

Workshop on the One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA)

Manama, Bahrain 14-16 October 2025

Capacities & Zoonotic Threats: Bahrain's Experience in Improving Preparedness and Emergency Response to Threats at the Human–Animal–Environment Interface

Dr. Basma Al Saffar – Bahrain
Cheif of Disease Control Section - MoH



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



وزارة شؤون البلديات والزراعة
Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Agriculture

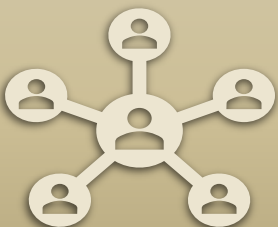


Ministerial Decree to Form the One Health Committee in 2023





Identify zoonotic or environmentally originated diseases and adopt a prioritized list of these diseases.



Propose areas of collaboration between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture, the Supreme Council for the Environment, and other relevant authorities in the field of zoonotic diseases.



Develop a joint action plan for the prevention, control, and management of zoonotic diseases, and regularly evaluate, review, and update this plan.

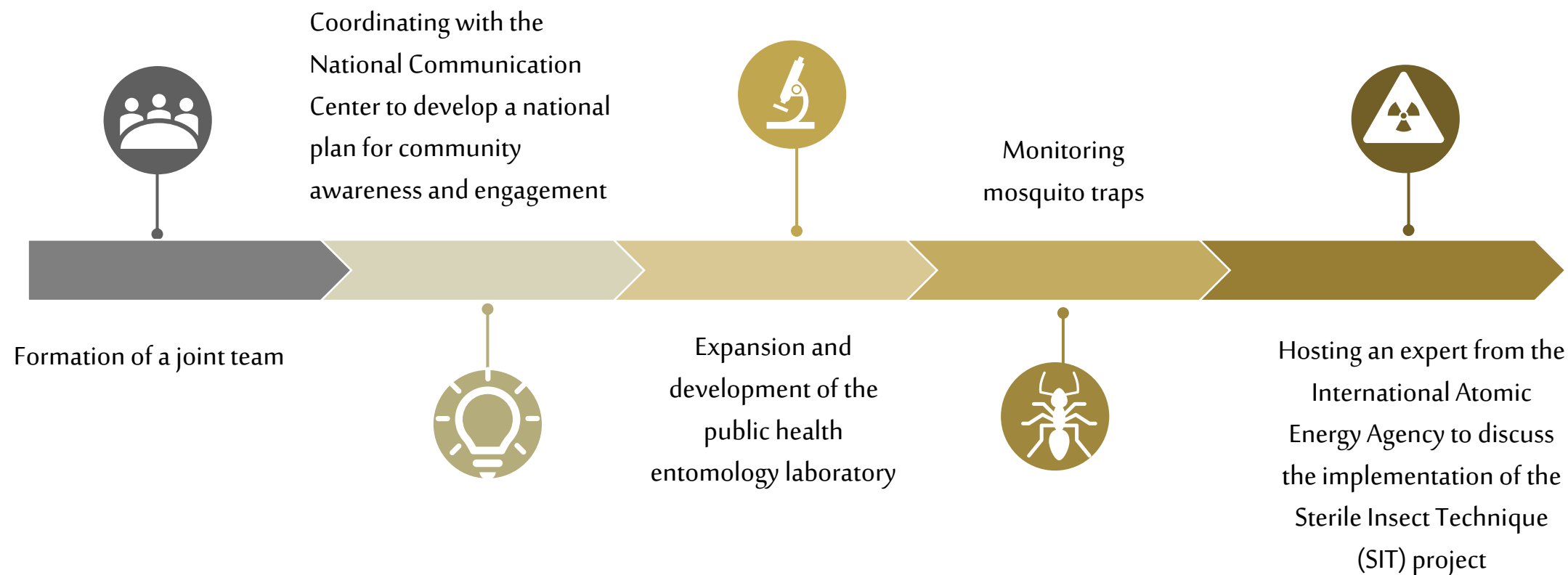


Promote information sharing, research, and capacity building across sectors to strengthen coordinated responses



- Collaboration with agriculture, veterinary medicine, and environment at all levels (e.g. water or food borne diseases, vector-borne diseases, zoonotic diseases)
- Group (D) List of Zoonotic Notifiable Diseases

