

One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA)

Working together for the health of humans, animals, plants and the environment

Background

One health joint plan of action (2022–2026)

working together for the health of humans, animals, plants and the environment

- One Health was already on the international agenda, but COVID19 **reiterated the importance of 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
- The World Health Assembly resolution (WHA74.7) asked *“to build on and strengthen the existing cooperation among WHO, FAO, OIE and UNEP to develop options, for consideration by their respective governing bodies, including establishing a common strategy on One Health, including a joint workplan on One Health to improve prevention, monitoring, detection, control and containment of zoonotic disease outbreaks”*
- The OIE 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

Context and aim

One health joint plan of action (2022–2026)
working together for the health of humans, animals, plants and the environment

- 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
- Unique opportunity for **FAO, OIE, WHO and UNEP to stand together as a global coalition** to jointly drive change and achieve the transformations desired
- One Health Joint Plan of Action aims to further strengthen a comprehensive One Health approach and to foster the change pathways required for **successful mainstreaming of One Health** at all levels

The One Health Joint Plan of Action

- 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 offer 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
- Is NOT a binding policy document
- **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

Six action tracks



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 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

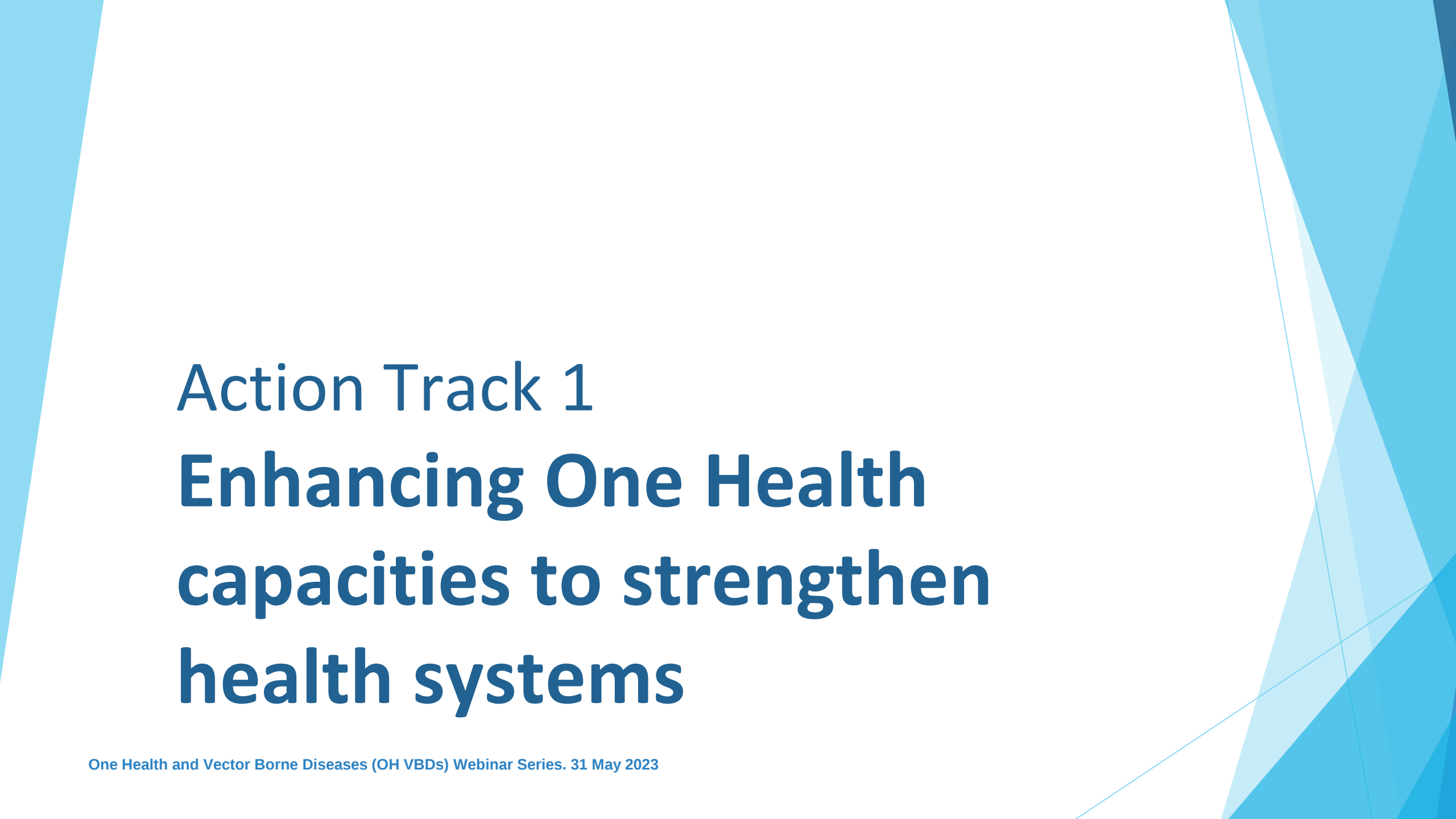
Action Track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks

