One Health - The integrated approach to address health threat originating in the animal-human-environment interface

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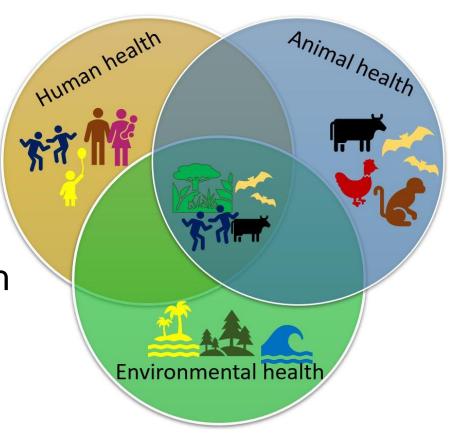
WHO Regional Office for Europe

EEAC Webinar: Towards a Planetary Health: Concepts, key messages, and best practices, 14 October 2021



Presentation outline

- What is One Health and the benefits of applying it?
- Global and regional commitment to operationalize One Health
- One Health in the context of specific health issues



Anthropogenic developments affecting health

- Population growth
- Lifestyle changes
- Changes in food production and supply practices
- Inequality and persistent poverty
- Increased travel and trade
- Habitat and biodiversity loss
- Climate change



Today's health threats require multisectoral responses

- Zoonotic diseases and pandemics, antimicrobial resistance, food safety, environmental contamination, climate change etc.
- No one sector can address these issues alone
- Understanding of root causes and drivers of disease emergence, spread and persistence is required
- Collaborative, multisectoral and transdisciplinary efforts are needed

"Human health does not exist in a vacuum, and nor can our efforts to protect and promote it. The close links between human, animal and environmental health demand close collaboration, communication and coordination between the relevant sectors"

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General



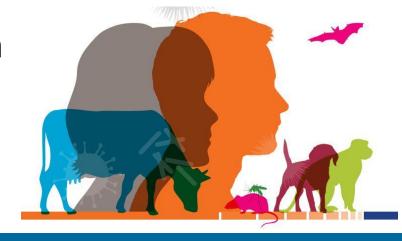
What is One Health?

"An approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to effectively prepare for, detect, assess and respond to shared health threats and achieve better public health outputs"



Benefits of applying the One Health approach

- Recognition of the interdependence of human and animal and the links to the health of ecosystems in which they coexist
- Common understanding of issues, priorities and needs
- Coordination and information sharing across sectors and stakeholders
- Prioritized resource mobilization and allocation
- Clear division of roles and responsibilities
- Effective to address health threats to humans, animals and ecosystems



High-level recognition of the importance of One Health (ex.)





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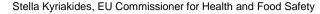
Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better







Pan-European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development, 2021





Global tripartite+ collaborative commitments

- Tripartite memorandum of understanding (2018)
- One Health High-level Expert Panel (2021)
- Draft Global Plan of Action for One Health (2021)
- Draft Strategic Framework for tripartite collaboration on AMR, 2022-2026 (2021)



Launch of the One Health High-Level Expert Panel, May 2021





Tripartite+ collaboration in the European region

- Regional One Health Coordination Mechanism
- Statement of intent to coordinate One Health priorities
- Tripartite AMR Multi-Stakeholders
 Partnership Platform



Launch of the Regional One Health Coordination Mechanism, 2021







JOINT STATEMENT OF INTENT TO COORDINATE ONE-HEALTH PRIORITIES IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL

The Tingaritis in Europe and Certical Asia – the food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (AGL), the World Organization for Animal Health (DEE) and the World Health Organization (WHO)* – we committed to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and multilateral efforts to combat health thireact associated with interactions between humans, armania, and the environment accounts the region in line world the global Tingarities perhensible.

Zeconici diseases with pandamic potentist. such as COUTS-18, Includ virus disease and Morbrogi virus disease, Madric Sart Regulatory syndrome concerns (MESS-Card), Javens Morbrogi virus diseases, Marchael Registrary Syndrome (SARS) and zeconici influenza, foodcome rideases and endernic tocnosis such as a tales and bruceflosis are causing many infections and detection of the contraction of the country of the cou

The Tripertite in Europa and Central Asia odonowledges the importance of close collaboration and communication among all sectors responsible for health. This requires a One feath approach the Dee Health approach is particularly relevant to address health issues associated with authiniciatabil muistance (AMR), zonotic classes. Food safety and health locality. The Beginnal Representatives of FAO, Clin and WIDI in Europe and Cannal Asia are strongly committed to partner with Members and to strengthen coordinated efforts for countries all them health throuse.

In line with Tripartite efforts between FAO, DIE and WHO globally, we, the Regional Representatives, commit to establish and support the Regional One Health Coordination Mechanism. This will be done in a two-tiered approach:

 One Health Executive Group (FAO, OIE and WHO Regional Heads), and
 One Health Technical Group (FAO, OIE and WHO technical teams), around priority One Health topics.

As part of the Regional One Health Coordination Mechanism, the Regional Tripartite will establish a Regional One Health Partner Platform to convene policymakers, partners and expert to provide strategic advice and implementing capacities for the One health agenda is the resion.

