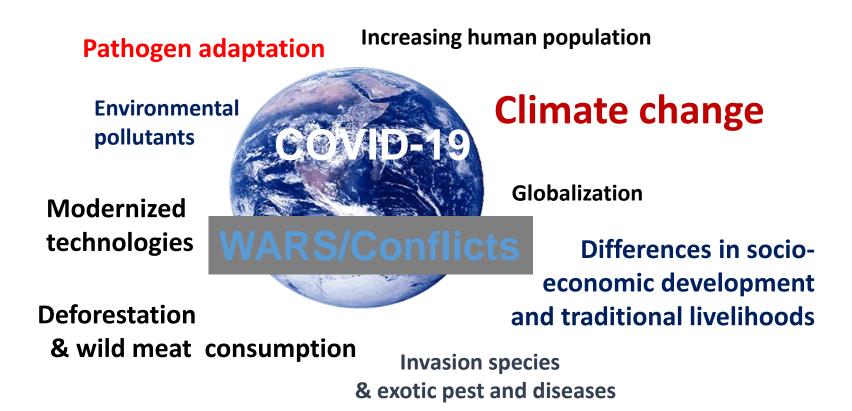
Reflections and Future Directions of One Health with a focus on Capacity Development

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.... Planet Earth is rapidly changing



Antimicrobial resistance

Artificial intelligence

Definition by One Health High Level Panel (OHHLEP, 2021)

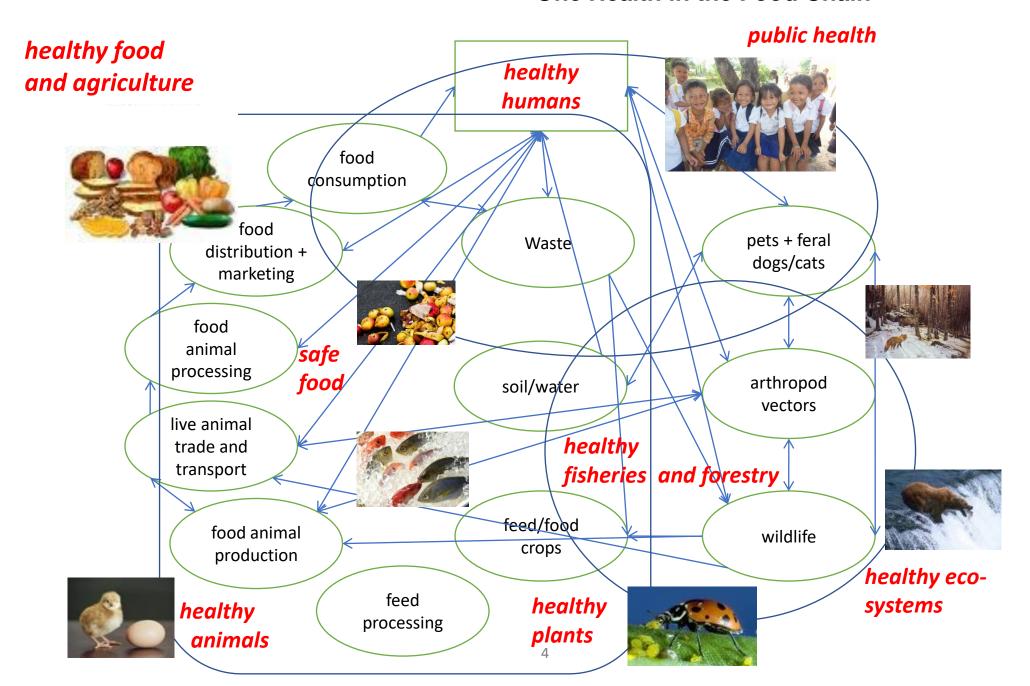
- One Health is an integrated, <u>unifying approach</u> that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.
- It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, <u>plants</u>, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked

mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines

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

Operationalization of One Health

One Health in the Food Chain



What sectors? What disciplines?

Sectors:

<u>Ministries of Health</u>: physicians, nurses, laboratory specialists, epidemiologists, public health experts, infectiologists, environmental health specialists, WASH, OHS, risk comms . etc

Ministries of Agriculture: veterinarians, para-professionals, VPH, lab specialists, epidemiologists, plant protection specialists, etc

