

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.

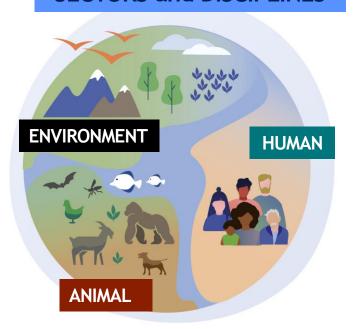
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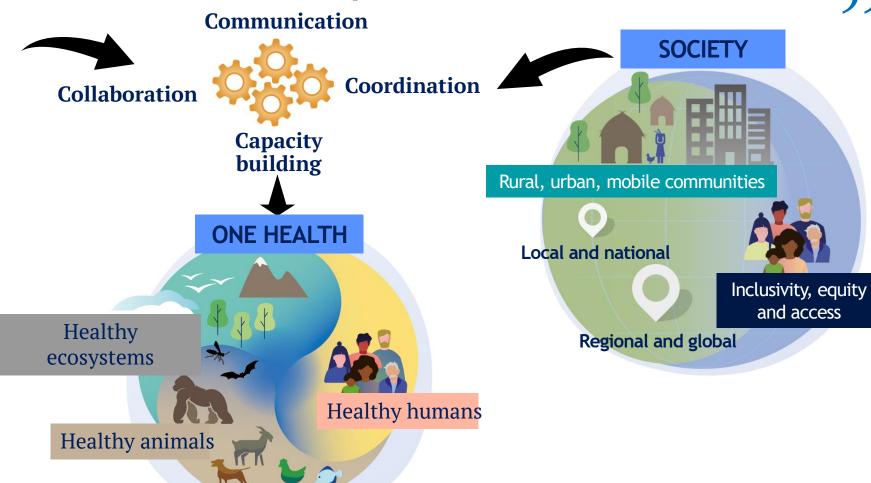
One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent.

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.

SECTORS and DISCIPLINES





Drivers of Pandemic Risk

Human - Animal - Plant - Environment interface

Land use changes

Climate change and extreme weather events Habitat encroachment and deforestation

Human and animal movements

Agricultural expansion

Poverty and inequality

Wildlife trade

Population growth and urbanization

Unsustainable livestock production and value chain risks

Underinvestment in One Health systems

Environmental degradation caused by human activities poses several health threats Impacts of environmental degradation on health of humans and animals are compounded by the climate crisis Effects of climate change lead to habitat destruction, limit food security, vector distribution, spread of infectious diseases Maintaining ecosystem
health through
conservation of natural
environments helps
preserve biodiversity
and promotes health

The One Health Joint Plan of Action Content



- 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

II.1. Theory of change

II.2 Impact, outcomes, and operational objectives

II.3 Guiding principles



(2022 - 2026)

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





The Theory of Change

PATHWAYS OF CHANGE

Pathway 1.

Policy, legislation, advocacy, and financing

Pathway 2.

Organisational development, implementation and sectoral integration

Pathway 3.

ACTION TRACKS

Data, evidence and knowledge

HIGH LEVEL ACTIONS

and prevention of neglected zoonotic diseases for control of neglected zoonotic diseases

3.2. Strengthen policy frameworks for the control 3.3. Increase political commitment and investment

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

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 ecosystem and environmental degradation

6.4. Create an interoperable One Health in-service training program for environment, medical and 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 in national food controls systems and food safety coordination

and analysis, scientific evidence, and risk assessment

4.3. Foster the adoption of One Health approach in foodborne disease surveillance systems and research

6.3. Integrate environmental knowledge, data and evidence in decision-making

2.1. Understand drivers of emergence, spillover and spread of zoonotic pathogens 2.2. Identify and prioritize evidence-based upstream interventions for prevention of zoonoses

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

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

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

Implementation of OH JPA- Three pathways of change:



The six Action Tracks of the OH JPA

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)