Collectively, the One Health Coordination Mechanism has the main goal to identify regional

¹ All diver Pripartite organizations in Europe and Cestral Joss on responsible for the series geographic cross, respectively over 50 Members, PAO has Angioned effort for Europe and Cestral Job bestel in Outstand, Selectively over 50 Members, PAO has Angioned angione short protective towards in Advanced Control and Control a

One Health priorities, facilitate operationalization of activities in priority areas and support interagency engagement and partnership at the animal-human-environment interface to coordinate support to countries to maximize country impact.

The two-terned approach, combined with the Partner Platform, will ensure a strong, highlavel coordination of support and political profile across the One Health areas, combined with a dedizated, coordinated batchical delewery at country level.

Note of April 2021

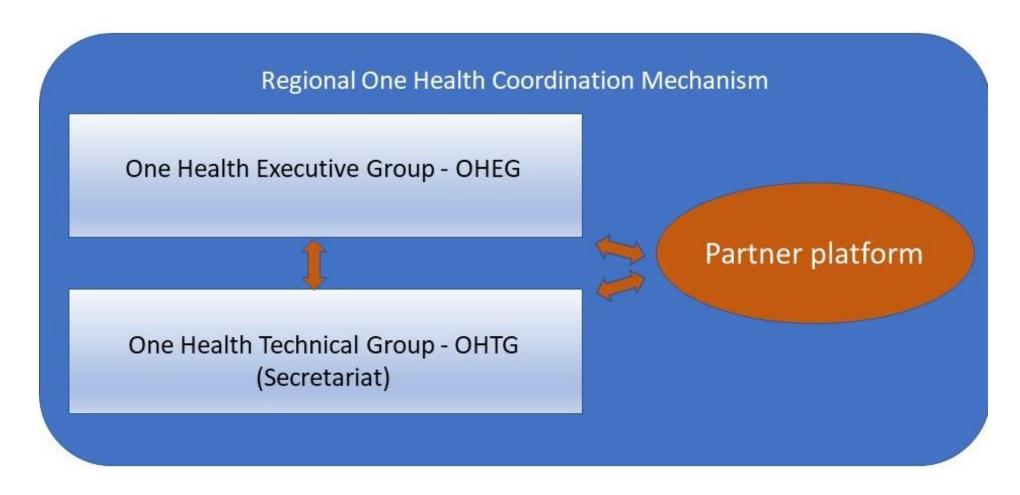
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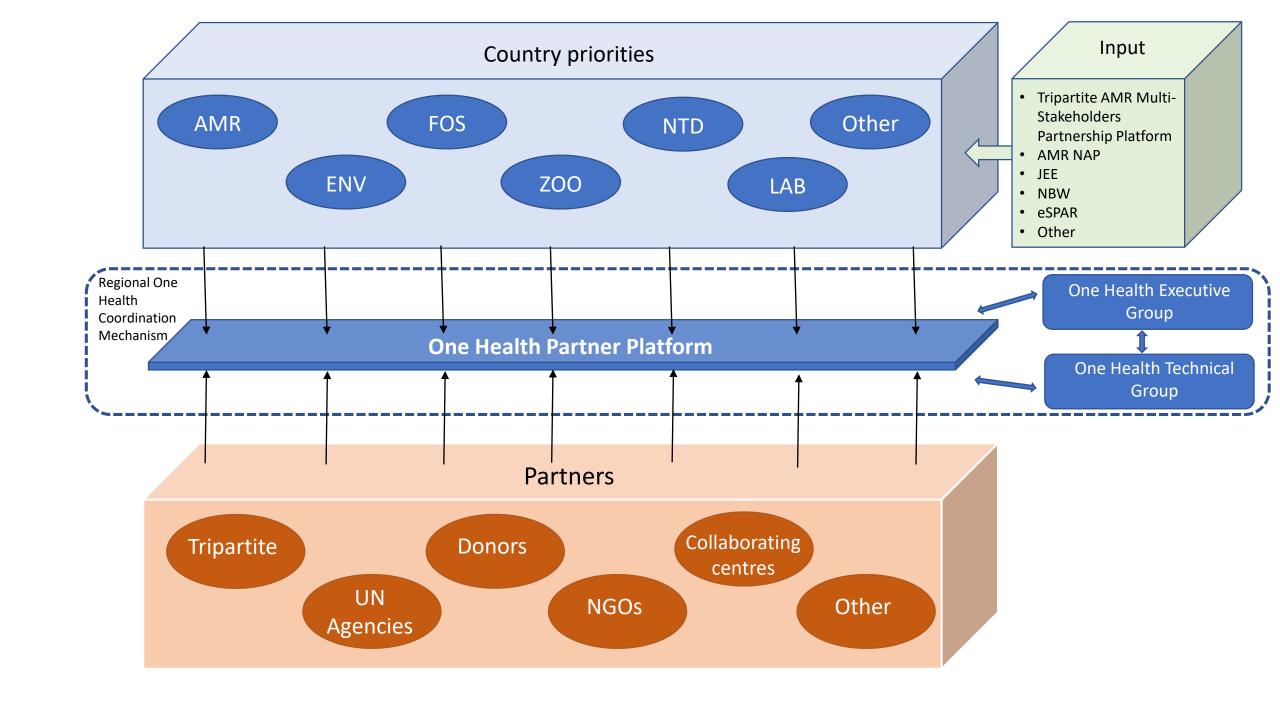
Hans Kluge or Regional Director WHO Regional Office for Europ



