives) and use socioeconomic consideration to address disincentives to reporting -drivers and impediments			1			1									
1195	Improve meaning of some data criteria and their adaptation to the local context (e.g. "households")	1		1	1		1									
1196	Improve surveillance for emerging pathogens in wildlife trade.			1			1									
1197	Improving understanding of the relationship between ecosystem degradation and restoration and landscape structure, and the risk of emergence of disease	1					1									
1198	Integrate resilience and the functional integrity of ecosystems that are two quantifiable factors and to metrics of "health" (human or animal)		1				1									
1199	Integrating unusual event in surveillance system			1			1									
1200	Is it possible to discover general rules for the kinds of pathogens that are likely to emerge from different background diversity (e.g., from different microbial diversity, host diversity)? General rules may offer general prevention strategies	1					1									
1203	Lack of coordination of funders on One Health approaches					1	1									

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1204	Lack of guidelines for incorporating health outcomes linked to the environment into sustainable development frameworks are lacking.					1	1									
1205	Lack of understanding of the metrics measuring and valuating the impact of the natural environment on health by decision makers		1			1	1									
1206	Long-term strategies (25-50y) should be undertaken to asses how natural resources can be sustainably managed and preserved.		1				1									
1207	Mechanistic understanding of the processes linking environmental change, host ecology, and spillover. Such understanding can allow generalisation across systems	1					1									
1208	Metapopulation level approach: how do environmental changes impact local disease emergence risks but also more globally (links between populations, especially for migratory host species such as bats, birds.)	1					1									
1209	Model different types of land use and identify the impact on biodiversity and health	1					1									
1210	Need a mechanism for common budgeting for being participatory by different sectors/stakeholders which is still a complicated process for most of the countries for implementing One Health approach			1		1	1									
1211	Need for automatic monitoring of proxy measures at specific points (routine mortality, etc.) and how they change to raise the alert			1	1		1									
1212	Need for economic analysis of return-on-investment for programs that reduce the environmental changes that lead to pandemics				1		1									
1213	Need for evaluation of current One Health activities, indicators for monitoring of progress and target milestones		1				1									
1214	Need for generic/standard propagation models that can be easily adapted to different types of pathogens in different contexts and thus be a tool accessible to all.	1	1	1	1		1									
1215	Need for interdisciplinary approach with e.g: mathematician, physics, etc to measure the performance of the model.	1	1		1		1									
1216	Need for specific guidance for resource-limited countries regarding minimum data requirements for developing simple predictive models with minimal inputs, including guidance on interpretation.	1	1	1	1		1									
1217	Need for tools to better understand what systemic approach means, and the consequences in terms of policies		1			1	1									
1218	Need for training different stakeholders that have different levels in different countries					1	1									

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								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
1219	Need mapping of existing surveillance systems from different sectors/platforms and need a linkage between them (use existing networks to share data to other sectors)			1	1	1	1									
1220	Need of leverage investments in healthcare system strengthening and One Health platforms in low- and middle-income countries to jointly advance conservation, animal and human health, and spillover prevention.					1	1									
1221	Need risk assessments that incorporate the valuation of spillover and loss of forest-associated health co-benefits for forest conversion agricultural proposals for tropical cash crops / commodities (i.e., oil palm, sugar cane, soya, etc.).	1					1									
1222	Need surveillance data security, transparency and management				1		1									
1223	Need to assess the economic, ecological, and social welfare impacts of interventions aimed at reducing spillover as well as their short and long-term viability. Available resources can be used to this end.		1			1	1									
1224	Need to better understand the potential of vectors to adapt to new ecological condition	1					1									
1225	Need to better understand the trophic interaction affecting reservoir abundance in space and time	1					1									
1226	Need to characterize undiscovered microbial diversity in wildlife that has potential to emerge in future by combining investigations in wildlife, human populations, domestic animals at the level of close interfaces and determine the cost effectiveness	1					1									
1227	Need to combine genetic and epi data (that can be easily linked together) to improve surveillance						1									
1228	Need to combine modern surveillance that generates viral genomes with computational algorithms to predict human infection			1	1		1									
1229	Need to compare different areas with different environment to understand the potential regional bias	1					1									
1230	Need to conserve and restore forests and landscapes, especially in relatively intact settings as well as those that have been fragmented, to address spillover risk.		1			1	1									
1231	Need to consider local practices in risk assessment to avoid the risk of overlooking on familiar drivers to western scientists	1	1				1									
1232	Need to consider non-biological methods to detect disease hotspots based on known risk factors, including mining data sets (census data) for high risk areas			1	1		1									
1233	Need to consider pathogens' evolution and pathogen-pathogen interactions	1					1									
1234	Need to create and finance a One Health surveillance system when conducting epidemiological investigations (including wildlife and environment aspects)			1	1		1									