Ministries of the Environment: wildlife specialists, water, forestry, fisheries

Ministry of Education, including academia

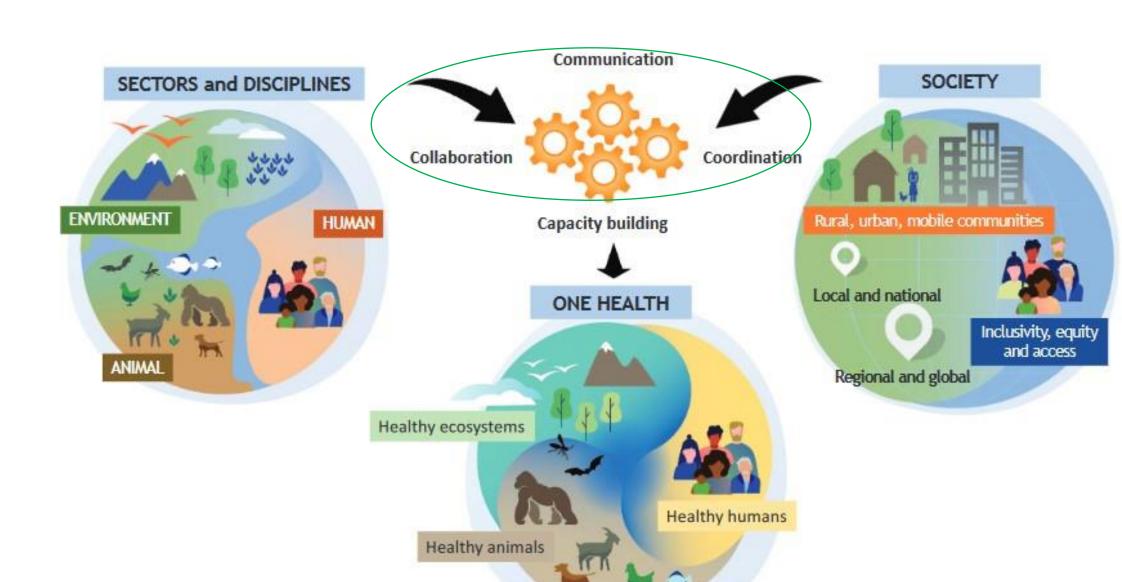
Ministry of Finance,

Other...

What sectors? What disciplines?

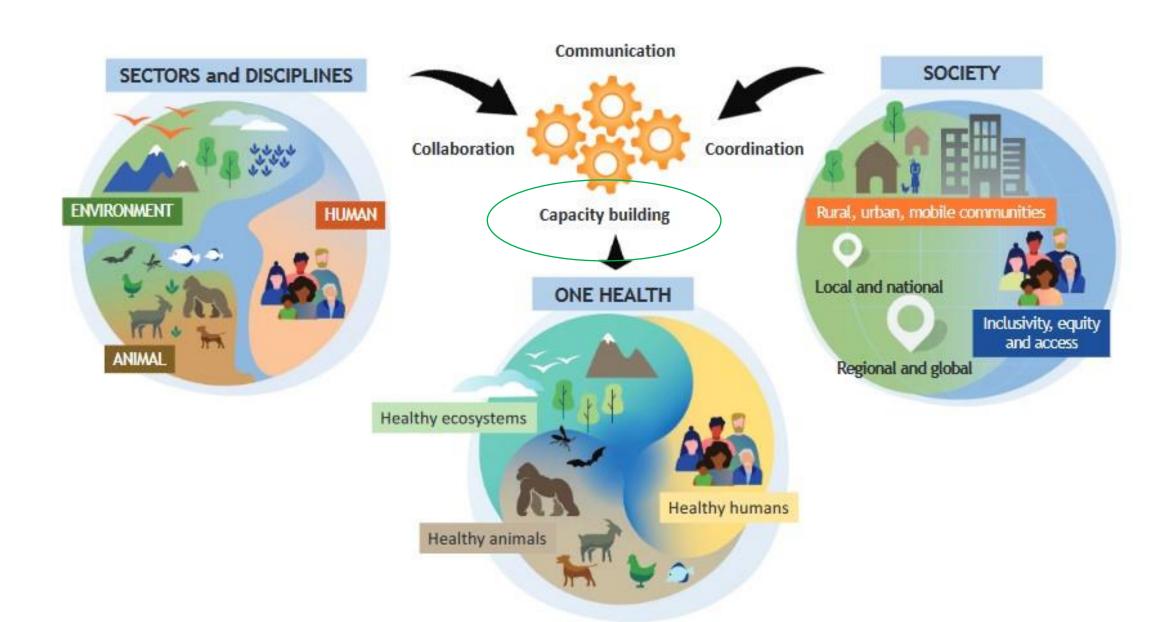
Disciplines

human health (medicine, nursing, epidemiology, diagnostics, animal health (veterinary medicine, epidemiology, diagnostics, Environment (biology, meteorologist, climatologists, conservation, Social sciences (communication, economics, sociology/anthropology), etc



