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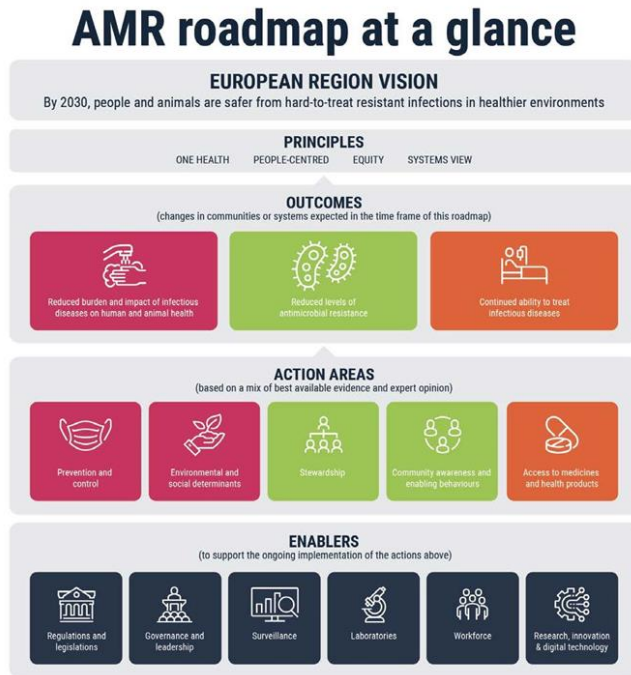
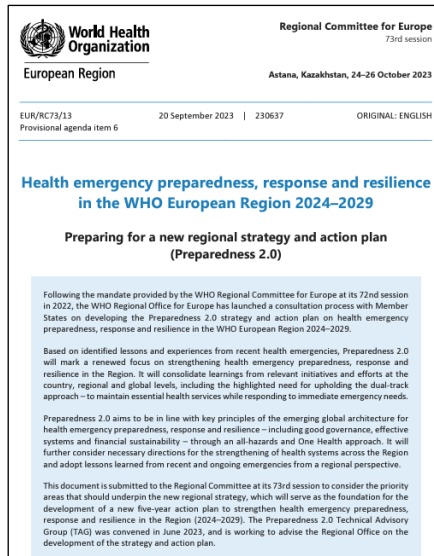
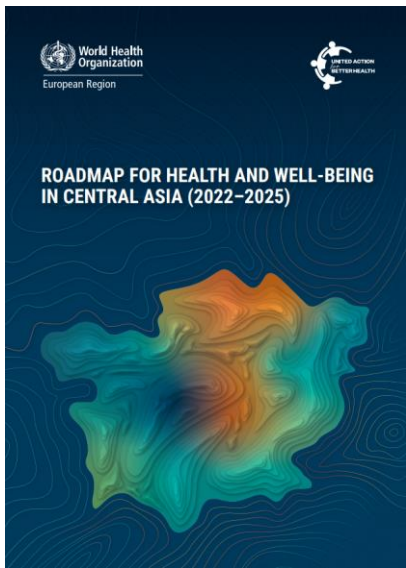


One Health in Europe and Central Asia: Quadripartite coordination and country support

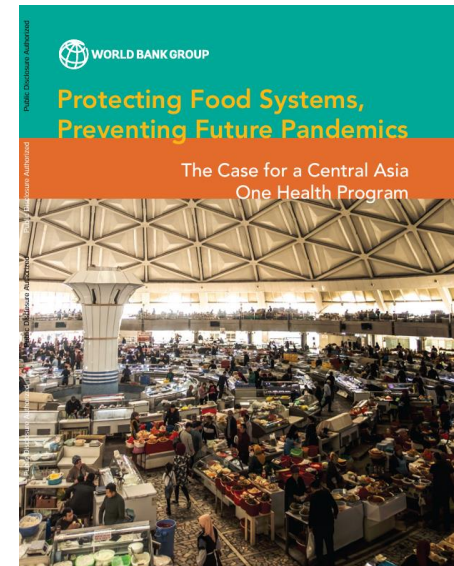
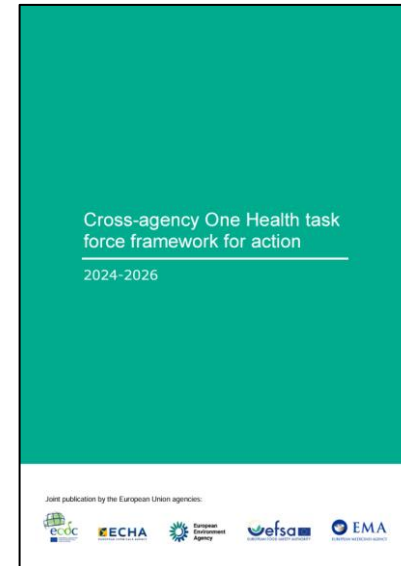
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WHO Regional Office for Europe