Group (D) Zoonotic Disease
Anthrax
Avian and Other Zoonotic Influenza
Botulism
Brucellosis
Campylobacter
Chagas Disease
Chikungunya
Dengue
E. Coli
Echinococcosis
Foodborne Trematode Infections
Japanese Encephalitis
Leishmaniasis
Leptospirosis
Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV)
Plague
Rabies
(Salmonella (non typhoidal
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
Spongiform Encephalopathies
Streptococcus Suis
Taeniasis Cysticercosis
Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease
Zika Virus
Zoonotic Tuberculosis
Epidermophytosis
(Mange (Sarcoptes sp
(Polioomyelitis (Monkey
Q Fever
Glanders
Haemorrhagic Fevers
Haemorrhagic Fevers, Viral
Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)
Dengue Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever
Ebola Virus Disease
Lassa Fever
Marburg Virus Disease
Rift Valley Fever





Strengthening coordination and collaboration among sectors

- Formation of a joint team in cooperation with the Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Agriculture (MMAA), which is responsible for environmental sanitation and the transfer of pest control services.
- Joint control campaigns coordinated with the governorates, the Ministry of Health (MoH), the MMAA, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and other relevant entities.
- Formation of a joint team to prepare a memorandum of understanding between the MoH and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the implementation of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT).
- Hosting an IAEA expert to discuss the implementation of the (SIT) project.
- Development of a program to enhance pest control efficiency, improve resource utilization, and increase the effectiveness of control methods.



Implementing and improving sustainable vector control operations

- Collaboration through environmental sanitation campaigns and vector control efforts, in coordination with the MMAA and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.
- Partnership with the private sector (Verminex Company) to implement vector, rodent, and insect control services.
- Meetings with companies (Oxitec, Virely) that provide advanced control technologies, such as genetic modification-based sterilization and the Wolbachia technique.
- Development of a mechanism and indicators to evaluate control operations.



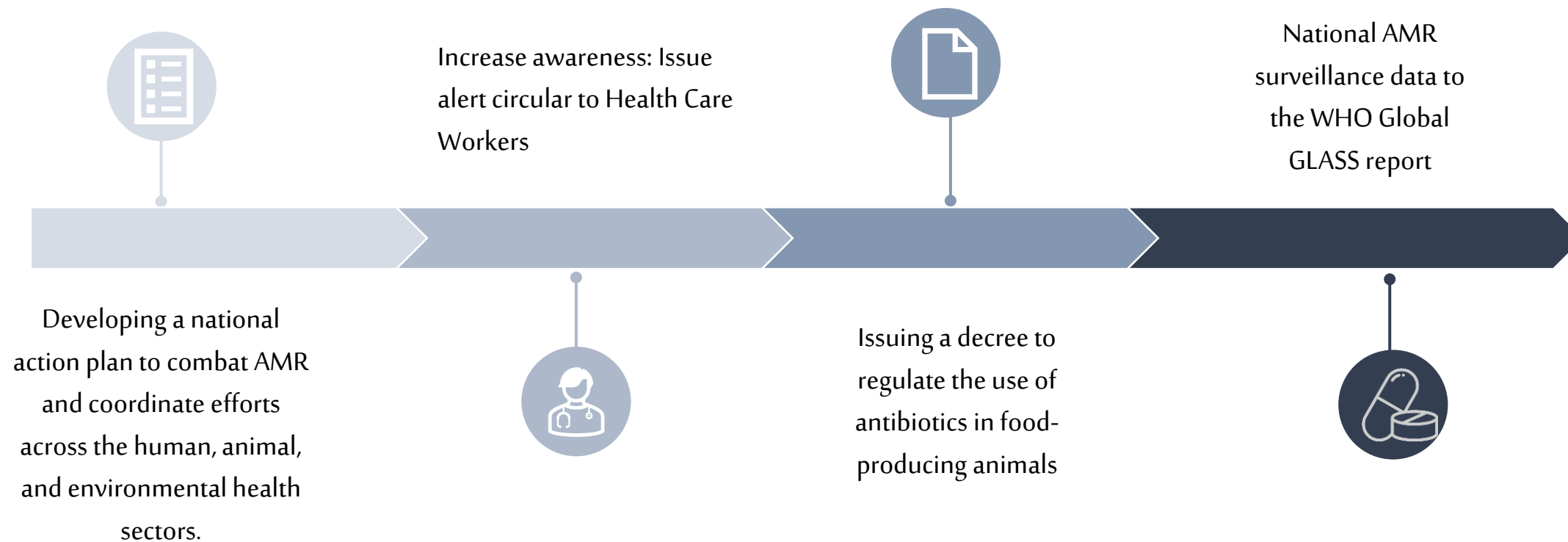
Strengthening vector surveillance and assessing control measures

- Strengthening the larval entomological surveillance program.
- Enhancing the entomological surveillance laboratory to carry out essential procedures for the identification of pests, including insects and disease vectors
- Training the vector control team to conduct entomological surveillance.



