

The One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA)

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

Chadia Wannous

**One Health Global Coordinator
World Health Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)**

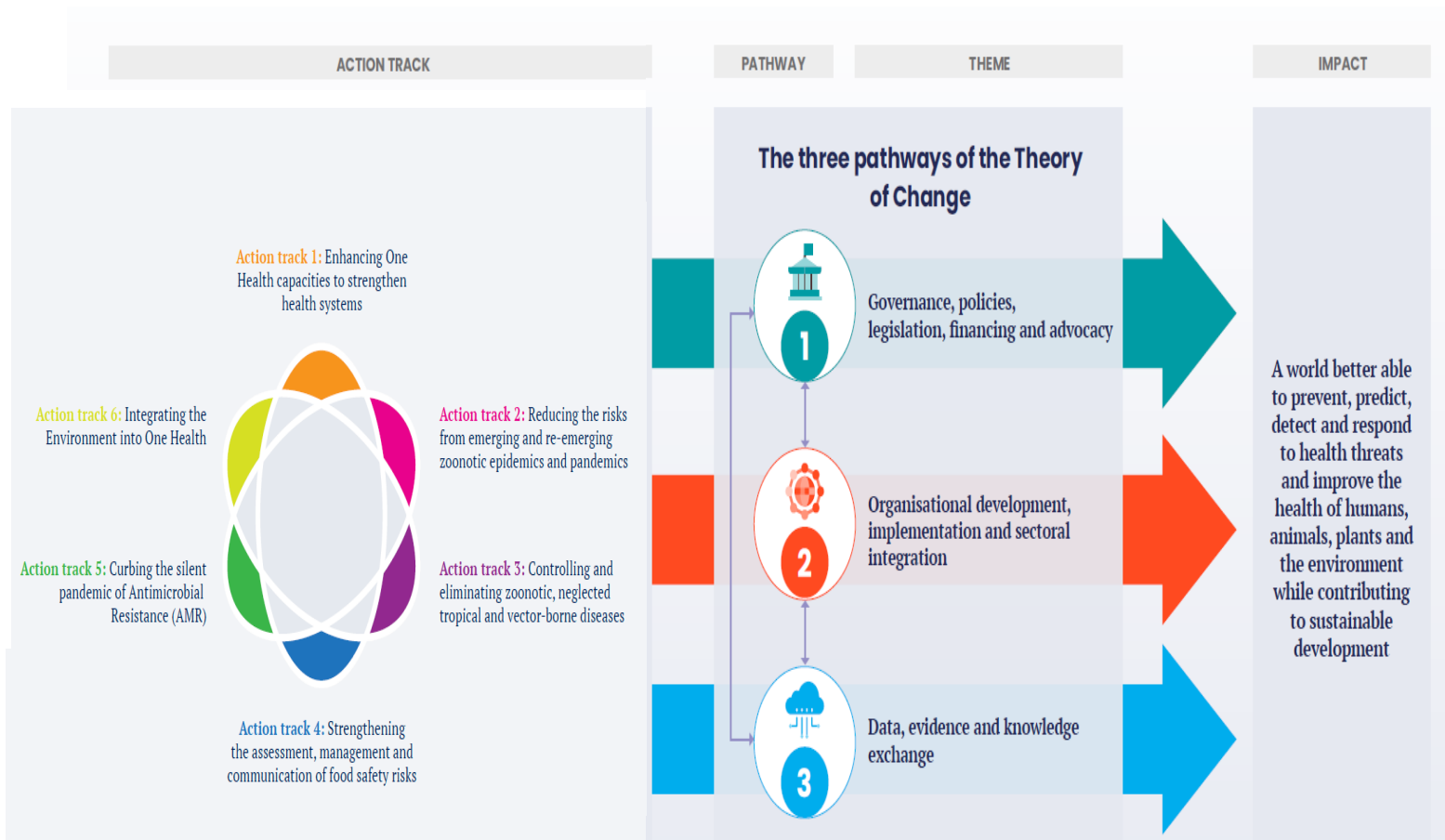
Background

- One Health was already on the international agenda, but COVID-19 reiterated its importance
 - 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) in 2021: Agreed to jointly develop a strategy and action plan to prevent future zoonotic pandemics through the One Health approach
- Unique opportunity for FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAAH to stand together as a global coalition to jointly drive change and achieve the transformations desired
 - The WOAAH 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.
 - WOAAH 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.
 - FAO recognizing the value and importance of One Health, has included One Health in the FAO strategic framework as one of the 20 Program Priority Areas in its current Strategic Framework (that spans from 2022-2031).