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1235	Need to create multidisciplinary platform for sharing surveillance information and data				1		1									
1236	Need to determine evidence of the benefits of specific surveillance methods (such as syndromic s.).			1			1									
1237	Need to determine host receptor would be important to better understand the zoonotic potential and connect receptor structure to particular host species (including humans and domesticated species) may improve risk predictions	1					1									
1238	Need to develop a simple and cost effective OMIC methodology for identifying future hosts of already existing diseases			1			1									
1239	Need to develop communication tools and clear messaging by integrating the feedback by local communities		1			1	1									
1240	Need to develop data mining of available genomes to identify pathogens						1									
1241	Need to develop genomic approaches to identify viruses previously thought to be of low human disease risk	1			1		1									
1242	Need to develop harmonised ways to analyse past exposures (e.g. serology tests) to develop tools used as predictive systems and predictive approaches that are flexible, iterative and collaborative across disciplines and scales	1					1									
1243	Need to develop metrics and indicators with which to measure and value the impact of the natural environment on health to help practitioners and decision-makers with standardized ways of measuring and therefore assessing the most important relation	1	1				1									
1244	Need to develop models that can integrate heterogeneous data (primary data (health stats), contextual data (risk factors), climate and deforestation data) for the development of innovative surveillance methodology	1	1		1		1									
1245	Need to develop optimal methods for measuring ecosystem destruction and pathogen distribution (e.g. population genetics)	1					1									
1246	Need to develop rapid, simple pen-side tests for the common pathogenic causes of the main syndromes followed by syndromic surveillance so that they can be rapidly excluded if a new cause emerges			1			1									
1247	Need to develop rapid/non-invasive/inexpensive/easy-to-use/specific/sensitive diagnostic methods harmonized from one species to another (esp. wildlife) and approved by international organizations.		1	1	1		1									
1248	Need to develop tools to standardize research methodologies (eg regarding eco-epidemiology of potential zoonotic and emerging pathogens) allowing for comparisons	1					1									
1249	Need to do research on the existing risks of emerging pathogens due to wildlife trade as well as on the efficacy of surveillance to decrease this risk.	1	1	1			1									

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1250	Need to establish an intergovernmental partnership to address spillover risk from wild animals to livestock and people that includes organizations such as FAO, WHO and OIE					1	1									
1251	Need to homogenize different concepts in landscape ecology to identify the relations between land use, biodiversity loss and infections	1					1									
1252	Need to identify mechanisms for prompt reporting to national and international authorities			1	1		1									
1253	Need to identify multi-hosts reservoirs to improve surveillance	1	1	1			1									
1254	Need to identify who/how we can monitor proxy measures to early detect outbreaks (= Develop models that can predict in real time)				1		1									
1255	Need to improve data collection and development of models to predict spillover events	1		1	1		1									
1256	Need to improve our knowledge about how spatial and temporal scales may affect the relationship between biodiversity loss and pathogen circulation	1					1									
1257	Need to improve our knowledge about the climate change impacts on vectors, migratory birds, search for food/ changes in ecological niche for wild species by modifying ecosystems.	1					1									
1258	Need to incorporate virus attributes into predictive models	1					1									
1259	Need to increase intersectoral collaboration between human, animal and environmental health		1			1	1									
1260	Need to increase lab/clinical data, and integrate genetic and epi data in models to obtain good parameters for models and so understand viral infection/get more details on the transmission dynamics	1					1									
1261	Need to increase predictive performance of modelling (systemic/holistic approach) in Data Science and analysis				1		1									
1262	Need to integrate social aspects to understand risk of emergence in Human population through social science experts (anthropologists, geographers, and sociologists), adapted communication strategies and taking into consideration the community's specific context.	1					1									
1263	Need to license existing diagnostic tests for common diseases for use in wildlife.			1			1									
1264	Need to make hypothesis about likely ecosystems or environmental changes that could lead to a particular emergence pathway or potential pathogen acknowledging our scientific limitations and lack of understanding in several pathogen dynamics	1					1									
1265	Need to measure the role of human-animal contact network and sharing challenges/outbreak data between public health and veterinary entities to increase surveillance and early detection	1	1	1			1									

