

# Prioritisation of actions needed to achieve strategic objectives for control of zoonoses in Sweden

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**Background** During 2011-2013, Swedish animal- and public health authorities have jointly developed national “green papers” for Salmonella, Campylobacter, Yersinia and Listeria.

The documents identify a series of actions needed to improve their control. In all, 54 important actions have been identified, which generated a need to prioritise among them.

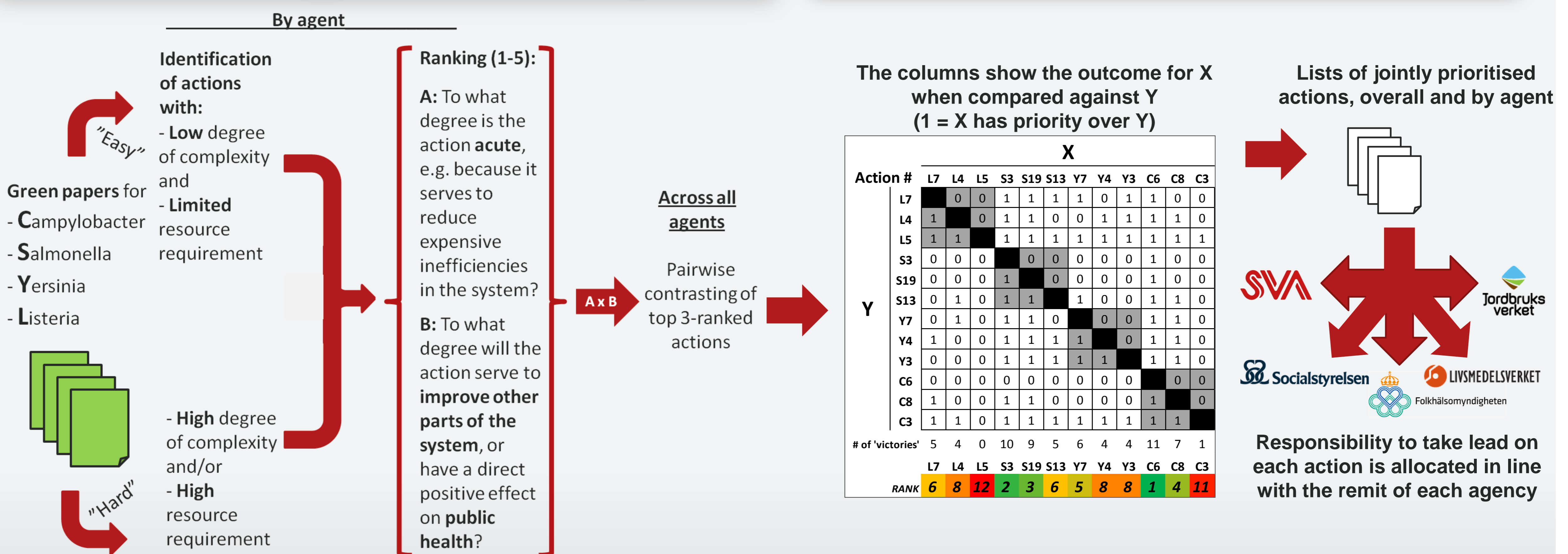
**Aim** Describe the process used to jointly prioritise important actions for the control of four important endemic zoonoses, across the animal health-public health interface

## Method

- 1-day workshop, annually or bi-annually
- Participants representing 6 central authorities with responsibilities concerning zoonotic disease control, as well as relevant regional and local authority levels.

## Outcome

- First round of prioritisation was done in 2013.
- Of top-3-ranked actions, those directed against **Salmonella** and **Campylobacter** had higher priority than *Listeria* and *Yersinia*.
- In general there was a **good agreement** in ranking between authorities representing animal- and public health, with some interesting exceptions (*talk to the presenter if you want to learn more* ☺).
- Several of the actions prioritised in 2013 have **been addressed** during 2014 or are in the planning for 2015.



**Conclusions** Emerging crises are often the driving force that brings animal- and public health authorities to work together. It is harder to set joint long term goals since it involves a degree of resource commitment and may be perceived as delimiting independence. We present an example of a collaborative prioritisation process that is used to guide Swedish authorities’ operations planning, with the aim to improve the overall performance of the Swedish “zoonoses system” and reach overarching objectives to maintain and improve public health.



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