One Health Seminar for the European Region
Vienna, Austria, 11-13 June 2024

The context of One Health in Europe and Central Asia



Signing of the Budapest Declaration, 2023



Pan-European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development (2021): *Recommendations for One Health*

Objective 1

Operationalize the concept of One Health at all Levels

- 1.1 Obligations at national level
- 1.2 Enhanced cooperation at international level
- 1.3 Coordinated action at all levels

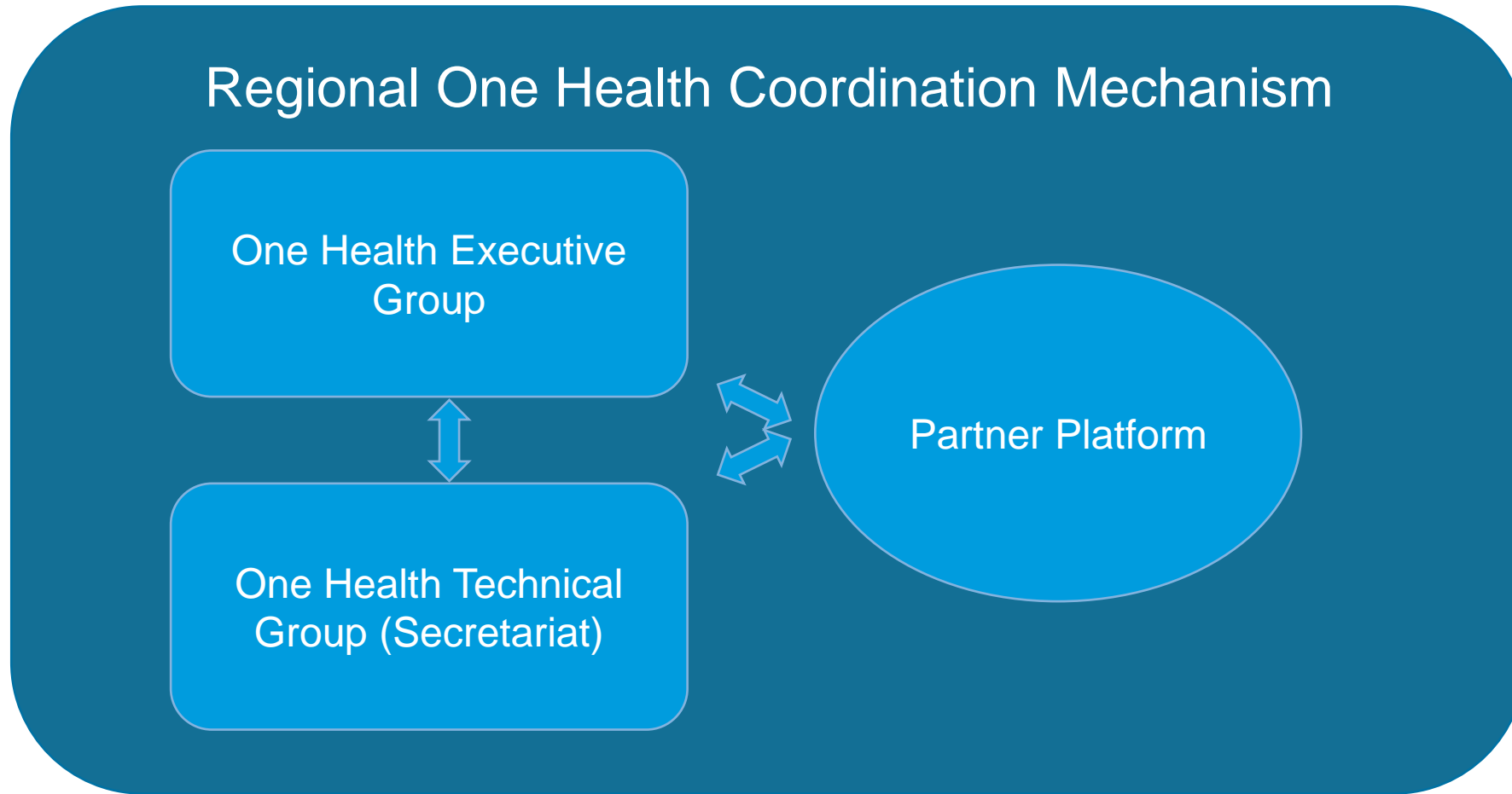
Objective 3