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1266	Need to study and analyse the role of restoration in spillover risk.	1	1				1									
1267	Need to transform current epidemiological surveillance networks to risk-based surveillance systems (but where should we be looking/where the gaps/where are are the hotspots?)		1	1			1									
1268	Need to understand how to mitigate the risk of spillover in changing human-animal interfaces using context-dependent mitigations strategies		1				1									
1270	Need to understanding disease dynamics of the agents at the source-environment-carriers (natural host =/= amplification host) (develop models)	1					1									
1271	New diagnostic methods need to be taken into implementation, validation and use in research projects	1	1	1			1									
1272	Obtaining data on the relative importance of illegal, unregulated, and the legal and regulated wildlife trade in disease risk	1					1									
1273	OH and transdiscplinarity training		1			1	1									
1274	Promote workforce development that includes training multiple disciplines on One Health approaches to pandemic prevention, including One Health research, surveillance and spillover prevention strategies and policies		1	1		1	1									
1275	Provide evidence of the concepts and added value of integrated approaches to health for prevention (how to evaluate it?)		1				1									
1276	Provide proof of concept of bottom-up/participatory approaches to prevention (how to evaluate it?) and how to scale-up this proof of concept from local to national level (especially from the participatory level approaches)?			1			1									
1277	Put in place process of validation of data				1		1									
1278	Region/country specific studies needed on local cultures describing possible zoonotic-wildlife related events	1					1									
1279	Relative importance of wildlife, domestic animals, and interactions between wildlife and domestic animals in zoonotic emergence risk?	1					1									
1280	Resource allocation and the formation of partnerships to improve health are biased towards vertical, disease-specific approaches and focusing on pandemic response and preparedness		1			1	1									
1281	Resource allocation and formation should consider gender aspect					1	1									
1282	Sharing good practice on how ecosystems can be sustainably managed and protected enabling them to generate human health outcomes		1				1									

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1283	Should there be a distinction between traditional practices in a context of stability vs change? i.e., is small-scale bushmeat hunting for local consumption in a healthy ecosystem inherently risky?		1				1									
1284	Slow / long-term indicators need to have weight with decision-makers					1	1									
1285	Strengthening integration of local, regional, national and global surveillance systems.			1	1		1									
1286	Strengthening of regional and national laboratories facilities (technical and human resources)	1	1	1			1									
1287	The complexity of ecological communities requires studies to go beyond pooling various forms of habitat "destruction" or "degradation" as they can have non-linear & at times conflicting impacts on ecological interactions	1					1									
1288	The connections between natural environment and health are rarely factored into public health or sustainable development policy					1	1									
1289	The way to link global surveillance system with operational action (e.g. : delivery service)				1		1									
1290	to understand their potential roles (including contact patterns and transmission dynamics) and from which animal reservoirs zoonotic viruses will likely emerge	1					1									
1291	Understand climate change impacts and related extreme weather events (e.g. flooding and droughts) on disease emergence, to anticipate future threats.	1					1									
1292	Understand socio-cultural aspects related to risk behaviours for exposure to pathogens and their vectors	1	1				1									
1293	Understand the comprehension of pathogens life cycle and disease events by local communities to better adapt education and communication		1			1	1									
1294	Understand the mechanisms and levers of intersectoral collaborations (including citizens, NGOs, researchers..) from the central to the local level (related to the problem of intersectoral coordination, community integration..)					1	1									
1295	Understand the role different groups play in the epidemiology of different emerging pathogens		1	1			1									
1296	Understand what approaches are effective at influencing risky behaviours in different cultures and circumstances	1	1				1									
1297	Understand what behaviours can be effectively influenced to control risks and what cannot and have to be managed using other approaches		1				1									
1298	Understanding what is wanted from local engagement - acceptance of top down policy, identification of local needs, policies that work for the local situation					1	1									