Community awareness, motivation, and engagement

- Coordinating joint awareness campaigns with the governorates
- Developing an awareness plan by the Health Promotion Department to reach the community through various communication channels
- Initiating awareness and community engagement activities to help reduce vector density
- Coordinating with the National Communication Center to develop a national plan for community awareness and engagement





العدد 3833 - الخميس 18 سبتمبر 2025

وزارة شؤون البلديات والزراعة

قرار رقم (١٢٧) لسنة ٢٠٢٥

بشأن ضوابط صرف المضادات الحيوية البيطرية

وزير شؤون البلديات والزراعة:

بعد الاطلاع على القانون رقم (١٧) لسنة ٢٠١٤ بالموافقة على قانون (نظام) مراولة المهن الطبية البيطرية لدول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية، ولائحته التنفيذية الصادرة بالقرار رقم (٣٦) لسنة ٢٠٢٠، وعلى القانون رقم (١٩) لسنة ٢٠١٤ بالموافقة على قانون (نظام) المستحضرات البيطرية بدول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية، ولائحته التنفيذية الصادرة بالقرار رقم (٣٥) لسنة ٢٠٢٠، وبناءً على عرض وكيل الوزارة لشؤون الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية،

فُتِر الآتي:

مادة (١)

يُحظر صرُف المضادات الحيوية البيطرية إلا بوصفة طبية محررة من قِبَل طبيب بيطري مرخص له بمراولة المهنة بمملكة البحرين، على أن تتضمن اسمه وعنوانه وتوقيعه وتاريخ تحريرها، وتشخيص الحالة المرضية للحيوان، ومدة العلاج، والجراحات.

مادة (٢)

يُخصص في الصيدلية البيطرية سجل خاص للمضادات الحيوية البيطرية، تُقيد فيه الكميات الواردة والمنصرفة وتاريخ صرفها واسم الطبيب البيطري الذي حرر الوصفة الطبية التي تتضمن هذه المضادات، مع الاحتفاظ بهذه الوصفة لمدة سنة بعد القيام بصرفها والتأشير عليها بتاريخ الصرف وتوقيع الصيدلي البيطري عليها وختمها بختم الصيدلية.

مادة (٣)

يُعاقب كل من يخالف أحكام القرار بالعقوبات المنصوص عليها في المادة الخامسة من القانون رقم (١٩) لسنة ٢٠١٤ بالموافقة على قانون (نظام) المستحضرات البيطرية بدول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية.

مادة (٤)

على المخاطبين بأحكام هذا القرار توفيق أوضاعهم بما يتفق مع أحكامه خلال مدة لا تتجاوز ثلاثة أشهر من تاريخ العمل به.

Ministerial decree regarding the regulations for dispensing veterinary antibiotics in 2025.



At the national level, Kingdom of Bahrain Antimicrobial Resistance National Action Plan (NAP) has been developed by the antibiotic committee under the Supreme Council of Health in 2019 and had been updated in 2024 by collaborative expert efforts under the one health committee and Ministry of Health involving all principal stakeholders from the human , animal health sectors and other relevant sectors.

1

Optimize the use of antimicrobials

2

**Improve awareness and understanding
of AMR**

3

Prevention and Control of Infection

4

**Strengthen the knowledge through
surveillance and research**

5

**Strengthening sustainable investment in
medicines, diagnostics, vaccines, and
health innovations**



Kingdom of Bahrain Indicator (TrACSS)