Support innovation for better One Health

- 3.1 Conduct a strategic review
- 3.2 Establish mechanisms to align research, development & implementation of policies and interventions
- 3.3 Develop a mechanism for constant generation of knowledge, learning and improvement based on innovation



Regional One Health Coordination Mechanism for Europe and Central Asia (OHCM)



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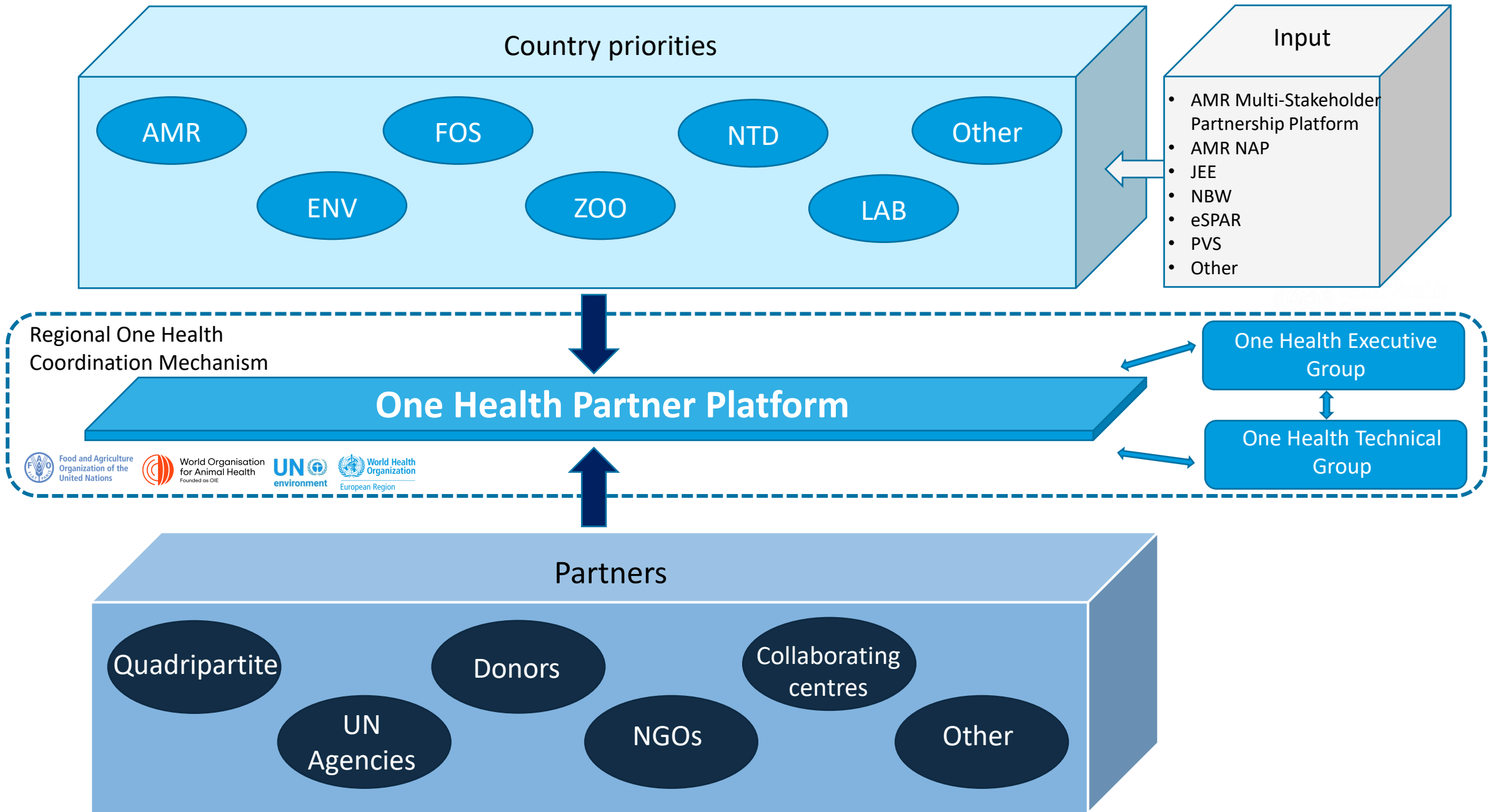
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European Region