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1299	Use of counterfactuals to assess existing and future policy strategies					1	1									
1300	Using AI to identify potential novel hosts/vectors	1					1									
1301	Using models to develop syndromic surveillance in remote settings (with sparse and poor quality data)				1		1									
1302	Wastewater monitoring systems may provide early indicators of viral loads in human populations	1		1			1									
1303	We need innovative approaches that are not focusing only on pathogens that already affected populations	1					1									
1304	We need to understand why known mitigations are not implemented or promoted at local community levels, but also at all community levels, including politicians and other policymakers using social sciences approaches		1			1	1									
1305	What alternatives exist for high-risk behavioural practices?		1				1									
1306	What are the benefits from spillover? Cross-immunity?	1					1									
1307	What are the differences in exposition to wild life related to gender?	1					1									
1308	What are the mechanisms that underlie the association between deforestation and non-vector borne pathogen emergence?	1					1									
1309	What are the networks in each country, which could be used for intersectoral collaborations? Need to identify them in detail					1	1									
1310	What are the policies that may not be optimal for disease prevention		1			1	1									
1311	What biases do we need to take into account in future studies to better predict potential danger and risk?	1					1									
1312	What does development means and how does it impact positively or negatively local communities - rethinking development approach					1	1									
1313	What innovations and changes in practices need to be implemented to ensure sustainable/resilient surveillance systems?			1			1									
1314	What innovations and changes in practices need to be implemented to overcome capacity and logistical issues hindering surveillance of zoonotic diseases emergence? (Economic analyses, cross-sectoral cost benefits etc.)			1	1		1									
1315	What innovations/technologies could support community-based surveillance?			1		1	1									
1316	What is needed is a unifying framework for pathogen surveillance that focuses on the detection of rare events			1			1									

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1317	What is the connection between globalization and disease emergence. How do consumer decisions in the global north drive ecosystem destruction?	1					1									
1318	What is the explicit ecological mechanism behind all observed spillover/emergence?	1					1									
1319	What is the impact of fragmentation on emergence at the human/animal interface?	1					1									
1320	What is the impact of reforestation on the emergence?	1					1									
1321	What is the importance of landscape connectivity in these situations?	1					1									
1322	What is the vector capacity under different climate ranges?	1					1									
1323	What should be done, based on the knowledge we have, and considering to break silos? How do we go from there? How do we design public policies?					1	1									
1324	What steps can be taken to overcome barriers to centralising and sharing data across sectors? How to facilitate trans-sectoral cooperation?				1		1									
1325	Work with stakeholders/participants to identify and agree incentives that will help them maintain their participation/reporting			1			1									
1326	Characterizing the chain of events from landuse change to zoonosis emergence (eg deforestation or reforestation)	1					1									
1327	How host (including humans) ecology and behaviour, and trophic network, are altered with landscape use change	1					1									
1328	How to define populations and practices at risk for emerging zoonosis (habitat loss, wet markets, etc.)	1					1									
1329	How to develop cost-benefit analyses of surveillance and prevention strategies (including early detection systems, the use of rapid tests, etc.)			1			1									
1330	Need to develop models that can integrate heterogeneous data (primary data (health stats), contextual data (risk factors), climate and deforestation data) for the development of innovative surveillance methodology			1	1		1									
1331	Need to study and analyze the role of restoration in spillover risk.	1	1				1									
1332	Understand what behaviours can be effectively influenced to control risks and what cannot and have to be managed using other approaches		1				1									
1333	What are the mechanisms that underlie the association between deforestation and pathogen emergence?	1					1									
1334	Characterizing the impact of landuse change on pathogen transmission networks	1					1									
1335	Quantifying the impact of land use change on the exposure of human populations	1					1									

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1336	Implementing & Assessing different approaches to monitor and prevent zoonotic risks		1	1			1									
1337	We need risk assessments that incorporate the valuation of spillover and loss of forest-associated health co-benefits for forest conversion agricultural proposals for tropical cash crops / commodities (i.e., oil palm, sugar cane, soya, etc.).	1					1									
1338	Mechanistic understanding of the processes linking environmental change, host ecology, and spillover. Such understanding can allow generalisation across systems	1					1									
1339	New sample collection and diagnostic methods for wildlife	1	1	1			1									
1340	Develop metrics measuring and valuing the impact of the natural environment on health by decision makers		1			1	1									
1341	In the context of species-specific: Established and validated assays	1					1									
1342	Need to quantify risks from wildlife & land use changes in the context of human, animal, plant diseases. This can be done hypothetically or practically which is absent, requires real data on incidence, impact and all epidemiological information.	1					1									
1343	Develop integrated surveillance system for emerging zoonosis			1			1									
1344	Development of hybrid systems including predictive models and surveillance data to build efficient early warning systems (example of RVF FAO-USDA system, a mixture of risk models and seroprevalence data in sentinel animals)			1	1		1									
1345	Once we have burden of disease statistic for infections acquired zoonotically we can prioritise investment. This is currently not available. Evidence suggests zoonosis is relatively rare but on rare occasions impactful.		1				1									
1346	Set up organisation to identify innovative ideas to overcome multidisciplinary and multi-sectorial problems that are not well defined (e.g.: use innovative design)					1	1									
1347	No net conversion of land to agriculture is a desirable goal to reduce spillover risks. How does it conflict with the rise in food prices and in food insecurity? Design integrated land use to match PREZODE goals + food security + carbon neutrality		1				1									
1348	We need to improve public health quantification of zoonosis as a first step. This will require strong links between animal health and public health currently not present.	1					1									
1349	Overall: Developing methods for risk-based cost-effective surveillance			1			1									
1350	How anthropogenic changes affect vector/host/pathogen biology = characterize the impact of human on biodiversity	1					1									
1351	Engaging communities to improve knowledge					1	1									