The One Health Joint Plan of Action

- 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 OH Joint Plan of Action



OH JPA Launch event during the World Health Summit, Berlin, in October 2022

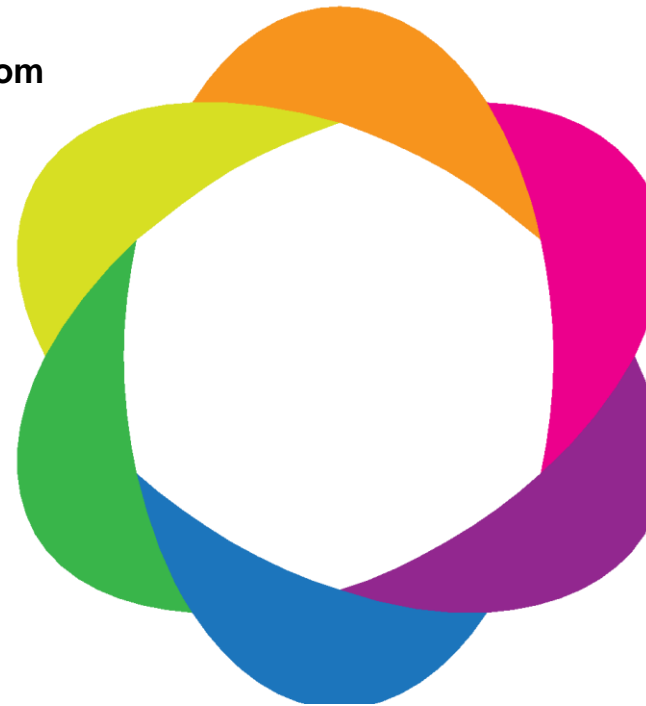
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2289en>

Six 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

Action track1: Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems



Strengthening One Health capacities through guidance, methodologies and tools



Assure effective implementation of multisectoral approaches in promoting the health of humans, animals, plants, and ecosystems and



Preventing and managing risks at the human-animal-plant-environment interface

Building on existing programmes

AT1.1 FOUNDATION

- Tripartite/QPT Zoonosis Guides
- Multisectoral Coordination Framework
- WOAHPVS
- IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshops
- Global Strategic Preparedness Network
- WOAHP Observatory

AT1.2 OH AT WORK

- FAO/WOAH/WHO Strengthening capabilities for Veterinary Epidemiology and biosurveillance
- Global Laboratory leadership Programme (GLLP) and other Laboratory training programmes
- FAO/WOAH/WHO/UNEP respective training academies/platforms and programmes
- WOAHP Public-Private Partnership tools
- WOAHP Laboratory Twinning Programme

AT1.3 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- OH platforms
- Legal technical assistance programmes of respective organizations: WOAHP legislative targeted support (PVS)
- Financial/funding mechanisms

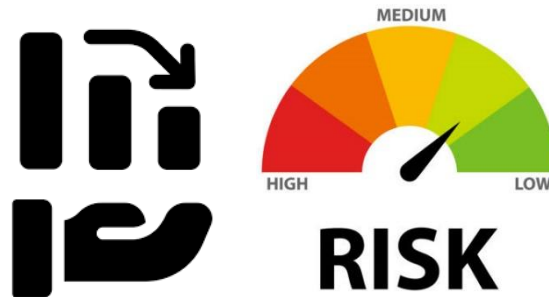
Action Track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

1. Understand drivers of emergence, spillover and spread of zoonotic pathogens



- Identify risk factors, drivers, processes and pathways
- Define baselines and monitoring frameworks
- Develop standardized protocols and SOPs for harmonized OH research
- Establish research agenda
- Science-policy interface

2. Identify and prioritize targeted, evidence-based upstream interventions for prevention



- Identify feasible, acceptable and sustainable interventions
- Raise awareness
- Provide tools, guidance, regulatory frameworks
- Prioritize nature-based solutions
- Incorporate indigenous peoples' knowledge
- Establish standards for the management of ecosystem processes

