# Joint WHO Regional Office for Europe/ECDC Monkeypox Resource toolkit to support national authorities and event organisers in their planning and coordination of mass and large gathering events

4 July 2022, Stockholm/Copenhagen

## Background

This toolkit, jointly created by the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), provides health authorities and event organisers with ready-to-use and customisable tools for public health preparedness and risk assessment; early warning, alert and response (EWAR); and event-based surveillance; contact tracing; and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) including health information and advice on monkeypox for mass gatherings.

This resource toolkit accompanies the Interim advice for public health authorities on summer events during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022, aiming to provide concise advice to public health authorities and guide their prevention and RCCE interventions before, during, and after upcoming summer events. The toolkit offers a one-stop-shop for technical guidance, trainings, materials and operational tools to support health authorities and event organisers prepare for upcoming large and mass gathering events during the summer. The toolkit will be updated with new materials and resources over time. Different sections can be used by health authorities and other audiences to formulate advice to business and venue owners and event organisers, as well as participants themselves. All advice can be adapted to the local context and the relevant audience and translated into national languages as required.

The following tables present the overview of available documents and other resources (e.g. e-learning courses) addressed to public health authorities hosting mass gatherings in their countries.

# Relevant guidance in the context of monkeypox

| WHO EURO/ECDC case definitions for suspected, probable, and confirmed monkeypox cases | | |
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| **WHO case definition[$]** | **Suspected case:** A person of any age presenting since 1 January 2022 with an unexplained acute rash or one or more acute skin lesions **AND** one or more of the following signs or symptoms: ♦Headache; ♦Acute onset of fever (>38.5°C); ♦Lymphadenopathy (swollen lymph nodes); ♦Myalgia (muscle pain/body aches); ♦Back pain; ♦Asthenia (profound weakness); **AND** for which the following common causes of acute rash or skin lesions do not fully explain the clinical picture: varicella zoster, herpes zoster, measles, herpes simplex, bacterial skin infections, disseminated gonococcus infection, primary or secondary syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum, granuloma inguinale, molluscum contagiosum, allergic reaction (e.g. to plants); and any other locally relevant common causes of papular or vesicular rash.<br><br>**Probable case:** A person meeting the case definition for a suspected case **AND** one or more of the following:<br><br>♦ has an epidemiological link [prolonged[a] face-to-face exposure in close proximity, including health workers without appropriate PPE (gloves, gown, eye protection, and respirator)[3]; direct physical contact with skin or skin lesions, including sexual contact; or contact with contaminated materials such as clothing, bedding or utensils] to a probable or confirmed case of monkeypox in the 21 days before symptom onset.<br><br>♦ has had multiple or anonymous sexual partners in the 21 days before symptom onset; ♦ has detectable levels of anti-orthopoxvirus (OPXV) IgM antibody[b] (during the period of 4 to 56 days after rash onset); or a four-fold rise in IgG antibody titre based on acute (up to day 5-7) and convalescent (day 21 onwards) samples; in the absence of a recent smallpox/monkeypox vaccination or other known exposure to OPXV<br>♦ has a positive test result for orthopoxviral infection (e.g. OPXV-specific PCR without MPXV-specific PCR or sequencing).[c]<br><br>**Confirmed case:** Laboratory-confirmed monkeypox virus by detection of unique sequences of viral DNA by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or sequencing.<br><br>**Discarded case:** A suspected or probable case for which laboratory testing of lesion fluid, skin specimens, or crusts by PCR and/or sequencing is negative for MPXV. Conversely, for example, a retrospectively detected probable case for which lesion testing can no longer be adequately performed (i.e. after the crusts fall off) and no other specimen is found PCR-positive, would remain classified as a probable case. | https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Surveillance-2022.2 |