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1352	Need to focus on peridomestic-transformed landscapes for zoonosis risk and potentials from adapted wildlife species vectors etc. This is where the interfaces are most acute and where most zoonosis arises.						1									
1353	Integrating data from different sources/compartments/nature/... (vectors, wildlife, humans, landscape...)			1	1		1									
1355	Understand local community practices	1	1	1			1									
1356	There is a societal need to debate the big picture in our relationships with animals including wildlife. Current status is critical not only for climate change but for many other and specifically biological processes which can lead to disease.	1					1									
1357	Problematic: How to predict the emergence of vector-borne diseases based on the impact of anthropogenic changes on biodiversity?	1					1									
1358	Improving understanding of the relationship between ecosystem degradation and restoration and landscape structure, and host ecology	1					1									
1361	There is need to (re-)evolve an integrative approach to human development, being within nature and not separate from it. A fundamental shift in philosophy and respect. Whole of society task.	1	1				1									
1362	Define relationship between disease risk and restoration	1	1				1									
1363	Need historical data and temporal series to identify areas of restoration		1				1									
1364	Need to understand the elements of the complex systems, and how they interact	1					1									
1366	Improved understanding of disease dynamics of the agents at the source-environment-carriers (natural host =/= amplification host) (develop models) and association with changing landscapes	1					1									
1367	Develop Open Source platforms that work using existing surveillance systems through interoperable systems.				1		1									
1368	Need to know driver of degradation when considering future restoration	1	1				1									
1369	We do not need to know all potential zoonosis, what we need is to understand the general process to emergence of a zoonosis or zoonotically acquired human infection and act to stop this process.	1					1									
1370	Identifying ecological indicators, drivers of diseases spillover(case of RVF for example)	1					1									
1371	Anthropogenic determinants of host population dynamics & behaviour	1					1									
1372	Anthropogenic determinants of pathogen vector dynamics	1					1									
1373	Determinants of pathogen dynamics in their natural hosts	1					1									
1374	Global community approach - ID data deficient areas					1	1									

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1375	Need close links between research, risk assessment, and risk management	1	1			1	1									
1376	The quality of science in the wildlife, biodiversity and landscape/environment health field needs to improve through appropriate investment in dedicated institutions and multiple disciplines.		1			1	1									
1377	Identifying what to look for in cost-effective manner			1			1									
1378	Linking and integrating datasets				1		1									
1379	Long-term observatories			1			1									
1380	One Health observatories in degraded / fragmented regions						1									
1381	Participation of local and Indigenous Peoples	1	1	1		1	1									
1382	Social science research of high risk behaviours in changing landscapes	1	1				1									
1383	Living-labs: including environment, animals, humans		1	1			1									
1385	We need to ensure proportionate science towards understanding disease emergence risk and zoonosis risk between domestic animal and wildlife populations. And they need to be considered together (this process does not allow this - One Health? Also extreme events of other sources? (conflicts, earthquake, etc...)						1									
1387	Building OH capacity through the involvement of local communities, and government counterparts from multiple agencies in research design and implementation						1									
1388	Develop algorithms to predict hotspots restoration risk						1									
1389	Models and ground truthing						1									
1390	MoUs, legal agreements for data sharing?				1	1	1									
1391	Identifying and understanding anthropogenic determinants of disease emergence in and from wildlife						1									
1392	Sylvatic - peridomestic cycles, deforestation/fragmentation with secondary epi cycles wildlife to humans and livestock important interface mostly agricultural development related. Needs more focus.	1					1									
1393	Community engagement, survey existing knowledge and promote cooperation with surveillance programmes.					1	1									
1394	Primary data collection needs to be valued - consortiums	1	1	1	1		1									
1395	Identifying a global hotspot of wildlife diseases	1					1									
1396	Joint (between sectors) field surveys?	1		1			1									
1397	Long term funding to cover longitudinal studies and build local capacity effectively	1	1				1									