Terms of reference OHCM

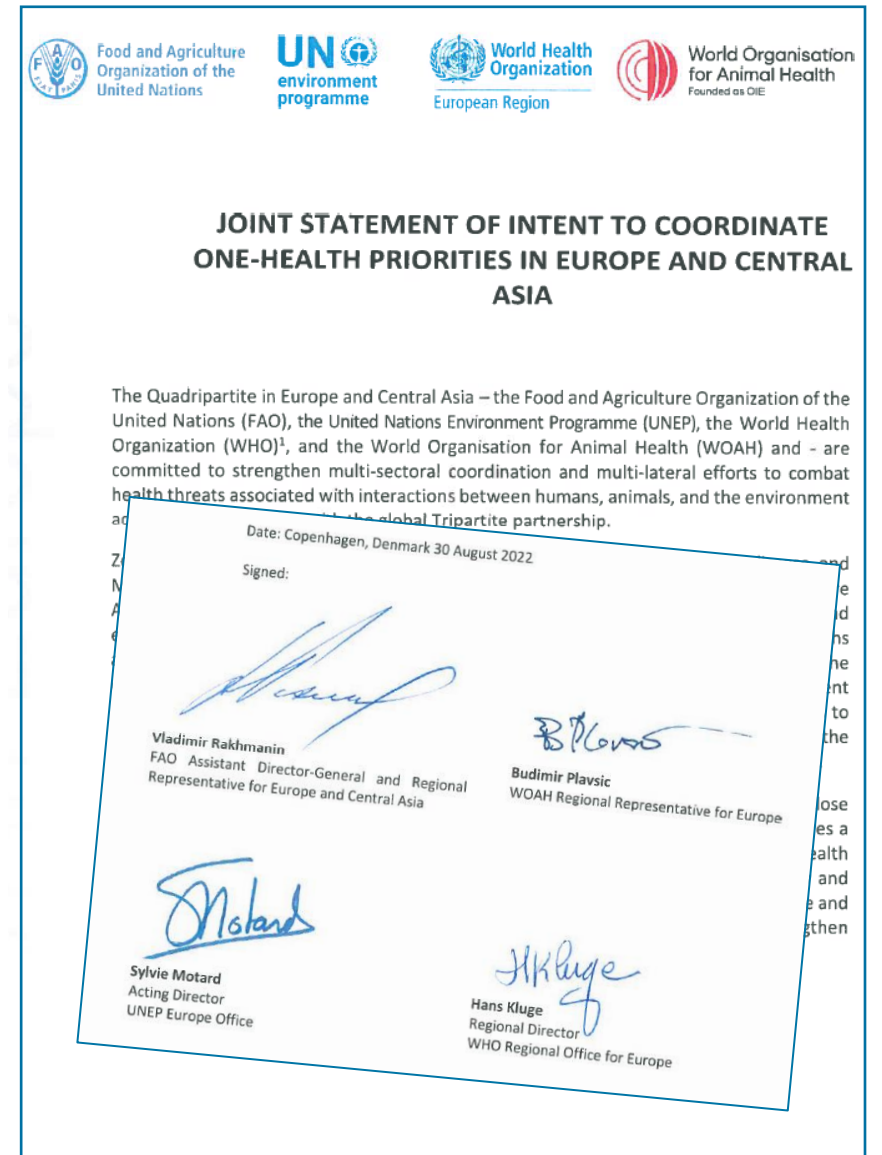


- **One Health Executive Group:** Ensures political engagement, provides leadership and governance, defines the strategic direction for One Health in support of global and regional governance structures.
- **One Health Technical Group:** Keeps oversight, facilitates and coordinates technical support to Member States, engage in agenda setting and resource mobilization, provides Secretariat function.
- **Partner platform:** Convene partners, share information, plans and expertise, combine resources to avoid duplication and seek synergies for One Health support to countries in order to maximize impact and leave no country behind.