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| **ECDC case definition** | **Confirmed case:** A person with a laboratory-confirmed monkeypox infection (1) monkeypox virus specific PCR assay positive result or (2) orthopoxvirus-specific PCR assay positive result that is then confirmed by nucleotide sequence determination of the detected virus as MPXV) with symptom onset since 1 March 2022.<br><br>**Probable case:** A person with an unexplained rash on any part of their body AND one or more other symptom(s) of monkeypox infection with symptom onset since 1 March 2022 ***AND*** one of the following: ♦ has a positive laboratory test result on orthopoxviral infection (e.g. orthopoxvirus-specific positive PCR without sequencing, electron microscopy, serology); ♦ has an epidemiological link to a confirmed or probable case of monkeypox in the 21 days before symptom onset; ♦ reports travel to MPX endemic countries in the 21 days before symptom onset; ♦ is a person (of any sexual orientation) who had multiple or anonymous sexual partners in the 21 days before symptom onset; ♦ is a man who has sex with men. ***OR*** A person with an unexplained generalised or localised maculopapular or vesiculopustular rash with centrifugal spread, with lesions showing umbilication or scabbing, lymphadenopathy and one or more other MPX-compatible symptoms. | https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/risk-assessment-monkeypox-multi-country-outbreak |
| **WHO EURO/ECDC Recommendations for Large Events/Mass Gatherings in the Context of Monkeypox** | | |
| **Interim advice for public health authorities on summer events during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022** | **Aim:** To provide concise advice to public health authorities and guide their prevention, awareness-raising, and behaviour change interventions before, during and after upcoming summer events. Although the main focus is monkeypox in the context of the current multi-country outbreak, much of the advice addresses good public health practices in general that may help prevent the transmission of a number of infectious diseases (e.g. HIV, sexually transmitted infections, etc). This guidance also includes sections that can be used to formulate advice to business/venue owners and event organisers, as well as participants themselves. All advice can be adapted to the local context and the relevant audience and translated into national languages, as required. | https://www.who.int/europe/publications/m/item/interim-advice-for-public-health-authorities--on-summer-events-during-the-monkeypox--outbreak-in-europe--2022 |
| **Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox** | | |
| **WHO interim guidance: Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox** | **Aim:** The key objectives of surveillance and case investigation for monkeypox in the current context are to rapidly identify cases and clusters in order to provide optimal clinical care; to isolate cases to prevent further transmission; to identify and manage contacts; to protect frontline health workers; and to tailor effective control and prevention measures. Contacts should be monitored at least daily for the onset of any signs/symptoms for a period of 21 days from last contact with a patient or their contaminated materials during the infectious period. Quarantine or exclusion from work are not necessary during the contact tracing period as long as no symptoms develop.<br><br>This guidance outlines the recommendations related to surveillance, case investigation, and contact tracing. | Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox: Interim guidance (who.int) |

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| **Considerations for contact tracing during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022 - ECDC** | This ECDC document aims to provide interim advice and considerations to public health authorities in the EU/EEA countries conducting contact tracing in the context of the ongoing monkeypox outbreak. | https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/monkeypox-outbreak |
| **Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox** | | |
| **Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022** | The guidance includes considerations for certain populations such as patients with mild disease with considerations for community care, patients with moderate to severe disease, sexually active persons, pregnant or breastfeeding women, children, and young persons. The guidance also addresses considerations for clinical management such as the use of therapeutics, nutritional support, mental health services, and post-infection follow-up.<br><br>The document provides guidance for clinicians, health facility managers, health workers and infection prevention and control practitioners including but not limited to those working in primary care clinics, sexual health clinics, emergency departments, infectious diseases clinics, genitourinary clinics, dermatology clinics, maternity services, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, and acute care facilities that provide care for patients with suspected or confirmed monkeypox. | Clinical management and infection prevention and control for monkeypox: Interim rapid response guidance, 10 June 2022 (who.int) |
| **Risk Communication and Community Engagement** | | |
| **Interim advice on risk Communication and Community engagement during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022** | This document, jointly produced by WHO Europe and ECDC, is intended for health authorities working on RCCE in the context of the current monkeypox outbreak in Europe. It provides advice on approaches to the communication of risks and engagement of population groups based on the outbreak's epidemiology and context, recommended preventive measures and people's perceptions and behaviour. | https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/interim-advice-risk-communication-and-community-engagement-during-monkeypox |
| **Examples for risk communication and community engagement approaches during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022** | This jointly produced document by WHO Europe and ECDC supplements the 'Interim advice on Risk Communication and Community Engagement during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022' by providing examples and concrete approaches for RCCE. | Risk communication and community engagement approaches during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022 (europa.eu) |