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1398	Identification of sites with gradients of land-use change to capture variation at point in time	1					1									
1399	There is considerable discrimination when considering land use and socio-economic use of natural resources and disease risk. A more even science platform to encompass all viewpoints globally is needed.	1	1				1									
1402	Problematic: Restoring as a tool for Healthy Landscapes involving local communities		1				1									
1404	Immunity vs hazard vs risk mapping	1		1			1									
1405	Methods to evaluate host-side immunity across landscapes	1					1									
1406	Robust science time scales vs. 'immediate' policy needs					1	1									
1407	Tradeoff - connectivity vs. spread	1					1									
1408	Usable metrics for biodiversity that can be used to connect with health status		1				1									
1409	Effects of other stressors (nutritional; wildlife capture & trade; habitat degradation) on pathogen excretion and dynamics.	1					1									
1410	Need to develop innovative metrics for ecosystem biodiversity that can be used to assess relationship to human and animal health		1				1									
1411	Better connect sentinel disease events in wildlife populations to human and domestic animal risks			1			1									
1412	Determine in details what we mean by risk areas and identify criteria. Are there some common traits to the previous epidemics? e.g. already emergence events, vulnerable areas in terms of environmental changes, or regarding human or animal population	1	1				1									
1413	Develop and use AI techniques to suggest novel potential vectors and hosts (based on known relationships) for a particular pathogen or to identify less likely hosts/vectors (arguably just as useful for prioritizing actions to mitigate risk)	1					1									
1414	Acknowledge and pinpoint the new assemblage of species in newly built urban green spaces through productive urban gardens of example that could bring new cohabitation and vectors of disease.	1					1									
1415	Along the animal value chain, What kind of data is collected or should be collected?			1			1									
1416	Are there urbanization strategies, formal and informal, that do not increase spillover risk?	1	1				1									
1418	Assessing characteristics such as the recombination potential among co-occurring viruses	1					1									
1419	Biosecurity could be implemented only in large intensive farm industries, and not in small scale farm; promoting only this farm model is what we want?		1				1									
1420	Capacity of countries to collect data on livestock (what is collected, what is quality? what should be collected?				1		1									

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Output N°	WORKSHOP OUTPUT[i]	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Pillar 5	International Scientific Workshops	AFRICA				South East Asia	Indian Ocean	Europe	AMERICA	
								West	Central	East Austral	North				Latin Am. Caribbean	USA Canada
1421	Citizen involvement in order to co-design the structure					1	1									
1422	Communication mechanisms to facilitate coordination within each different context					1	1									
1423	Construct a survey to understand what are the countries needs in terms of collecting and sharing of data 1) identify the capability to collect OH data at national level				1	1	1									
1425	Develop tools for risk-based surveillance	1		1			1									
1426	Developing risk reduction strategies through host diversity increase in livestock		1				1									
1427	Effectiveness and practicability of biosecurity measures in backyard system		1				1									
1428	Exploring the economic gains of pandemic prevention; will this have benefits to stop endemic diseases, reduce ab use, and improve production	1	1				1									
1429	Framework for how to evaluate the impact of biosecurity and pandemic prevention: how do we measure what does not happen?		1				1									
1430	Gather data on the urban "vision/strategy development" to help identify at risk areas. This point needs close collaboration with local stakeholders.	1	1				1									
1431	How can behavioural science study the acceptance of a shift to plant based food for humanity?	1	1				1									
1432	How can we meet increasing food demand and reduction of poverty while reorienting agricultural systems to reduce the risks of pathogen transmission?		1				1									
1433	How could the demand for animal-source foods be reduced - without compromising the nutrition security of the most vulnerable - in order to eventually limit large-scale livestock raising or deforestation to feed livestock		1				1									
1434	How do pathogen circulation and shedding evolve over time (seasons, habitat changes, ...): need for long-term longitudinal studies	1					1									
1435	How does climate change influence the prevalence/evolution of known infectious diseases and the prospects for new pathogen emergence?	1					1									
1436	How does evolution in reservoir species versus spillover hosts interact with host specificity and pathogenicity (virulence evolution)	1					1									
1437	How much will past emergence predict future emergence given changes in biodiversity, human population and demographics, and cultural change (e.g., wild meat consumption and hunting practices)?	1					1									
1438	How to build trust?					1	1									
1439	How to convert science into policy?					1	1									
1440	How to coordinate surveillance system						1									
1441	How to improve citizen science and the collection of data from farmers			1			1									
1442	How to include economic incentives?			1			1									

