

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 WOAH 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, WOAH 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)









OHHLEP

Vision, commitment, and a concrete workplan

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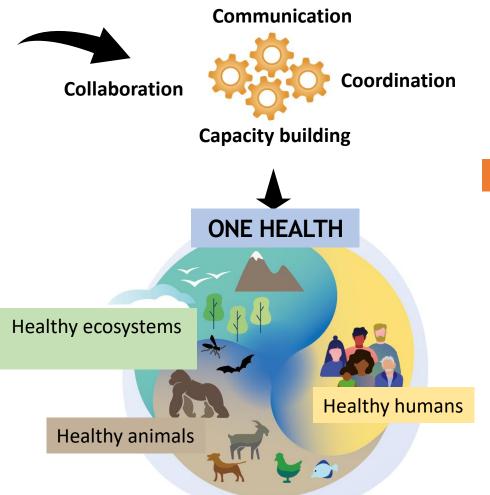
One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

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.



ANIMAL





Health risks including pandemic potential

human - animal - plant - environment interface

Land use changes

Habitat encroachment and deforestation

Agricultural expansion

Wildlife trade

Unsustainable livestock production and value chain risks

Climate change and extreme weather events

Human and animal movements

Poverty and inequality

Population growth

Underinvestment in One Health system



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

- 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

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



WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE HEALTH OF HUMANS, ANIMALS, PLANTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT



Theory of Change

PATHWAYS OF CHANGE Pathway 1. Policy, legislation, advocacy, and financing Pathway 2. Organisational development, implementation and sectoral integration Pathway 3. Data, evidence and knowledge 3.2. Strengthen policy frameworks for the control 3.3. Increase political commitment and investment and prevention of neglected zoonotic diseases for control of neglected zoonotic diseases 5.2. Reinforce global and regional initiatives to influence and support One Health responses to AMR **ACTION TRACKS** 1.3. Generate an enabling environment for effective implementation of One Health 1.2 Generate mechanisms, tools, and capacities to establish a One Health competent workforce and to facilitate One Health work 5.3. Strengthen global governance structures for AMR 6.1. Protect, restore and prevent 6.4. Create an interoperable One Health in-service ecosystem and environmental training program for environment, medical and degradation veterinary sector professionals 1.1. Establish the foundations for One Health capacities 2.3. Strengthen One Health surveillance, early warning and response 4.1. Strengthen One Health approach 4.2. Improve food systems data 4.3. Foster the adoption of One Health approach in foodborne disease in national food controls systems and and analysis, scientific evidence, and risk assessment surveillance systems and research food safety coordination 6.3. Integrate environmental knowledge, data and evidence in decision-making 2.1. Understand drivers of emergence, 2.2. Identify and prioritize evidence-based upstream interventions for prevention of zoonoses spillover and spread of zoonotic pathogens 3.1. Enable countries to implement community-centric and risk-based solutions to neglected zoonotic diseases 5.1. Strengthen country capacity and capability to control AMR

IMPACT

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

MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOMES

Improved coordination. communication and alignment of One Health activities and capacity building efforts, including in the provision of technical support, normative frameworks, research, education and guidance

Organizations collaborate and synergize effectively to build advocacy, political will and leverage investment for an evidence-based One Health approach

Strengthened cross-sectoral capacities to co-design and implement inclusive and equitable multi-level workplans and strategies in line with One Health principles

Improved and harmonized One Health tools, technologies and practices that integrate data and knowledge are developed, disseminated and utilized

LONG-TERM OUTCOMES

Improved health of humans, animals, plants and the environment while identifying sustainable system-wide One Health solutions that allow our ecosystems to thrive in harmony

Reduced risk and impact of health threats at the human-animal-plant-environ ment interface using a One Health approach efficiently, effectively, and equitably

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

ATS. Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

AT6. Integrating the Environment into One Health

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

6.2. Mainstream the health of the environment and ecosystems into the One Health approach

regulatory frameworks to support One Health practices Poor communication: language and cultural barriers among disciplines and sectors, and between countries Insufficient community inclusion

Lack of cooperation between internal and external stakeholders, limited engagement with the environmental sector and professional segregation

Limited standardisation around One Health curricula and competency-based frameworks to support education of the One Health workforce

Commercial, academic, reputational and profit motives supersede knowledge sharing, technology transfer and collaborative capacity building approaches

Limited evidence of scalable, effective implementation of One Health initiatives



Assumptions

Political will and financing is in place (and can be Learning, innovation, and adaptation are 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.

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

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)

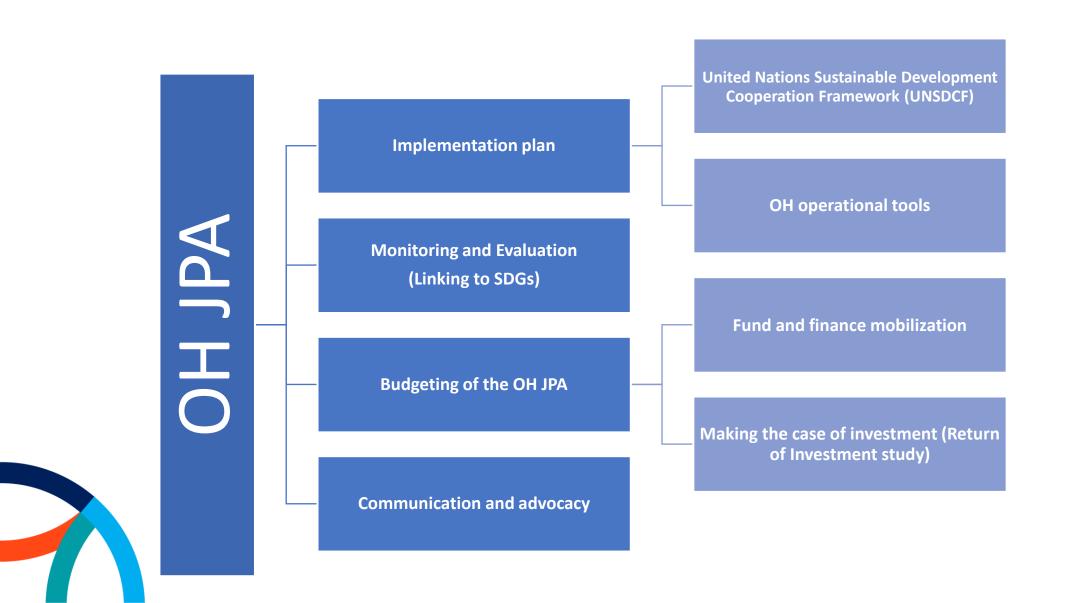
Action Track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks

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



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

August

 Concept note agreed by the QPT for the implementation plan

October – November

 Drafting of the implementation plan

April and onwar

 Adaptation at country level and implementation

 Brainstorming meetings on the implementation plan

September

 Consultation process for the implementation plan (within and beyond QPT)

December 2022 to February 2023

 Finalized implementation plan to be presented to the Quadripartite Executive Meeting

March

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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World Organisation for Animal Health

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