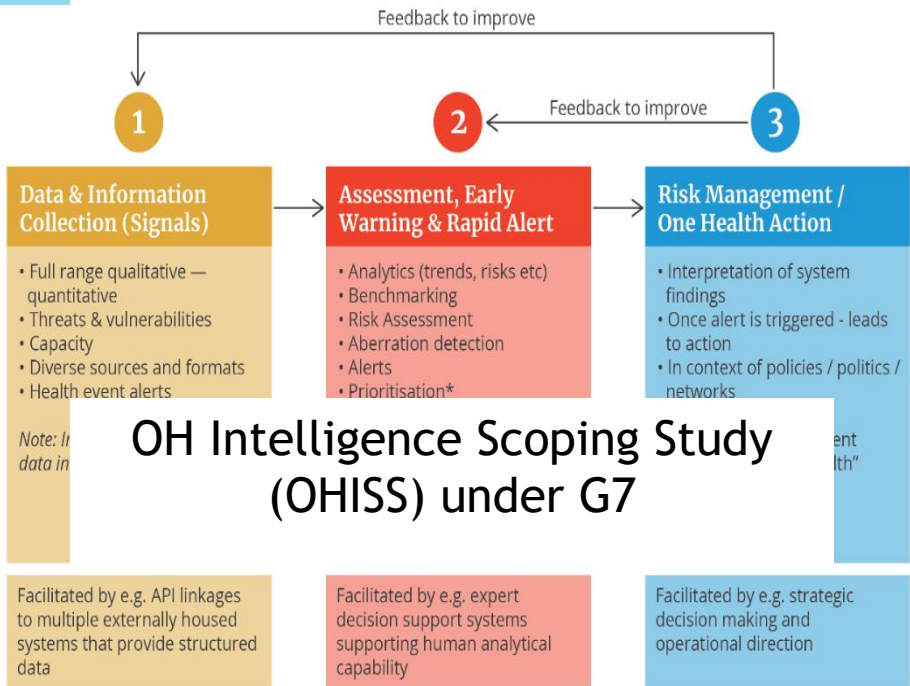
3. Strengthen national, regional, and global One Health surveillance, early warning and response systems



- Conduct OH surveillance
- Predict risk factor occurrence/abundance
- Identify high-risk interfaces and hot spots for spillover
- OH/pandemic risk assessment and data sharing
- Progressive Control/Management Pathways
- Innovations and new technologies

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

OH High-Level Expert Panel Building on existing initiatives: (OHHLEP) guidance on the design of OH Surveillance Systems



Modern information technology supports the different processes required from data collection to storage (e.g. APIs, databases), analysis (e.g. automated script & alerts; automated report) to risk management (e.g. dashboards & decision support tools). This will ensure the system is future proof, timely and efficient. This also support interoperability and reproducibility alongside other standards that are considered critical for a credible system (e.g. minimum governance, privacy).

Strengthen national, regional, and global One Health surveillance, early warning and response systems



TZG Surveillance and Information Sharing Operational Tool (SIS OT)

FAO Indonesia @FAOIndonesia

#SISOT is developed by tripartite @WHO @FAO @OIEAnimalHealth to provide:

- ✓ methods & instruments to g assessment of existing structures or mechanisms to support coordinated
- ✓ information sharing across sectors
- ✓ guides development of action plan

Action Track 3

Controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

Objective:

Reduce the burden of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases by:

- supporting countries to implement community-centric, risk-based solutions,
- strengthening policy and legal frameworks from local to global level and across sectors, and
- increasing political commitment and investment.