# Trainings, ready-to-use material and operational tools

## Public health preparedness/risk assessment products

Several resources are available addressing the principles of public health preparedness and risk assessment which can be utilised and adapted as needed for training public health professionals.

| Topics | Description of activity | Available guidance related to each training |
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| **WHO/ECDC online trainings (completed independently by participants)** | | |
| **Online course for public health preparedness for mass gathering events** | **Aim:** This course aims to support host nations in delivering a safe and successful event, as part of WHO's ongoing support to countries in strengthening the International Health Regulations capacities for prevention, detection and response to the public health events in the context of hosting Mass Gathering (MG) events, in collaboration with the WHO collaborating centres.<br>The online course will provide an overview of the key steps and considerations that a host country will need to take when planning to host a MG. It consists of one introduction and eight independent technical modules:<br>1. Introduction to Mass Gathering<br>2. Risk Assessment and Management for Mass Gatherings<br>3. Legacy and Evaluation<br>4. The Concept of Operations (ConOps)<br>5. Surveillance and Alert Systems<br>6. Incidents and Outbreak Response Management<br>7. Environmental health considerations and protection of food & water<br>8. Health Promotion<br>9. Public information<br>Course duration: 4 to 6 hours<br>Type of MG: all<br>Target audience: mass gatherings organisers | English:<br>To create a user account, future members need to click on "Register" from the homepage of the Health Security Learning Platform https://extranet.who.int/hslp/training/<br><br>Health Security Learning Platform: Все курсы (who.int)<br><br>***Online course for public health preparedness for mass gathering events (VERSION 1.0 - July 2019)***<br>https://extranet.who.int/hslp/training/enrol/index.php?id=135 |

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| **Key Recommendations on Mass Gatherings** | | |
| **World Health Organization. Public Health for Mass Gatherings: Key Considerations. Geneva, 2015** | **Aim:** This document provides an update to the 'Communicable disease alert and response for mass gatherings: key considerations, June 2008'. This new version builds on the expertise gained across the global mass gathering (MG) community since this was published. It has also been expanded to cover more than communicable diseases and includes new areas such as legacy, environmental health and different contexts such as unplanned mass gatherings (MGs). Legacy has been included here as a key element of the planning for MGs. Leaving a viable public health legacy and sustainable improvements in the health infrastructure and capacity should be a key aim of those involved with preparing for any MG. Legacy can include improvements in the health systems in the host country, improvements in health behaviours, and ability to deliver future.<br><br>**Type of MG:** all<br><br>**Target audience:** host governments, public health authorities and national or international organisers of mass gatherings. | English:<br>https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/public-health-for-mass-gatherings-key-considerations<br>or:<br>https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162109/WHO_HSE_GCR_2015.5_eng.pdf?sequence=1<br>Russian:<br>https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/312139/9789244564936-rus.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y&ua=1 |
| **WHO Mass Gatherings Risk Assessment Tool** | | |
| **WHO Generic All-Hazards Risk Assessment Tool for Mass Gathering Events ('RA Tool')** | the RA Tool supports mass gathering planners and stakeholders through a six-step risk assessment process organised across corresponding modules:<br><br>Step 1: Identify hazards and describe the scenario most likely to require a coordinated response<br>Step 2: Evaluate likelihood of hazard<br>Step 3: Estimate impact of hazard<br>Step 4: Determine the level of risk associated with the hazard<br>Step 5: Finalise mass gathering preparedness plan<br>Step 6: Implement and communicate mass gathering preparedness plan to relevant stakeholders | WHO mass gathering COVID-19 risk assessment tool – Generic events |