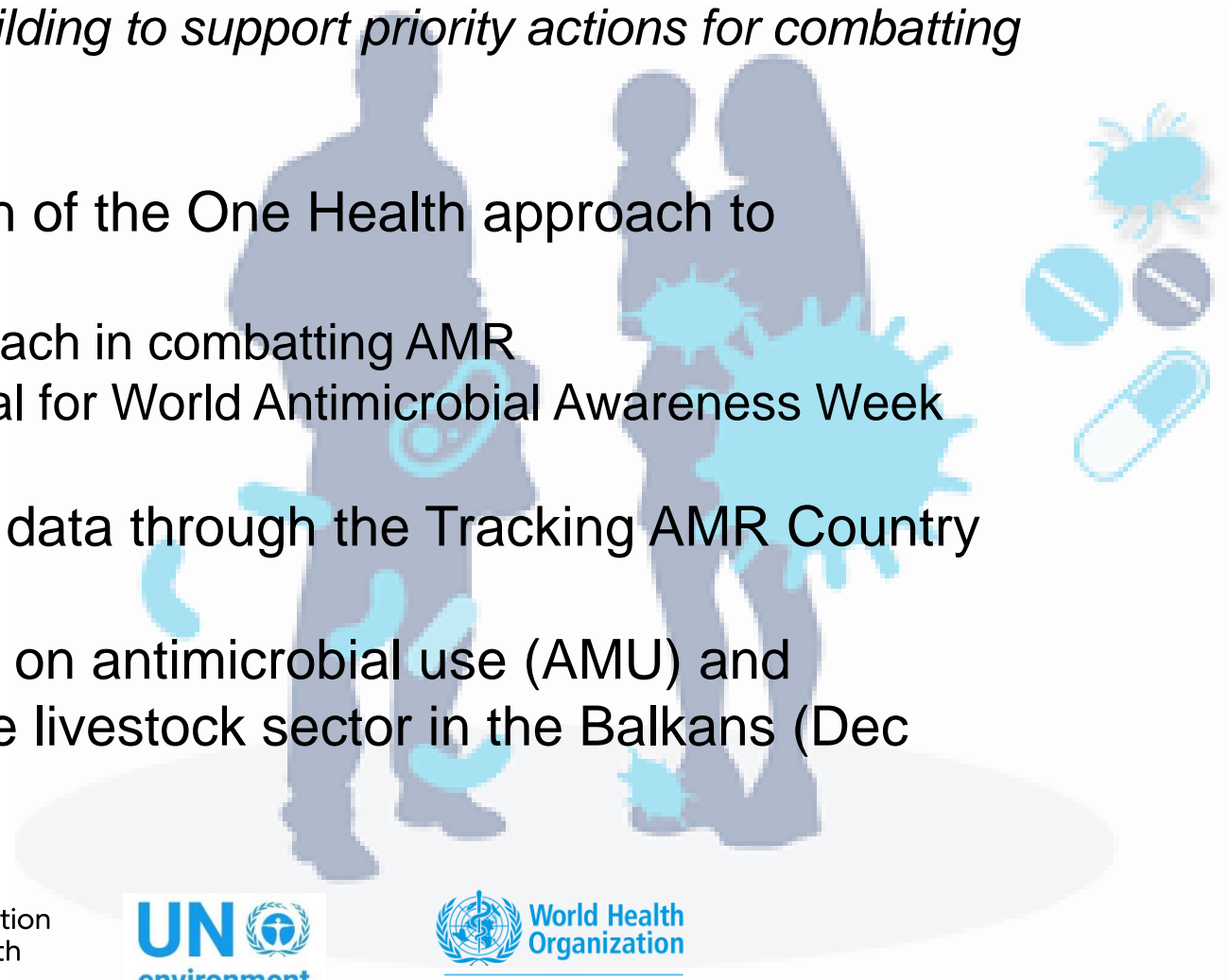
Agreed Outputs

1. Reduced antimicrobial resistance
2. Improved multisectoral coordination to address zoonotic diseases
3. Strengthened awareness and understanding
4. Improved coordination among the Quadripartite and partners
5. Improved surveillance of zoonotic influenza and SARS-CoV-2 in the human-animal-environment interface



1. Reduced Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

- Capacity to combat AMR in Tajikistan
 - Joint project on *One Health capacity building to support priority actions for combatting antimicrobial resistance in Tajikistan*
- Enhanced awareness about the strength of the One Health approach to combatting AMR
 - Joint webinars on the One Health approach in combatting AMR
 - Joint messaging and awareness material for World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW)
 - Joint support for countries to submit data through the Tracking AMR Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS)
 - Joint Technical consultation meeting on antimicrobial use (AMU) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the livestock sector in the Balkans (Dec 2023)



2. Improved multisectoral coordination to address zoonotic diseases