Action

3.1.1 Provide integrated **guidance** and **resources** to countries to help build capacity and resilience, empower communities and increase engagement to better manage these diseases

3.1.2 Provide countries with operational tools and resources for **integrated multisectoral** surveillance and mapping of risk areas for diseases

Activities

3.1 Enable countries



to develop and implement **community-centric and risk-based solutions** involving all relevant stakeholders

3.1.3 Support countries in providing **access** to quality vaccines, medicine and basic WASH (Water Sanitation Hygiene) services, agricultural water use and waste management, including animal waste and carcass disposal, and the training of communities across sectors to address diseases

3.1.4 Strengthen **information, awareness and control** of diseases and their specific threat to urban centres

Action Track 4

Food safety hazards

The burden of foodborne diseases is substantial

WHO ESTIMATES OF THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF FOODBORNE DISEASES

Every year foodborne diseases cause:

almost **in 10** people to fall ill | **33 million** healthy life years lost

Foodborne diseases can be deadly, especially in children <5

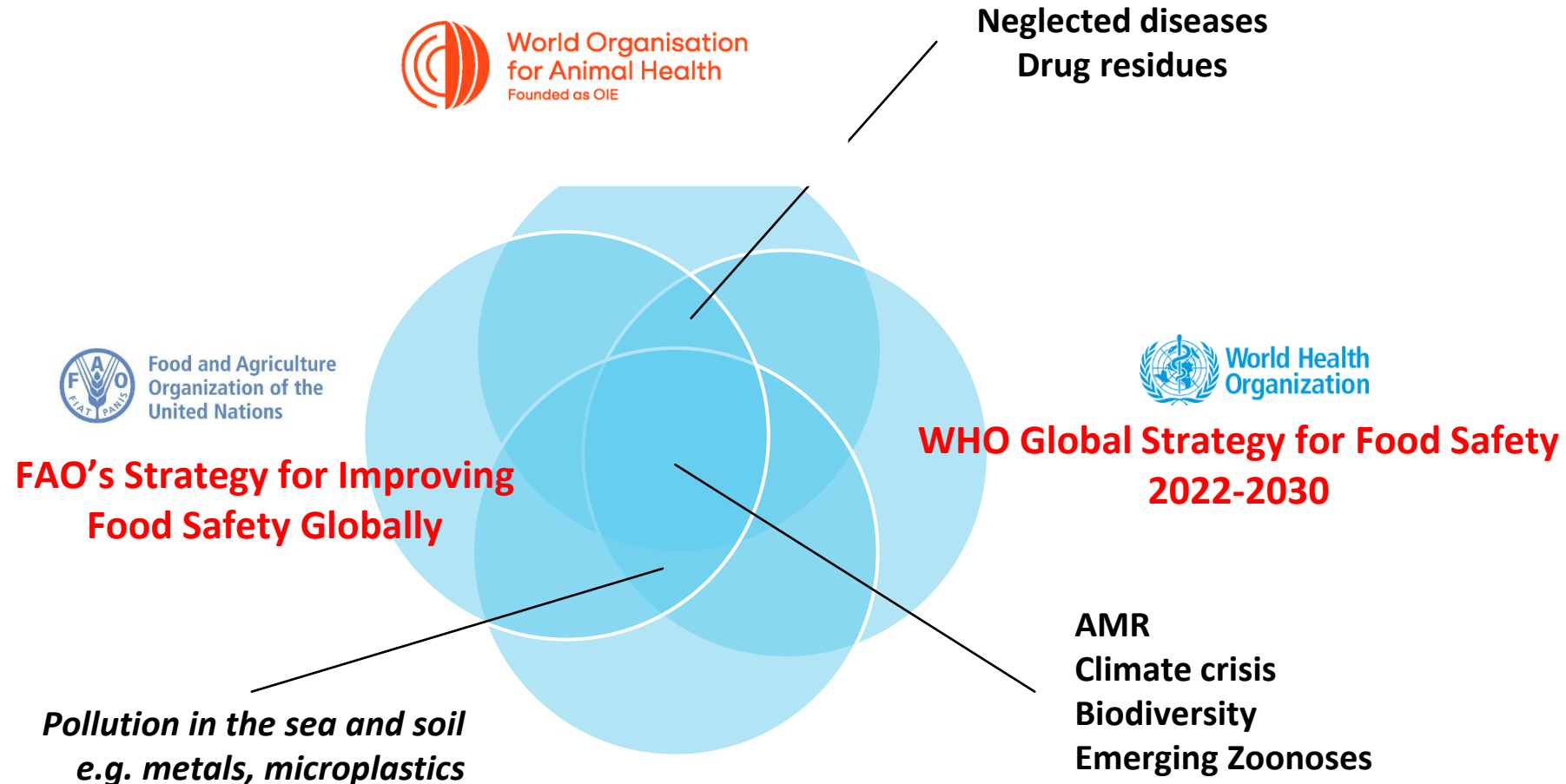
420 000 deaths | Children account for **1/3** of deaths from foodborne diseases

FOODBORNE DISEASES ARE PREVENTABLE. EVERYONE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY.