Regional One Health Coordination Mechanism







WHO EURO's approach to operationalize One Health



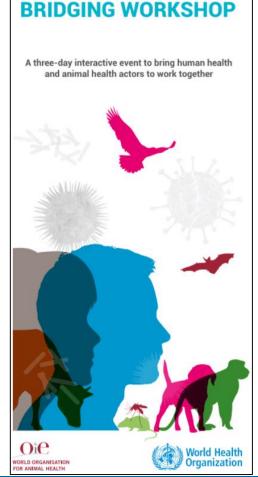
- One Health Working Group
- Regional strategic plans
- Country Cooperation Agreements
- Partner coordination and engagement

WHO/Europe technical work on One Health
Enabling factors facilitating work on One Health



One Health in the context of strengthening health security and IHR core capacities

- Assess IHR capacities and making recommendations for improvements
- Develop tools and roadmaps including plans for strengthening multisectoral collaboration
- Promote multisectoral responses to the prevention and control of emerging and reemerging infectious diseases, including outbreak investigation and response









One Health in the context of food safety and zoonotic diseases

- Food policy and legal frameworks
- Food control activities
- Monitoring and surveillance
- Food safety communications
- Emergency investigation and response



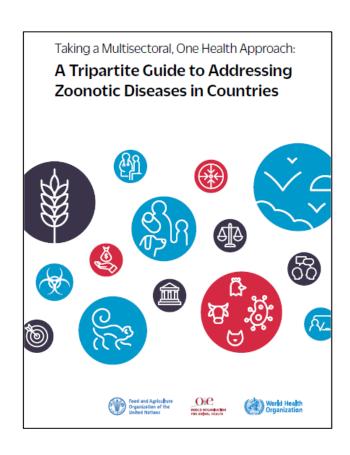






Ex: Strengthening multisectoral coordination in Kazakhstan

- Strengthen national and sub-national mechanisms for multi-sectoral coordination to address zoonotic diseases
- Clarify roles and responsibilities
- Stakeholder engagement plan
- 3-days workshop planned for Oct 2021



One health in the context of antimicrobial resistance

- Promote prudent and responsible use of antimicrobial agents;
- Harmonize AMR surveillance and global monitoring of usage of antimicrobials;
- Promote improved infection prevention and control measures
- Promote research and development of new antimicrobial agents, diagnostic and vaccines





Antimicrobial resistance One Health efforts

- EURO AMR Working Group
- Joint Tripartite meetings
- National action plan development
- Joint awareness raising
 - World Antimicrobial Awareness Week
- Multi-partner Trust Fund projects
 - Tajikistan (2021)









One Health in the context of environmental health

Stressor

Reservoir

Process

Health mediator

- Agricultural and wastewater runoff
- Pollution
- Land-use changes
- Land degradation

- AMR pathogens
- Accumulation & transport in water, food, air and soil
- Biodiversity loss
- Less food resources

- Fixation to soil & plants
- AMR evolution
- Pathogen shedding
- Reduced wildlife immunity
- Bioaccumulation in animal products

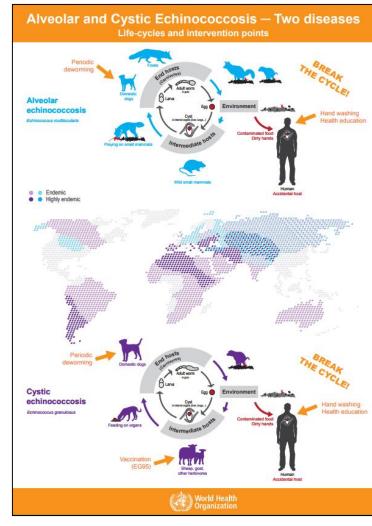
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Zoonotic spillover to humans
- Carcinogenic health outcomes



One Health in the context of Neglected Tropical Diseases

(NTDs)

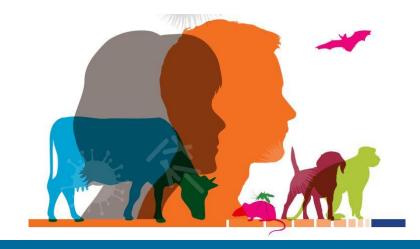
- Facilitate mass treatment of NTDs
- Promote integrated vector management
- Strengthen WASH programmes
- Support the development of veterinary public health strategies
- Provide and promote vaccination





The benefits are clear, but implementation can be challenging!

- Requires political cooperation and ownership
- Good intensions can show to be difficult to translate into joint planning, budgeting and implementation
- Risk of returning to business-as-usual once an immediate crisis is over (especially if externally funded or national structures are not adjusted)
- There is no "one-size-fits-all" at a country level
- Requires resources, skills, capacity and incentives



Thank you

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