Key elements of effective cross-sectoral collaboration

Key Supporting Elements	Key Operational Elements
1. Political will and high-level commitment	A. Joint cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms
2. Trust and transparency	B. Routine communication
3. Common objectives and priorities	C. Joint simulation exercises
4. Shared benefits	D. Data sharing
5. Strong governance structures, aligned legal frameworks, and recognition of existing international standards	E. Joint risk assessment
6. Adequate and equitably distributed resources	F. Active cooperation on disease control programmes
7. Identification and involvement of all relevant partners	
8. Coordinated planning of activities	
9. Guidance on implementation of cross-sectoral collaborations	
10. Capacity development	
11. Strong and effective health systems within the	



Quadripartite One Health Joint Action Plan (OH JPA)

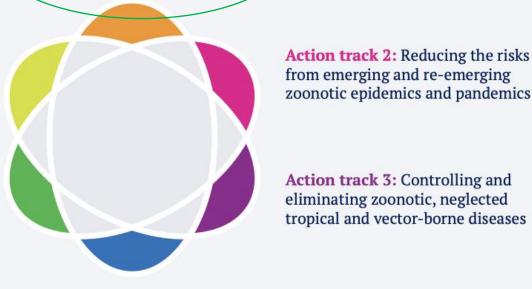
FIGURE 3: THE SIX OH JPA ACTION TRACKS

Capacity building/strengthening/ is cross cutting and relevant for all the AT

> Action track 6: Integrating the **Environment into One Health**

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

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



zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

from emerging and re-emerging

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

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

Types of capacity building

Training

- Formal vs informal (PhD, MSc, diploma, certificate, paraprofessional, community based)
- Short vs long
- Theoretical vs handson/practical
- In person vs virtual

Individual

- Coaching
- Mentorship

One Health competencies

A One Health competent person is able to:

 define and study issues spanning human, animal, plant and environmental systems, demonstrating big-picture awareness and agility to move across levels of literacy, scales or seniority.

The major core competency domains identified were:

- management
- communication skill
- informatics
- values and ethics
- leadership
- team and collaboration
- roles and responsibilities
- and systems thinking.
- ability to think critically

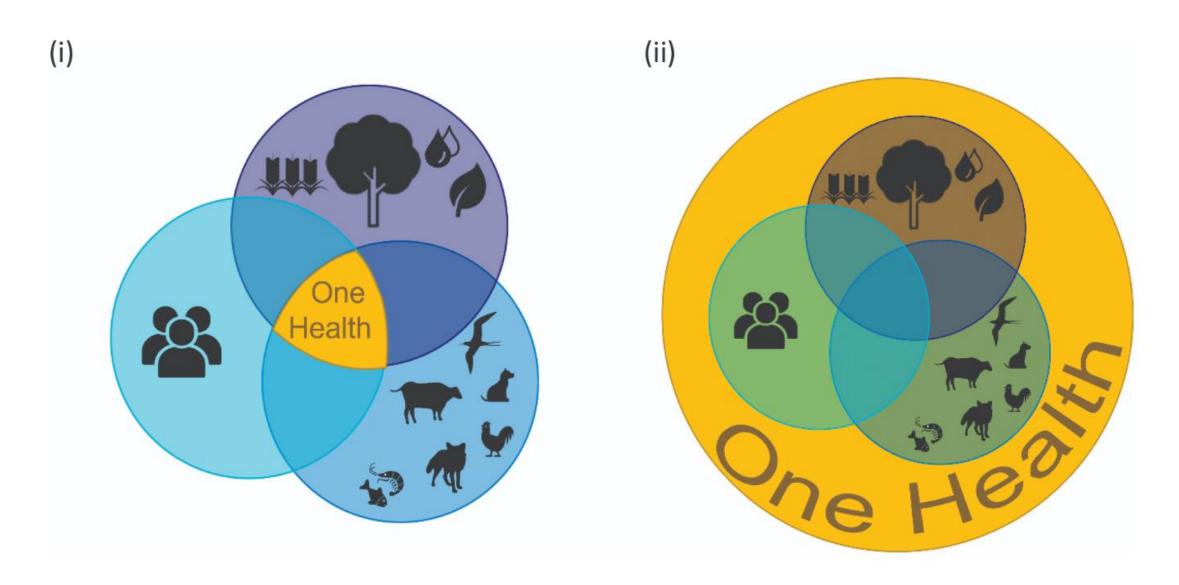


Fig. 1. Two main streams of thought found in One Health (i) One Health focusing on human-animal-plant-environment interfaces; and (ii) One Health focusing on the whole system encompassing humans, animals, plants and the environment. *Credit: BH, Julian Blanc, SR.*

Integrated simulation exercises







Final reflections

- Clarity on the One Health Return on Investment (financial, social, societal benefits)
- Defining needs and profiles of OH specialists
- Scope of job opportunities

Making One Health a reality requires passion, the possibility to collaborate with each other and share information without fear!

Thank you!



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