For more information: www.who.int/foodsafety
#SafeFood
Source: WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases, 2015.
©World Health Organization 2015, WHO/R05/12/15.3



Quadripartite common work on food safety

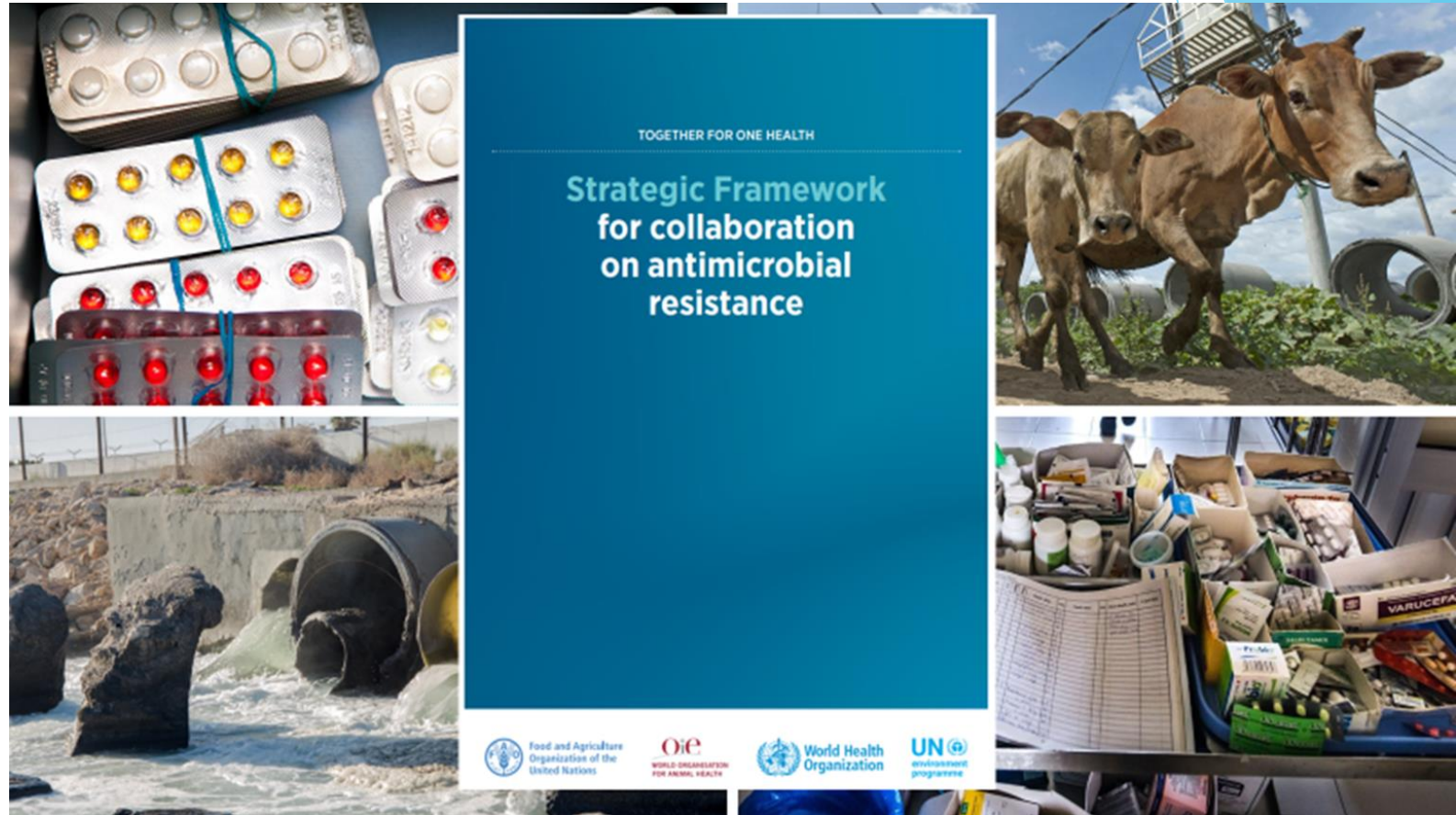


Action Track 5:

Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)*

Objective:

Take joint actions to preserve antimicrobial efficacy and ensure sustainable and equitable access to antimicrobials for responsible and prudent use in human, animal and plant health.



