


# Honduras

**From:** Kaina Alvarado kaina.alvarado@sag.gob.hn   
**Subject:** Information concerning to: Notification to the parties 2023/028  
**Date:** 17 April 2023 at 22:45  
**To:** info@cites.org  
**Cc:** thea.carroll@un.org, laura suazo laura.suazo@sag.gob.hn

KA

Esteemed authorities,  
Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild  
Fauna and Flora (CITES).

As instructed by the administrative authority I (CITES-Honduras) and in response to  
Notification to the parties 2023/028:

We have attached a report titled: "*Risk of future zoonotic diseases emergence associated  
with international wildlife trade*", which outlines the measures we have implemented to  
prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogens transmission from the wildlife trade and  
associated wildlife supply chains.

Thank you for your attention to this matter,  
Please don't hesitate to contact us if you have any additional request,

Kind Regards!

	<p><b>MSc. Kaina Alvarado</b> Sub Directora General Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA)</p> <p> <b>(504) 9680-1010</b></p> <p> Blvd Centroamérica, Ave. FAO, Col. Loma Linda Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Centroamérica Apt. Postal 309 www.sag.gob.hn</p> <p></p>
---	--



Risk of Future  
Zoonot...ras.pdf

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 17 March 2023.

Esteemed authorities,  
Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of  
Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Concerning to:

**Risk of Future Zoonotic Disease Emergence Associated with International  
Wildlife Trade.**

Within the framework of decision 19.15, on the role of CITES to reduce the risk of future zoonotic diseases associated with international trade of wild species and responding to the notification of the parties number 2023/028, the members of CITES-HONDURAS working group presents the current information in the country about the actions developing in the framework of zoonotic diseases:

Veterinary services adopt the definition of zoonoses and maintain regulations regarding the surveillance, prevention, and control of zoonoses, including zoonoses that affect wild species, for example Avian Influenza or Wild Rabies.

In this sense, part of the construction of synergies involves the creation of relations between the various institutions and sectors for the approach to zoonoses, so that in February 2023 a process of prioritization of zoonotic diseases was developed under the approach of the project “Una sola Salud” (One Health), in this process have been involved: human health, animal health and environmental entities and social organizations.

Regarding the prioritization process of zoonotic diseases in Honduras, the “UNA SOLA SALUD” project has a unifying and integrative approach that seeks to balance and sustainably optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems.

Institutions such as the Ministry of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Agricultural Health Service (SENASA-SAG), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), faculty of Microbiology of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH-VS), USAID, Executive Secretary of the Council of Ministers of Health of Central America (SE-COMISCA), the Honduran Social Security Institute, Pan American Health Organization (OPS),



OIRSA, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), National University of Agriculture (UNAG), FAO, INCEBIO and the Forest Conservation Institute, prioritized the main diseases to be addressed in an intersectoral manner, they also structured a work plan with a multisectoral approach to prioritize the zoonotic diseases of greatest concern in the country and develop action plans to address these principal zoonotic diseases in collaboration with partners.

As part of the actions implemented within the framework of the Project, a list of principal zoonotic diseases of greatest concern was established, agreed upon by all the sectors represented by “UNA SOLA SALUD”, and a series of recommendations for the next steps to be taken were generated.

Among the actions to consider, training for the treatment, prevention measures, and strategies to report the following diseases transmitted to the human, animal and environmental health sector have been defined, either by bacteria such as: Leptospirosis, Salmonellosis, Brucellosis, Zoonotic Tuberculosis, Listeriosis, Leprosy, Colibacillosis; by viruses for avian influenza, rabies, eastern and western equine encephalitis; and parasites of Taeniasis, Chagas, Leishmaniasis, Toxoplasmosis, Giardiasis and Histoplasmosis fungi.

Given the above, we state that the Honduran working group is committed to constant and inter-institutional actions to prevent the Risk of Future Emergence of Zoonotic Diseases Associated with the International Trade in Wildlife.