

One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA)

Working together for the health of humans, animals, plants and the

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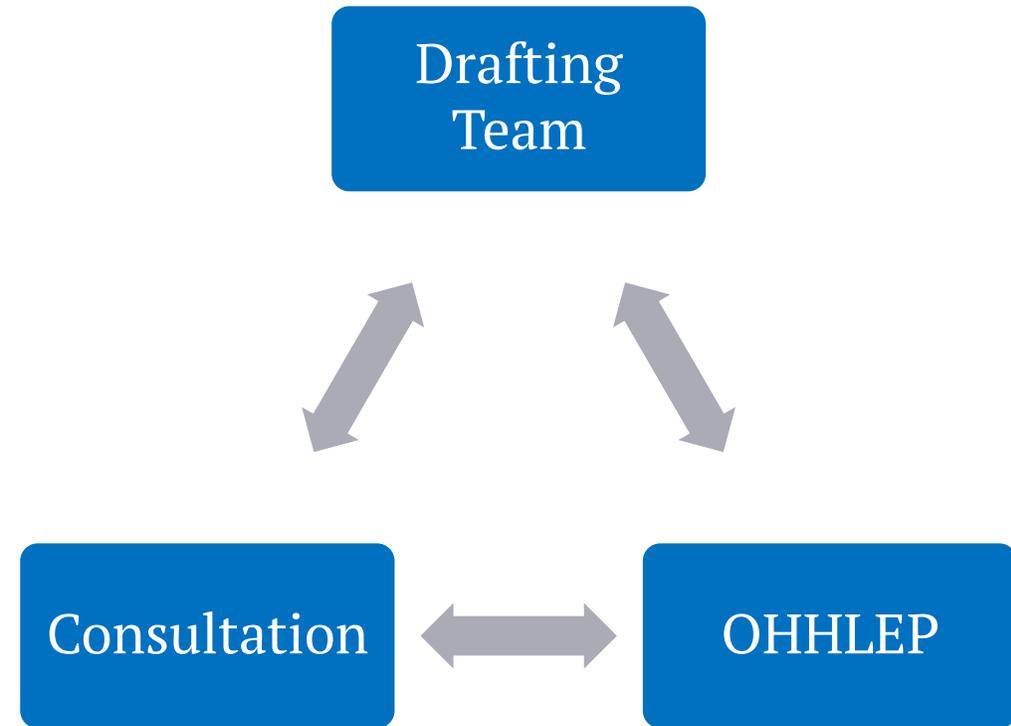
World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Background

- One Health was already on the international agenda, but COVID19 reiterated the importance of One Health
 - Increasing number of **multidimensional health, water, energy, food security and biodiversity challenges** necessitate One Health collaboration, coordination, communication and capacity building
 - **Increasing political commitment and international support** for One Health
- 27th Tripartite Annual Executive Meeting (TEAM): Agreed to jointly develop a strategy and action plan to prevent future zoonotic pandemics through the One Health approach
- Unique opportunity for **FAO, OIE, WHO and UNEP to stand together as a global coalition** to jointly drive change and achieve the transformations desired
- The WOAHA 7th Strategic Plan signalled the intention of “OIE to **broaden its positions on animal health and welfare issues**, within the remit of its resources and mandate. In addition to veterinary perspectives, it seeks to **embrace a more inclusive approach that considers insights from other disciplines**.
- Already taking action, WOAHA developed in 2021 its annual technical item for [the 88th General Session](#) , aiming to improve One Health resilience at the global level and for its Members and the accompanying [Resolution No. 31](#), which reinforces the need to promote the role of veterinary services as an essential component of One Health resilience.