- Workshops to strengthen One Health coordination mechanisms (ARM, AZE, KAZ, KGZ)
- Strengthening zoonotic disease outbreak preparedness and response capacity (ALB, CRO, GEO, KOS)
- National Bridging Workshop (ROM)
- Strengthening capacity for joint risk assessment (UKR, Balkans)
- Central Asia Animal Health Network (CAAHN)
- Strengthening surveillance and information sharing using the One Health approach (ROM)



Workshop to strengthen multi-sectoral One Health coordination in Kyrgyzstan, Oct 2023



Workshop on Operationalizing the One Health approach in Kosovo*, Feb 2024

3. Strengthened awareness and understanding

- Webinars on One Health for different target groups
 - UNRCs, UNCTs, EAEU, Regional Forum on Sustainable Dev.
- Study on the economic impact of applying the One Health approach
- Side-events
 - 7th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health
- Online training
- One Health in the context of food safety
 - Western Balkans workshop
 - CCEURO keynote address
- Joint mission to Turkmenistan



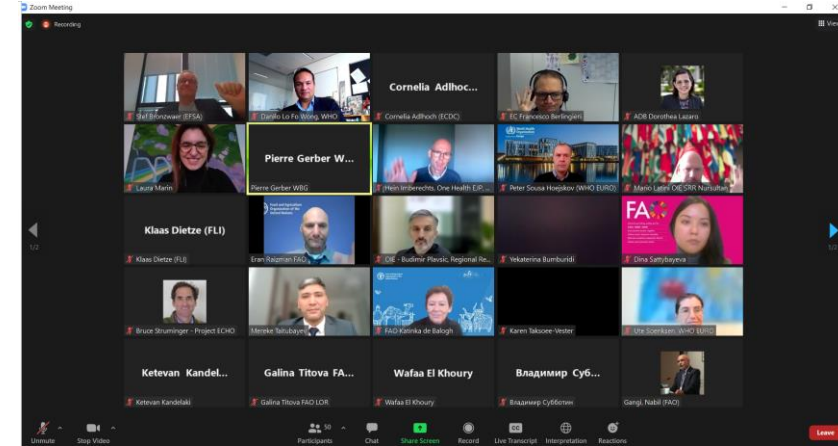
Joint technical mission on One Health to Turkmenistan, May 2023



Workshop on practical guidance on applying the One Health approach to address foodborne and zoonotic diseases, Western Balkans, Feb 2023