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| **Simulation Exercise tools** | | |
| **Simulation Exercise guidance and off- shelf packages** | Simulation Exercise Manual<br>• A practical guide and tool for planning, conducting, and evaluating simulation exercises for outbreaks and public health emergency preparedness and response.<br>• Simulation Exercise off- shelf packages<br>• To support countries' preparedness efforts, the Department of Health Security Preparedness at WHO headquarters has developed various COVID-19 tabletop exercise (TTX) and Drills (DR) packages Simulation Exercise scenarios on Mass gatherings | Simulation exercises (who.int)<br>WHO Simulation Exercise Manual |
| **Simulation Exercise online training** | This course is an introduction to simulation exercises and their value as part of wider emergency preparedness to raise awareness among a non-technical audience. The goal of this course is to support the development and management of an effective fit-for-purpose exercise programme, by providing consistent practical guidance and tools on exercise design and implementation. | Simulation Exercise Management: Introduction \| OpenWHO |
| **How to design a Table-top exercise e-learning** | In this ECDC e-learning course on how to design a Table-top Exercise (TTX) you will learn the basic concepts on how to design and run a TTX. This course will be especially useful as a primer to people who will be planning, design, conducting and/or evaluating a TTX. | How to design a Table-top exercise (EVA Platform) (registration needed) |
| **After- Event Review** | | |
| **WHO guidance and toolkit for conducting After Action Reviews of public health events** | The World Health Organization (WHO) developed this guidance document and the accompanying toolkits to assist Member States in planning, preparing, and conducting after action reviews (AARs) for collective learning and operational improvement after a public health response. | Guidance for after action review (AAR) (who.int)<br>Emergency response reviews (who.int) |

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| **WHO Online Training: Management and Facilitation of an After Action Review (AAR)** | **Overview:** This course provides a general introduction to the management and the facilitation of an After Action Review (AAR) following the response to an event of public health concern through interactive presentations and an assessment at the end of the course to test the knowledge acquired. It targets any individuals or entities involved in the preparedness of and response to health emergencies, including IHR NFPs, WHO staff, health professionals and partners.<br>**Learning objectives:** By the end of this course, participants should be able to:<br>• Explain the context and the purpose of an AAR;<br>• Describe the general flow of the AAR process (by using the working group format);<br>• Distinguish roles and responsibilities of facilitators in the AAR process and describe the techniques for participatory facilitation; and<br>• Indicate the resources available for conducting an AAR and know where to find them.<br>Course duration: Approximately 1 hour | Management and Facilitation of an After Action Review (AAR) \| OpenWHO |
| **Conducting in-action and after-action reviews of the public health response to COVID-19** | This document aims to support the implementation of after-action reviews (AARs) and in-action reviews (IARs) focused on the public health response to COVID-19. However, it can be easily modified to address public health response to any outbreak or incident. | https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/conducting-action-and-after-action-reviews-public-health-response-covid-19 |

## Early warning, alert and response (EWAR) and Event- Based Surveillance Products

Event-based surveillance as a component of epidemic intelligence can be used in the periods before, during and after mass gathering events for the detection and reporting of alert signals potentially of importance to public health, usually outside the traditional epidemiological surveillance systems. The following table includes tools by WHO and ECDC, which provide an introduction on how this work is performed.

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| **Epidemic intelligence** | | |
| **Introduction to epidemic Intelligence** | This 25-minute training module is intended for experts involved in or interested in the early warning of acute public health events. | Epidemic Intelligence (csod.com) |
| **Epidemic intelligence e-learning course** | This self-paced e-learning course (duration 2-4 hours) is designed to target public health professionals interested in performing epidemic intelligence activities with the objective of transmitting basic knowledge about how ECDC conducts its EI activities. | https://eva.ecdc.europa.eu/course/view.php?id=519 (English, registration needed) |
| **Event based surveillance** | | |
| **Introduction to Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources (EIOS)** | This course provides an introduction to the EIOS Initiative and the EIOS System. This course provides an orientation of the key features and functionalities of the EIOS System:<br>• Explain what the EIOS Initiative is and how EIOS fits within the larger PHI framework and supports early warning and detection<br>• Outline the main attributes of the EIOS system<br>• Describe the layout of EIOS and define key terms<br>• Describe an example of how the EIOS features can be used by a public health professional.<br>Create and modify a board in EIOS and articulate how to use search and filter tools to adjust board content<br>Curate a board using flagging, pinning, and communications functions<br>Describe how categories, sources and the EIOS credibility assessment can be used in EIOS. | Introduction to Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources (EIOS) \| (openwho.org) |