One Health Joint Plan of Action Participatory process

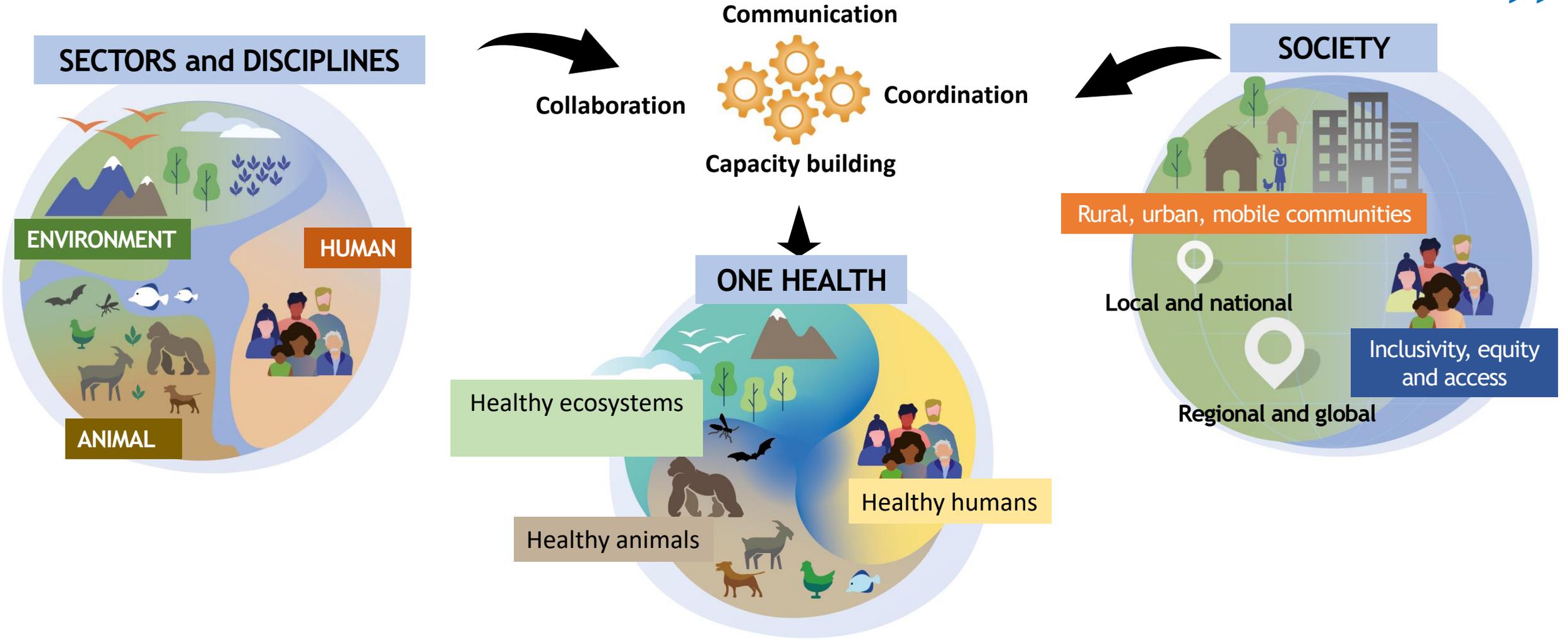
- Agreement from the 27th Executive Meeting
- Joint drafting team from FAO, OIE, UNEP and WHO
- Engaging One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) in the review process and development of theory of change of the OH JPA
- Consultation across the four organizations including regional offices on different iterations of the document
- Information/consultation sessions with member countries held by the Quadripartite (FAO-OIE-UNEP-WHO)
- Vision, commitment, and a concrete workplan



“ **One Health** is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent.

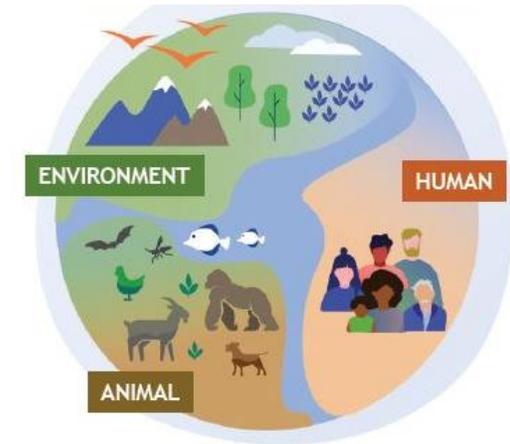
The approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at varying levels of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle threats to health and ecosystems, while addressing the collective need for clean water, energy and air, safe and nutritious food, taking action on climate change, and contributing to sustainable development.