**Fully aligned with the [Strategic Framework for collaboration on AMR](#)*

Action Track 5: (AMR) Actions



Strengthen the capacity and knowledge of countries to prioritize and implement context-specific collaborative One Health work to control AMR in policies, legislation and practice



Reinforce global and regional initiatives and programmes to influence and support One Health responses to AMR



Strengthen global AMR governance structures

Action Track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health Actions

Objective: Protect and restore biodiversity, prevent the degradation of natural resources and the wider environment to promote the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems underpinning sustainable development



Joint activities to protect, restore, and prevent the degradation of ecosystems and the wider environment



Mainstream the environment into the One Health approach



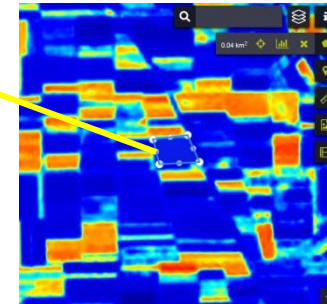
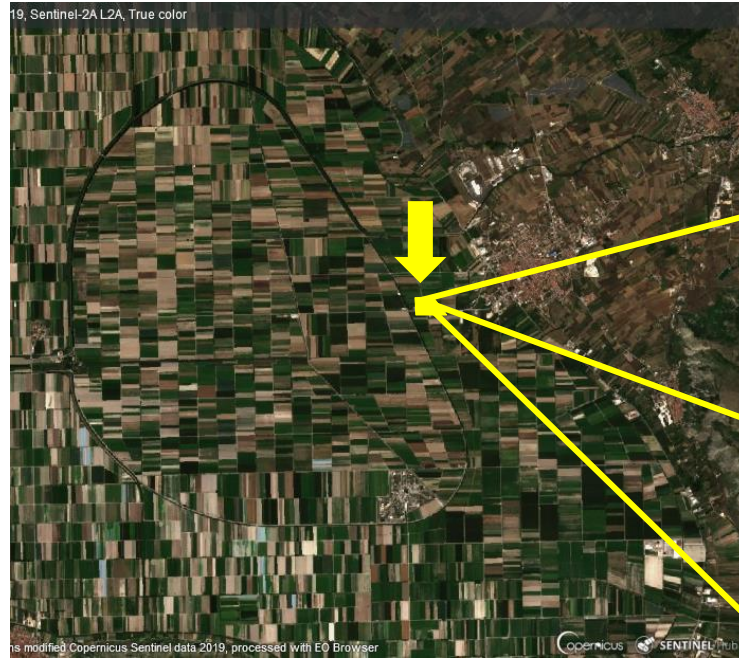
Integrate environmental knowledge, data, and evidence in One Health decision-making



Create an interoperable One Health academic and in-service training program for the environment, medical, agriculture and veterinary sector professionals



Earth Observations Climatic and Environmental variables in VBDs: PROVNA project



NDVI



Moisture



NDWI

Combine spatio-temporal data to build a prototype which should be able to predict the locations of areas at risk, and when the risk might occur.

<https://www.woah.org/en/article/early-warning-systems-modeling-the-spread-of-vector-borne-diseases/>

Pathways of change

Pathway 1

**Policy, advocacy
and financing**

Actions related to:

- Fostering political will
- Policy development and enabling regulatory framework
- Securing investment and sufficient financing
- Promoting institutionalization of intersectoral governance

Pathway 2

**Organizational
development,
implementation and
sectoral integration**

Actions related to:

- Scale up of capacity development
- Community engagement and equitable participation and mobilization for action
- Multi-sectoral collaboration

Pathway 3

**Data, evidence,
and knowledge**

Actions related to:

- Strengthening the scientific evidence base
- Fostering knowledge exchange and continuing education
- Using better data and evidence to inform best practice
- Fostering innovation and enabling research and development and access to new tools and technologies

Thanks for your attention

Any questions or comments?