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1443	How to promote, encourage, and reward the sharing of data?			1	1		1									
1444	How to transform ethnographic data into epidemiological information	1		1			1									
1445	How to translate our research outputs in order to inform policy makers? And to promote awareness					1	1									
1446	How we can improve the public's understanding of how their consumer choices impact conservation and health		1				1									
1447	Identify all species that are favoured by urbanisation and their potential risk	1					1									
1448	Identify risk behaviours in order to help target research on pathogen circulation and risk (which host species and pathogen ?) + epidemiology of "local" zoonotic diseases.	1					1									
1449	Improve biosecurity for livestock and farmed wild animals and remove spillover interfaces, especially when animal husbandry occurs amid or adjacent to large or rapidly expanding human populations.		1				1									
1450	Improve data collection tools			1	1		1									
1451	Improve research and understanding of environmental impact of different husbandry systems	1	1				1									
1452	Improving our understanding of supply chains and products	1	1				1									
1453	Innovative biosecurity measures in backyard systems		1				1									
1454	Integrate different surveillance data			1	1		1									
1455	Lack off baseline studies on environmental changes, we need to move from theoretical models to empirical data? Assess changes on plant/flora composition and trophic interactions	1					1									
1456	Monitoring of productivity (including use of AMs) can allow early alerts of emerging issues			1			1									
1457	Nagoya protocol	1	1	1	1	1	1									
1458	Need a better knowledge on co-infections and their consequences on host fitness and transmission dynamics as well as on pathogen-pathogen interactions	1					1									
1459	Need for urban ecosystem and green space design to involve interdisciplinary experts to ensure the health and environmental benefits are maximized.		1				1									
1460	Need for urban green spaces to be carefully designed and managed ex-ante to conserve biodiversity and address climate change issues. They should ensure they do not provide habitats and breeding sites for vectors of human diseases, or contribute to so		1				1									
1461	Need more research on the consequences of increased Interface between urbanisation and agriculture/vegetalisation (green cities) on zoonotic emergence risk	1	1				1									
1462	Need more training (or retraining) of surveillance/diagnostic methods for local farmers			1			1									

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1463	Need of prospective study to measure exposure rates to zoonotic pathogens in urban area	1					1									
1464	Need to address the issue of urban ecosystems from both an urban and a peri-urban scope.	1	1				1									
1465	Need to better characterize on potential zoonotic reservoir hosts (life-history traits, morphological data and/or geographic distribution, immunological barriers, animal behaviour and behavioural ecology) to understand their potential roles	1					1									
1466	Need to develop improved early warning systems with interlinkages between veterinary and medical sector			1			1									
1468	Need to identify trade-offs in vectorial capacity parameters due to adaptation to land use and climate change	1					1									
1469	Need to investigate emergence, circulation and dissemination through comparative studies of livestock systems with sufficient spatial resolution and mechanism understanding	1	1				1									
1471	Need to take into consideration human behavioural research into use of green spaces as well as domestic pet management/control	1	1				1									
1472	Need to take population's food choices and reduction in urban food waste as an indicator. What individuals choose to eat will directly impact food and land use systems.	1	1				1									
1473	Need to understand how to mitigate the risk of spillover in changing human-animal interfaces using context-dependent mitigations strategies (particular case of urbanisation)		1				1									
1476	Put in place process of validation of data				1		1									
1477	Private sector involvement					1	1									
1479	Problematic/topic: Disease emergence in livestock - from microbial communities to global drivers						1									
1481	Quantifying the risk of zoonotic spillover through creating urban parks	1	1				1									
1482	Refine identification of emergence hotspots for zoonosis and include assessments of pandemic drivers, including aspects of governance, travel, and population density	1					1									
1483	How to develop cost-benefit analyses of surveillance and prevention strategies (including early detection systems, the use of rapid tests, etc.)			1			1									
1484	Sharing and integration of surveillance data			1			1									
1485	Small scale farm, with high genetic diversity may be more resilient and less adapted to emergence	1	1				1									
1486	Support changes in livestock keeping towards better practices; advocate for changes that would limit risk of emergence/spread/spillover		1				1									
1487	Better consideration for gender equality, diversity and inclusion					1	1									