”



Health risks including pandemic potential

human - animal - plant - environment interface



Insufficient attention to financing risk reduction and pandemic prevention

Ignored lessons learned from previous pandemics and multisectoral health risks

Resulted in an ongoing cycle of panic and neglect

Disregarding strong investment case: cost of prevention and preparedness lower than response

The One Health Joint Plan of Action Considerations

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- Is a **collaborative, participatory effort** among the four organisations with support from OHHLEP
- Provides a **framework for action** and proposes a **set of activities** the four organizations can provide together to advance and sustainably scale up One Health.
- Uses a One Health approach to strengthen **collaboration, communication, capacity building, and coordination** **equally across all sectors** responsible for addressing health concerns at the human-animal-plant-environment interface
- **Builds on existing (One Health) initiatives** of the four organisations and provides scope to take stock of **global and regional initiatives**, identify and advise on synergies and overlaps, and supports coordination
- Foresees **resource mobilization** and aims to make good use of resources across sectors and stakeholders

The One Health Joint Plan of Action-Content

Part I. Setting the scene

I.1 Background

I.2 The links between the health of the environment, humans, animals and plants

I.2.1 One Health definition

I.2.2 The health of the environment

I.2.3 The perpetual challenge of emerging infectious diseases

I.2.4 The persisting burden of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

I.2.5 The global upsurge of food and water safety hazards

I.2.6 The growing threat of Antimicrobial Resistance

I.3 Health challenges require holistic and sustainable solutions

I.4 Implementation of One Health

I.5 Rationale

I.6 Scope

Part II. The action framework

II.1. Theory of change

II.2 Impact, outcomes, and operational objectives

II.3 Guiding principles

Part III. Action tracks

Action Track 1: Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems

Action Track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

Action Track 3: Controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

Action Track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks

Action Track 5: Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Action Track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health

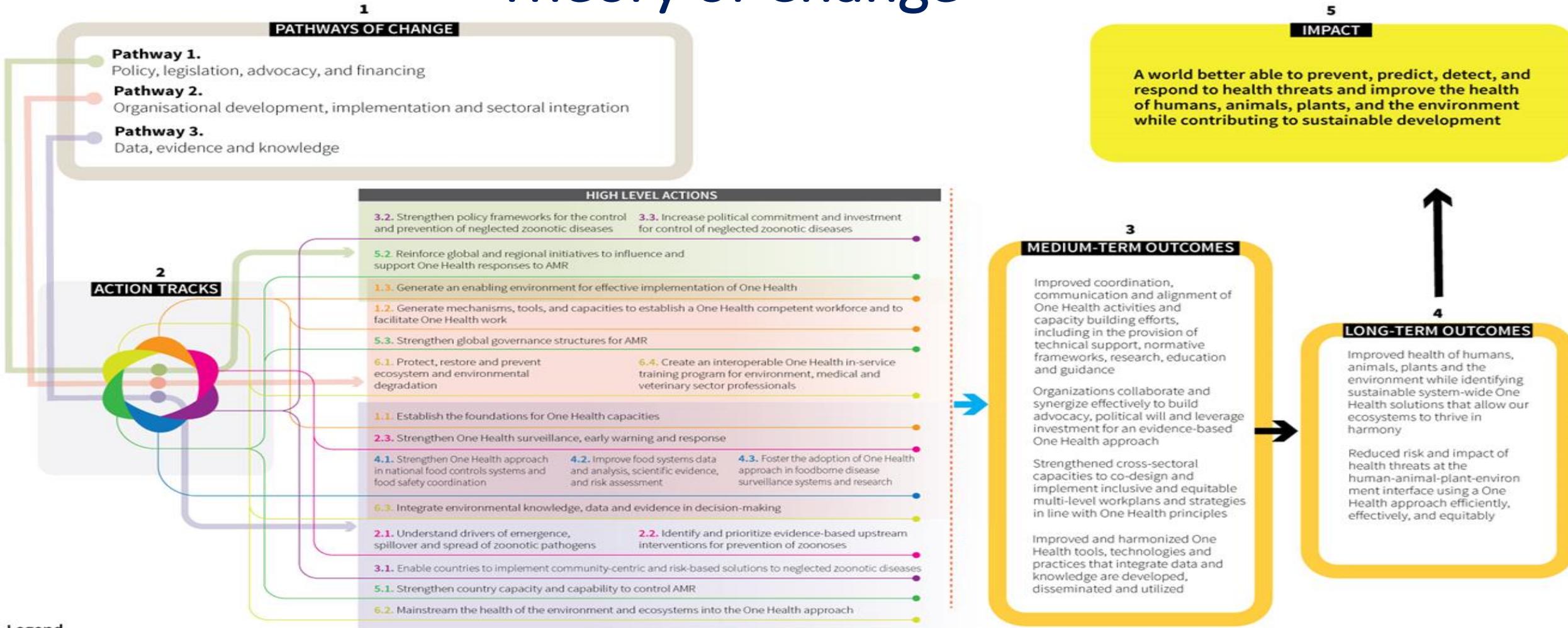
Part IV. Governance, Implementation and Monitoring