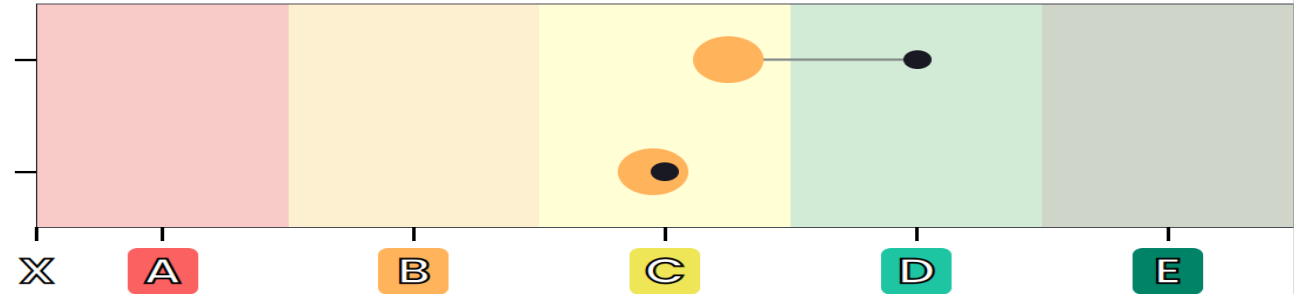


The Tracking AMR Bahraini Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS) monitors the implementation of AMR national
Comparison of global average versus country's responses

Multisector

Raising awareness and understanding of AMR risks and response

Country progress with development of a national action plan on AMR



Human Health

Optimizing antimicrobial use in human health

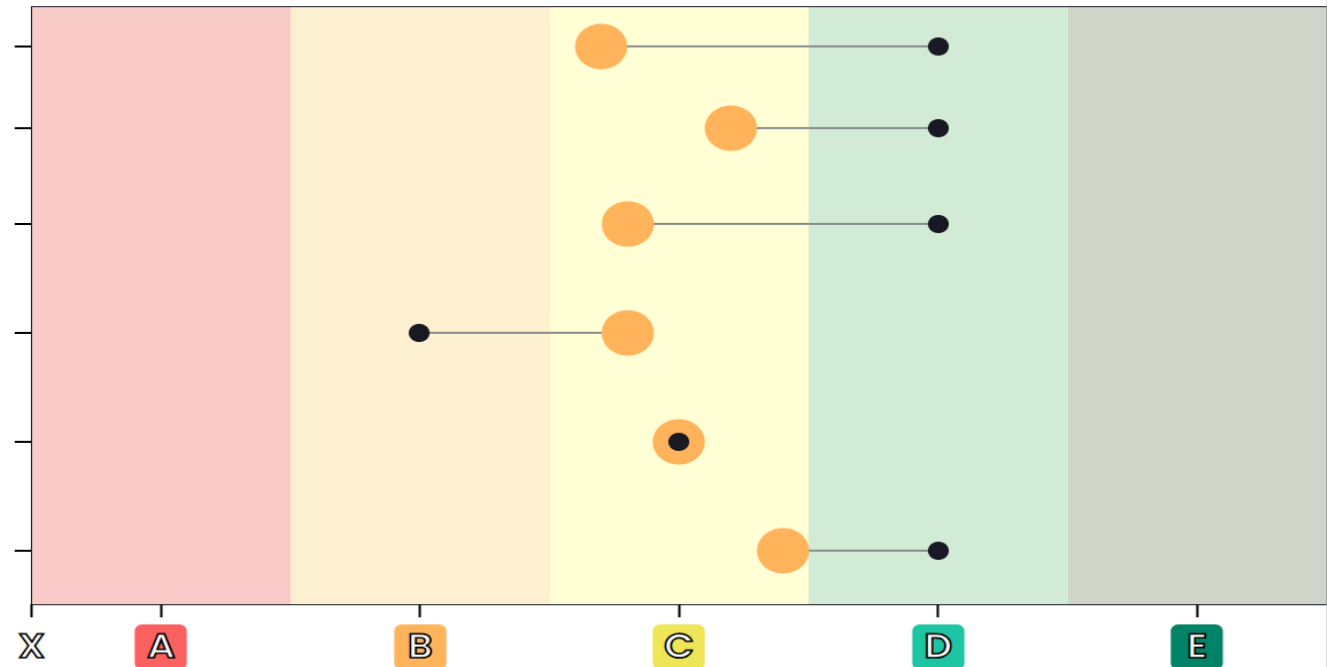
Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in human health care

National monitoring system for consumption and rational use of antimicrobials in human health

Adoption of "AWaRe" classification of antibiotics in the National Essential Medicines List

Training and professional education on AMR in the human health sector

National surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in humans



A

None

B

Limited

C

Developed

D

Demonstrated

E

Sustained

X

No data available

Country



Global





Thank you!

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49
F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.org
www.woah.org

[Facebook](#)
[Twitter](#)
[Instagram](#)
[LinkedIn](#)
[YouTube](#)
[Flickr](#)



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



وزارة شؤون البلديات والزراعة
Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Agriculture