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1489	To understand how the climate change influence the prevalence/evolution of known infectious diseases, longitudinal studies are required to capture dynamics across multi-annual climate cycles, to capture complex relationships between environmental	1					1									
1490	To understand social perception of urban fauna close contact in each region		1			1	1									
1491	To whom the survey should be distributed (stakeholder mapping)					1	1									
1492	Understand specific interfaces between humans/wildlife and domestic animals in order to guide further research on species involved in strong interfaces	1	1				1									
1493	Understand the food security and livelihood options to be able to understand drivers of risk behaviour	1					1									
1494	We need risk assessments that incorporate the valuation of spillover and loss of forest-associated health co-benefits for agricultural proposals for tropical cash crops/commodities (i.e., oil palm, sugar cane, soya, etc.).	1					1									
1495	What are the alternatives to traditional food systems such as bush meat and backyard farming (increased risk from wildlife) and intensive farming (impact on environment and amplified impact)?	1	1				1									
1496	What are the current tools and data systems in use for assessing the risk of zoonotic diseases emergence and surveillance in urban areas and how implementing innovative tools to improve prevention?	1		1			1									
1497	What are the key risk behaviours – in global consumption, in rural communities on the frontline of disease emergence, in the private sector, in national governments – that lead to pandemic	1					1									
1498	What are the mechanisms that underlie the association between deforestation and non-vector borne pathogen emergence?	1	1				1									
1499	What are the mechanisms that underlie the association between urbanization and spillover? Is it behavioural/demographics (contact patterns between humans and animals); compositional (high reservoir host density, loss of biodiversity including non-host	1	1				1									
1500	What is the importance of farming practices, especially intensive farming and traditional food systems (bush meat and backyard farming), in disease emergence/evolution?	1					1									
1501	What is the importance of landscape connectivity in the particular situation of urbanisation?	1	1				1									
1502	Whether and how spillover mechanisms are changing in a given environmental context? For example how the increase density in domestic animals is link with the spillover risk livestock production	1					1									
1503	Why would a country share data with the rest of the world? Many examples show that sharing variant(s) information did not provide advantages to the country.				1	1	1									
1504	Will greater affluence along with unplanned urbanization promote increased wildlife product demand and associated spillover risk?	1	1				1									
1505	How does vectorial capacity change in response to environmental drivers	1					1									

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1506	How do we monitor changes in vectorial capacity	1					1									
1507	Develop generic models of disease spread	1					1									
1508	Develop risk-based surveillance systems			1			1									
1509	Evaluate and monitor surveillance			1	1		1									
1510	Evaluate drivers	1					1									
1511	Improve data collection	1		1			1									
1512	Make surveillance sustainable			1			1									
1513	Quantify disease spread	1					1									
1514	Characterizing the impact of host diversity on pathogen transmission and evolution in livestock contexts	1					1									
1515	Characterizing the circulation of zoonotic pathogen circulation (e.g. leptospirosis) along a gradient of urban parks with different management intensity	1					1									
1516	Identify (in a non-invasive way) host and vectors	1					1									
1517	Characterizing the impact of urban parks on proliferation of vector/hosts populations	1	1				1									
1518	Quantifying the economic cost of adding non-host animal species of poor economic interest	1	1			1	1									
1519	What epidemiological metrics reflect zoonotic risk in urban environments	1					1									
1520	Characterizing the fluxes of pathogens between the different urban parks	1					1									
1521	Data and modelling	1		1			1									
1522	Developing tools for zoonotic emergence risk	1					1									
1524	Modelling the spatio-temporal dynamics of zoonotic pathogens between urban parks in order to identify the best management possible	1	1				1									
1525	Translating research into urban management policies					1	1									
1526	Evaluating the intersectorial (health, economics, well-being, etc...) impact of urban management strategies	1				1	1									

[i] The total number of comments generated in all workshops was 1527. A total of 152 comments were deleted as they were outside the target of the PREZODE initiative. However, for transparency purposes, the original numbering was kept.

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