Part V: Investing in One Health

Appendices



Theory of Change



Legend



Action Tracks

- AT1.** Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems
- AT2.** Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics
- AT3.** Controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases
- AT4.** Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks
- AT5.** Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)
- AT6.** Integrating the Environment into One Health

Barriers

- Wider socio-political context: climate crisis, emerging threats, conflict, global hunger and inequalities
- Powerful donors/stakeholders having undue influence over prioritisation and resource allocation
- Limited availability and inadequate use of legal and regulatory frameworks to support One Health practices
- Poor communication; language and cultural barriers among disciplines and sectors, and between countries
- Insufficient community inclusion

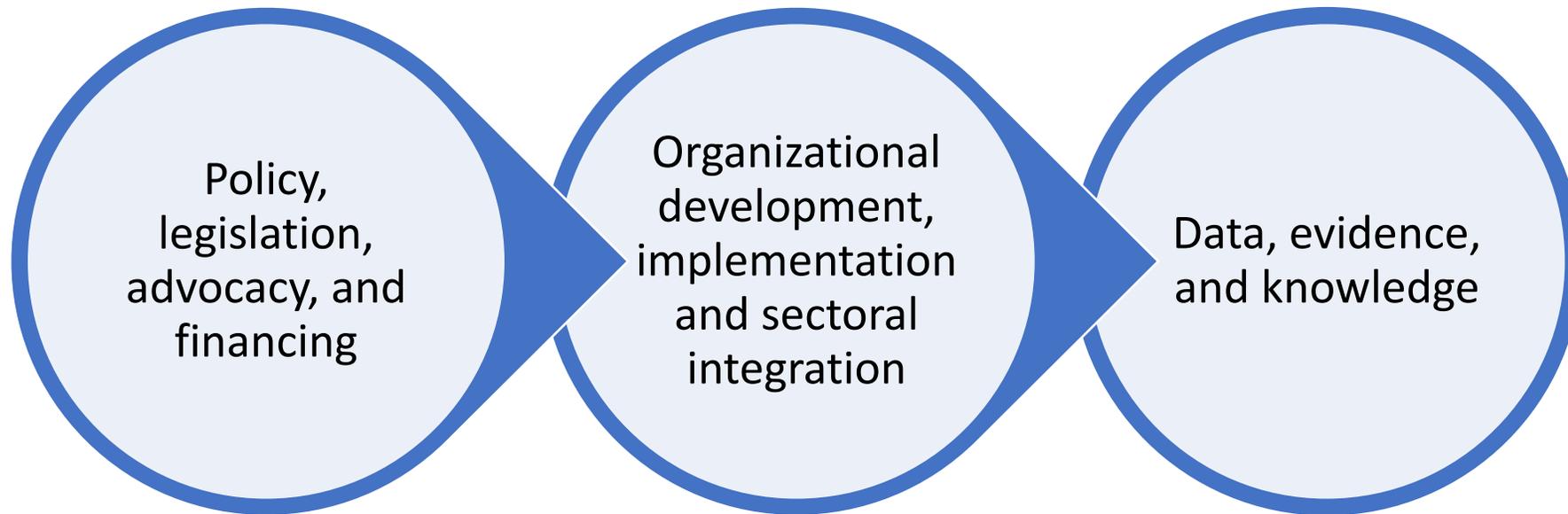


Assumptions

- Political will and financing is in place (and can be mobilised) at the global, national and local levels.
- Funding can be mobilised flexibly to ensure all action tracks are sufficiently funded
- The four organizations and associated sectors can collaborate and harmonise their practices without territorialism, competition and silos adversely impacting on the work
- The OH JPA enhances equity and empowers stakeholders, including civil society, disadvantaged groups and indigenous communities.