4. Improved coordination among the Quadripartite and partners

- Regular meetings to review progress and coordinate specific technical activities
- First dialogue on the One Health Partner Platform (Nov 2021)
- Meeting of the Executive Group (Aug 2022)
- Network of Quadripartite communications focal points
- Engage and contribute to the World Bank One Health Initiative for Central Asia





First dialogue on the One Health Partner Platform, 22 November 2021



One Health Regional Technical Workshop on Developing the Central Asia One Health Framework for Action, June 2023

5. Improved surveillance of zoonotic influenza and SARS-CoV-2 in the human-animal-environment interface

- Sub-regional workshop on public and animal health surveillance and control of zoonotic diseases at the human-animal-environment interface for Russian speaking countries
- WHO/WOAH Joint monthly surveillance report on SARS-CoV-2 and mpox in the European Region



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Joint bimonthly surveillance report on SARS-CoV-2 and mpox in animals in the European Region, March and April 2024

Purpose of the report

Strengthened surveillance using a One Health approach in at-risk animal populations and at the animal-human-environment interface is required to timely detect SARS-CoV-2 and mpox (previously known as monkeypox) in new animal hosts, to monitor for potential virus evolution and to detect potential spill-back to the human population. Both SARS-CoV-2 and mpox had been declared Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEIC) and continue to pose public health challenges. The WHO Regional Office for Europe and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) in Europe are monitoring notified cases of SARS-CoV-2 and mpox in the animal populations.

Summary

SARS-CoV-2 was identified as an emerging coronavirus in humans in December 2019. After the first human cases were reported in Wuhan, People's Republic of China, the virus spread rapidly throughout the world. Human-to-animal transmissions and subsequent circulations of the virus with subsequent genetic evolution amongst several animal species have been documented for a number of wild or farmed species. This has particularly occurred in Europe with farmed minks. In some instances, mink-to-human transmission has also been documented.

To date, SARS-CoV-2 has been shown to be able to infect a number of animal species belonging to 21 animal families (Bovidae, Canidae, Cebidae, Cercopithecidae, Cervidae, Cricetidae, Felidae, Hominidae, Hyaenidae, Mustelidae, Procionidae, Viverridae, Hippopotamidae, Myrmecophagidae, Aelidae, Rhinocerotidae, Suidae, Agamidae, Phasianidae, Anatidae and Castoridae), with spillover potential from one animal species to another (2). On rare occasions, spill-back events from animals to humans have been evidenced [mink-to-human transmission in the Netherlands (2) and in Denmark (3)]; hamster-to-human transmission in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (4)]. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provides a full list of animal species naturally infected (RNA detection) by SARS-CoV-2, and a list of animal species susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 based on experimental infection studies (1).

The introduction of SARS-CoV-2 to wildlife could result in the establishment of animal reservoirs. For example, it has been reported that more than one-third of tested wild white-tailed deer in northwestern Ohio, the United States of America, have been infected with SARS-CoV-2, initially via several human-to-deer transmission events. The SARS-CoV-2 lineages detected in white-tailed deer have also been circulating in close-by human populations (5). Frequent introductions of new human viruses into free-ranging white-tailed deer continues to occur, and SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern have been shown to be capable of persisting in white-tailed deer even after those variants became rare in the human population (6). White-tailed deer have been shown to shed virus and transmit it between each other; FAO, WOAH and the World Health Organization (WHO) have called on all countries to take steps to reduce the risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission between humans and wildlife



Joint sub-regional workshop on public and animal health surveillance and control of viruses with epidemic and pandemic potential at the human-animal interface, Nov 2023

Moving forward – Priorities for 2024

- Joint sub-regional workshop on public and animal health surveillance and control of zoonotic diseases at the human-animal-environment interface for Russian speaking countries (Q4/2024)
- One Health online training course for Russian speakers (Q4/2024)
- One Health session and Executive Group Meeting at the 31st Regional Conference of WOAHE Member Countries for Europe (Q4/2024)
- National Bridging Workshop in Ukraine (Q3/2024)
- Joint Risk Assessment workshop for the Western Balkans (Q3/2024) and Kazakhstan (Q4/2024)
- Operationalize the One Health Partner Platform
- Strengthen capacity for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response in Central Asia





Thank you



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