| **Early Warning, alert and response to acute public health events** | | |
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| **Early detection, assessment and response to Acute Public Health Events:**<br>**Implementation of Early Warning and Response with a focus on Event-based Surveillance**<br>**Interim version** | This document provides national health authorities, and the stakeholders supporting them, with guidance for implementing or enhancing Early Warning and Response (EWAR) functions within national surveillance systems, in order to detect and to respond rapidly to all-hazards acute health events and risks. Countries and other stakeholders may want to evaluate and strengthen various features of the EWAR systems in the context of a mass gathering, and in particular as implementation of EWAR requires a multisectoral, multi-disciplinary approach. Partnerships between relevant sectors during a mass gathering are essential to build robust alert and response systems which cover all public health threats and enable rapid mobilization of resources in a flexible and responsive way during an event. | http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/112667/WHO_HSE_GCR_LYO_2014.4_eng.pdf;jsessionid=2E046329840C024C0236433F1CE4583B?sequence=1 |
| **EWARs in a Box** | 'EWARS in a Box' is an early warning, alert and response package that contains all the equipment needed to establish surveillance and response activities, particularly in non-traditional settings where systems and tools are not already in place (e.g. health care provision or first aid centres on site at mass gatherings). However, it can also be used to rapidly scale-up early warning systems in traditional settings, but where no such function exists or already existing systems could be strengthen to respond to special events. The box contains mobile phones, laptops, surveillance tools and a local server to collect, report and manage disease or event data. If needed, it can use solar power to charge the equipment, and a single kit can support surveillance/EWAR for 50 fixed or mobile clinics serving roughly 500 000 people. EWARS in a Box can also be used as a software package without the hardware, taking advantage of available national infrastructure. It is fully customisable to align with national reporting structures and disease priorities. It allows end-to-end routine monitoring, alert, verification, risk assessment, case investigation, line listing, and outbreak monitoring; it is the only tool to feature this end-to-end functionality. | http://project.ewars.ws |
| **Cross-border sharing of public health data e-learning course** | An introductory e-learning course, which aims to provide the participants with a basic understanding of the practical aspects of the legislation that applies to cross-border sharing of public health data. During the course, participants will acquire adequate skills to begin applying the concepts of data protection in their daily work as public health (PH) professionals. The course is particularly useful to PH professionals working in communicable disease surveillance, data collection, data administration and clinical research. While the focus is on EU legislation, the concepts presented may also be relevant in other legal systems | https://eva.ecdc.europa.eu/enrol/index.php?id=262 (English, registration needed) |

## Contact Tracing Products

An essential component of the monkeypox outbreak response is rapid and thorough case investigation and contact tracing. WHO has issued interim guidance on surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing and ECDC has published operational considerations for public health authorities. In addition, specific case and contact forms for the monkeypox outbreak investigation have been included in the Go.data tool to facilitate management and analysis of data on cases and contacts.

| **Technical tools and advice** | | |
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| **Go.data: tool for outbreak investigation of Monkeypox and other infectious diseases** | **Aim**: The outbreak investigation and response tool Go.data enables collection and analysis of outbreak investigation data. A module specifically for Monkeypox has recently been developed. Through its visualisation feature, Go.Data allows public health authorities to enhance outbreak response activities, particularly by visualising, in real-time, chains of transmission that will facilitate the monitoring of disease progression as well as identifying potential new cases that are missed through undetected circulation of the virus. | Go.Data (who.int)<br><br>The Go.Data monkeypox outbreak module can be obtained upon request by emailing godata@who.int. |
| **WHO interim guidance: Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox** | **Aim:** The key objectives of surveillance and case investigation for monkeypox in the current context are to rapidly identify cases and clusters in order to provide optimal clinical care; to isolate cases to prevent further transmission; to identify and manage contacts; to protect frontline health workers; and to tailor effective control and prevention measures. Contacts should be monitored at least daily for the onset of any signs/symptoms for a period of 21 days from last contact with a patient or their contaminated materials during the infectious period. Quarantine or exclusion from work are not necessary during the contact tracing period as long as no symptoms develop.<br>This guidance outlines the recommendations related to surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing. | Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for Monkeypox: Interim guidance (who.int) |
| **Considerations for contact tracing during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022- ECDC** | This ECDC document aims to provide interim advice and considerations to public health authorities in the EU/EEA countries conducting contact tracing in the context of the ongoing monkeypox outbreak. | https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/monkeypox-outbreak |