- Learning, innovation, and adaptation are intensified by collaborative and cross sectoral work
- The OH JPA can effectively disseminate and foster a wider understanding of One Health approaches and concepts across relevant segments of society and at all levels

Three pathways: Implementation of OH JPA



One Health Joint Plan of Action (OHJPA)

Action Track 1: Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems

Action Track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health

Action Track 5: Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

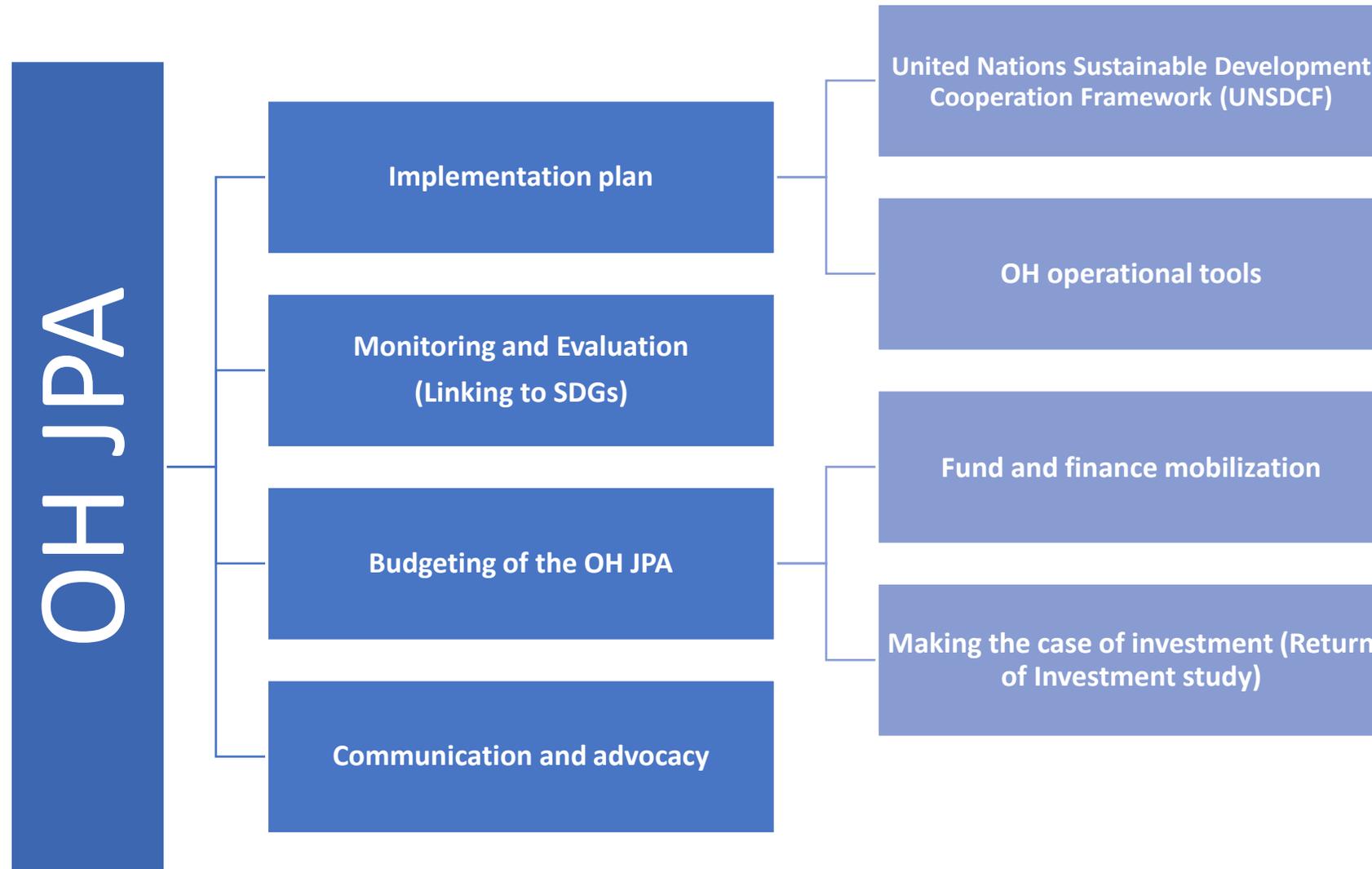


Action Track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

Action Track 3: Controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

Action Track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks

Vision- Future of the OH JPA

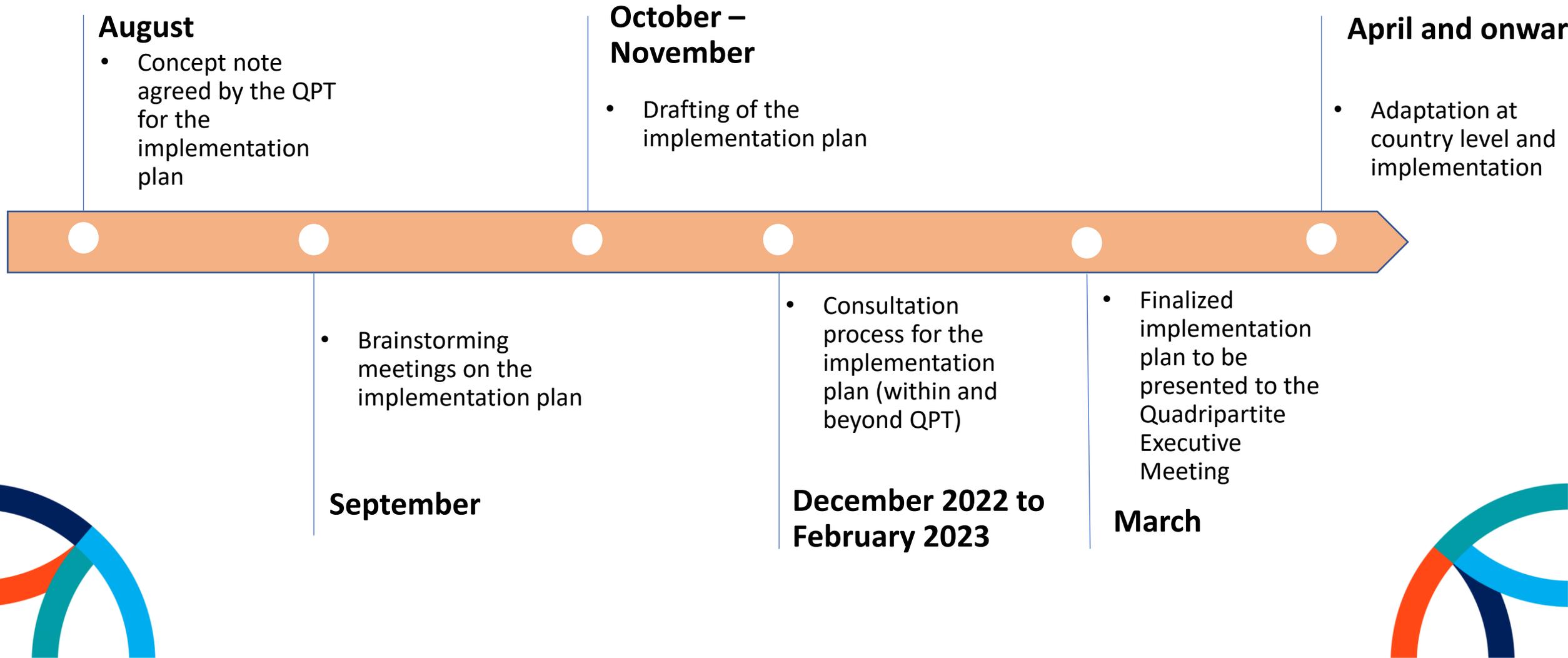


Key consideration: Implementation of OH JPA

- **Avoid one size fits for all**, a stepwise and tailored approach for implementation
- **Evidence-based and informed decision-making**, identify gaps and challenges
- **Prioritize activities and critical health issues** that benefit the most from a One Health approach
- **Widely engage with all stakeholders with clear responsibilities**, including countries, UN organizations, academia, private sectors, civil societies, and other non-state actors to join force for the implementation of OH JPA.
- **Utilize regional Quadripartite coordination mechanisms** to ensure alignment and the translation of activities in regional and country level
- **Building on existing and new mechanisms (World Bank FIF)** to advocate sustainable funding for One Health coordination and activities
- **Need for a macro-costing and a matching with the macro-costing of Global Prevention, Preparedness, Response (PPR) for the FIF** (\$ 30 Billion needs, \$10 Billion gaps)



Tentative timeline for the development of the implementation framework



Quadripartite's commitment for One Health



For a world better able to prevent, predict, detect, and respond to health threats and improve the health of humans, animals, plants, and the environment while contributing to sustainable development.

Thank you

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