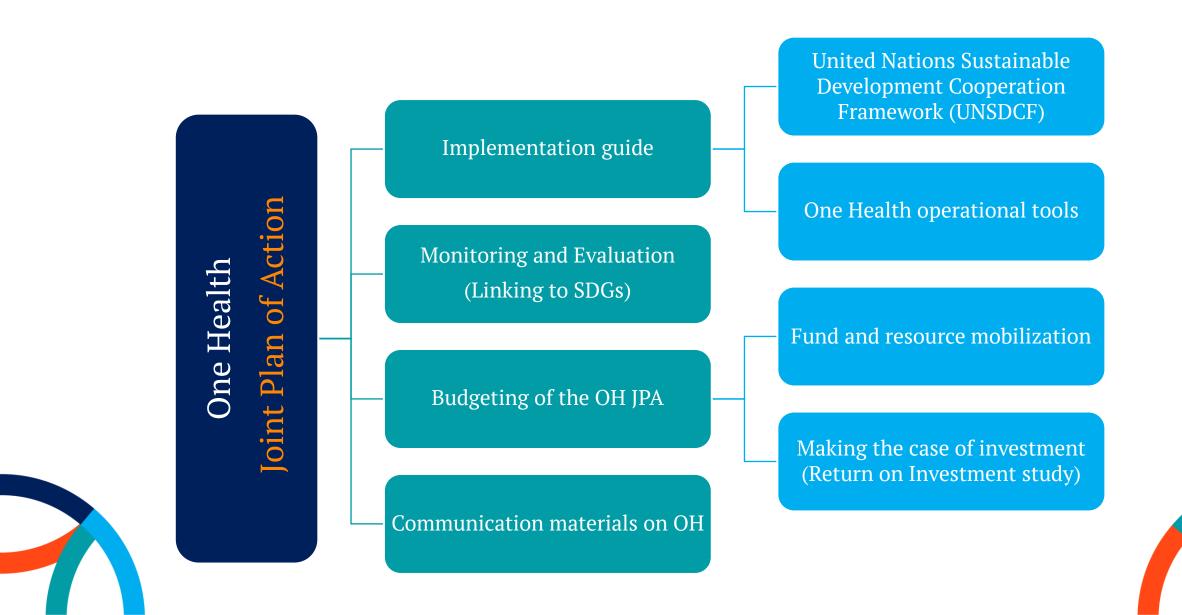
Action Track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks

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

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



Vision



Six key considerations for the implementation of the OH JPA



Avoid

Avoid one size fits for all, a stepwise and tailored approach for implementation

Conduct

Conduct a situation analysis, identify gaps and challenges

Prioritize

Prioritize
activities and
critical health
issues that
benefit the
most from a
One Health
approach

Engage

Widely engage with all stakeholders. including countries, UN organizations, academia, private sectors, civil societies, indigenous people, and other non-state actors to join forces for the implementation of OH IPA

Utilize

Utilize
regional
Quadripartite
coordination
mechanisms to
ensure
alignment and
the translation
of activities at
the regional
and country
level

Build on

Build on existing mechanisms to advocate sustainable funding for One Health coordination and activities



QPT involvement on the international environmental agenda and expected outcomes

PMAC side meeting

Bangkok, 24 Jan 2023

COP15 related events on biodiversity loss, pollution

Montreal, Canada, 6-19 Dec 2022

- 2-hour plenary session at the Fifth Science-policy Forum for Biodiversity, 11 Dec 2022
- Participation in the Fireside Chat at Place Quebec, health programme, 12 Dec 2022
- Participation in the Closed 2-hour capacity-building Workshop coorganized by WHO at Montreal, Canada, 6-7 Dec 2022

COP27-related event on climate change Sharm El Sheik, Egypt, 18 Nov 2022

1 hour side event at the **Museum für Naturkunde,** Berlin, Germany, 18 Nov 2022

Expected results

Build on each participation in meetings, and multisectoral and multistakeholder discussions to:

- come up with increased concrete meaningful consensual outcomes and
- a list of recommendations on what the priorities are/should be to carry forward on the international agenda and the OH JPA's implementation guide for the benefit of the health of the countries, people, and nature

Collective advocacy for needed investments





World Bank-WHO identified that the global architecture for Public Health Emergency Preparedness requires circa \$ 30 billion annually

10B\$ should also be needed for prevention using a One Health approach

- The need for investment is a shared responsibility
- The implementation of the JPA will require all forms of financing, from multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, domestic resources & private sector
- To better connect funding and broader finance for county-level investments, recommend the One Health approach (the whole of government & society)
- The One Health Joint Plan of Action provides an investment framework for action

Tentative timeline for the development of the Implementation Framework

19 December 2022 – 10 January 2023

 Share zero draft with QPT secretariat and compile all comments

19 January – 3 February 2023

Consultation process for the implementation framework (Within QPT organizations and OHHLEP)

Mid February 2023

 Information session with OH Group of Friends on draft

27 – 28 March 2023

7. Approval by Principles of the QPT at the QPT executive annual meeting

April – June 2023

9. Wider stakeholder consultation (countries, academia, civil societies, private sectors, etc)

September 2023 and onwards

11. Roll-out, advocacy, implementation, adaptation

Revision of implementation framework according to QPT secretariat feedback

10 – 18 January 2023 4. 2nd brainstorming meeting on implementation framework, inviting colleagues at both HQ and regional level from the four organizations

30 January 2023

 Regular weekly meeting with drafting team (QPT Secretariat) to finalize the implementation framework

February – March 2023 Meeting with OHHLEP and Group of Friends on updated draft

April 2023

10. Finalization and production (executive clearance editing, translation, layout, publication)

July – August 2023







Quadripartite's commitment to 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.

Thanks for your attention

Questions or comments welcome



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WOAH: https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/global-initiatives/one-health