## Risk Communication and Community Engagement Products

Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) strategies are a core element of any outbreak response and are essential to achieve results across all the proposed measures. In the context of the current monkeypox outbreak, ECDC and the WHO Regional Office for Europe have been working with civil society organisations, to produce RCCE advice, support and trainings tools, as well as examples of ongoing RCCE activities in the EU/EEA countries of the WHO Europe Region.

| **Technical advice** | | |
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| **Risk Communication Toolkit** | This toolkit is designed to help organise events in a safe manner and can be a starting point for conversations between local and national health authorities (e.g. Ministry of Health, city department of health, national or local disease control agency, local health authorities) and event organisers, as well as civil society organisations. | Monkeypox toolkit for planning and coordination of mass and large gatherings. |
| **Interim advice on Risk Communication and Community Engagement during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022**<br>**Joint report by WHO Regional office for Europe/ECDC.**<br>**2 June 2022** | This document is intended for health authorities working on RCCE in the context of the current monkeypox outbreak in Europe. It provides advice on approaches to the communication of risks and engagement of population groups based on the outbreak's epidemiology and context, recommended preventive measures and people's perceptions and behaviours. | Interim advice on Risk Communication and Community Engagement during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022 (2022) (who.int) |
| **Public health advice on the recent outbreak of monkeypox in the WHO European Region. 24 May 2022** | This document contains information on how monkeypox spreads, what to do if you think you have symptoms, and how to protect yourself and others. It can be used by community leaders, influencers, health workers and people attending social events and parties to inform and engage with individuals and communities, including gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men. | https://www.who.int/europe/publications/m/item/public-health-advice-on-the-recent-outbreak-of-monkeypoxin-the-who-european-region.-24-may-2022 |
| **Risk communication and community engagement approaches during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022** | The document provides examples and approaches for RCCE, while building on experience from past outbreaks. These examples can be used to inspire countries in the European Region to develop community engagement approaches and risk communication strategies adapted to the national, regional and/or local context and specific target audiences in their response to the ongoing monkeypox outbreak. | Risk communication and community engagement approaches during the monkeypox outbreak in Europe, 2022 (europa.eu) |

| **Question and Answers** | | |
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| **WHO Europe Q&A** | Interview with Dr Richard Pebody of the High-threat Pathogen team at WHO/Europe on the virus, why the outbreak is concerning and what people should do to protect themselves and others from infection. | https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/10-06-2022-monkeypox-q-a---what-you-need-to-know-about-monkeypox |
| **ECDC Q&A** | Questions and answers on monkeypox | https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/monkeypox/questions-and-answers |
| **EFSA Q&A** | Questions and answers on monkeypox | https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/monkeypox |
| **World Organisation for Animal Health** | Questions and answers on monkeypox | https://www.woah.org/en/disease/monkeypox/ |
| **Community brief** | | |
| **ECDC: Navigating monkeypox: considerations for gay and bisexual men and other men who have sex with men** | Questions and answers on monkeypox from the community with the Love Tank, PrEPster, and MPACT | https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Navigating-monkeypox-considerations-for-gay-bisexual-and-MSM.pdf |

| **Trainings** | | |
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| **WHO SocialNet: Empowering communities before, during, and after an infectious disease outbreak** | The aim of this course is to provide an overview of operational concepts in relation to community engagement, risk communication, and the application of social science interventions. This course is designed for health emergency preparedness and response professionals, policy-makers and partners. | https://openwho.org/courses/empowering-communities |
| **WHO Risk Communication Essentials** | Risk communication is a core public health intervention in any disease outbreak and health emergency. It refers to the real-time exchange of information, advice and opinions between experts, officials and people who face a threat to their wellbeing, to enable informed decision-making and to adopt protective behaviours. The course is available in Portuguese as well. | https://openwho.org/courses/risk-communication |