1- PATHWAYS OF CHANGE

Pathway 1. Policy, legislation, advocacy, and financing

Pathway 2. Organisational development, implementation and sectoral integration

Pathway 3. Data, evidence and knowledge



Action Track 1

Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems

AT1 AIMS AT



Strengthening One Health capacities through guidance, methodologies and tools

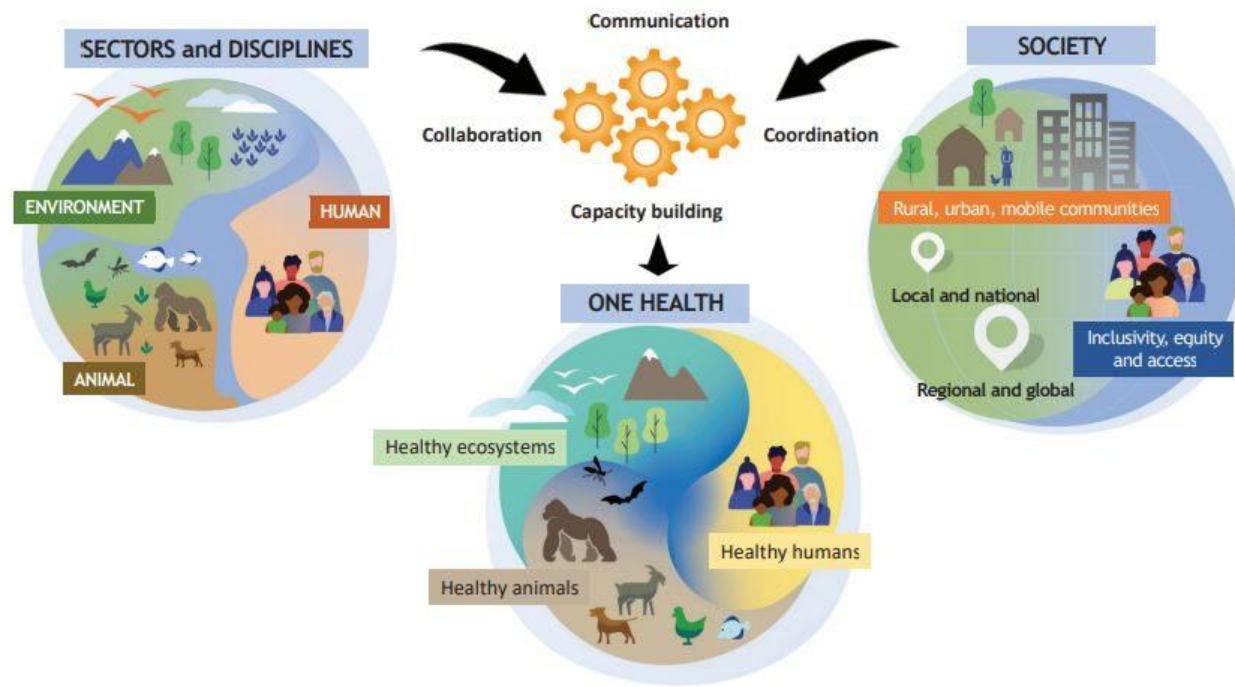


Assure effective implementation of multisectoral approaches in promoting the health of humans, animals, plants, and ecosystems and



Preventing and managing risks at the human-animal-plant-environment interface

AT1 at a glance



Foundation for OH capacities

- System thinking
- Need assessment
- Joint planning
- Prioritization

OH at work

- Capacity building
- Operationalisation
- Workforce, resources, tools, mechanisms
- Building on existing, developing new

Enabling environment

- Monitoring, implementation, enforcement
- Sustainable financing
- IS, comm, transparency

Action Track 2

Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

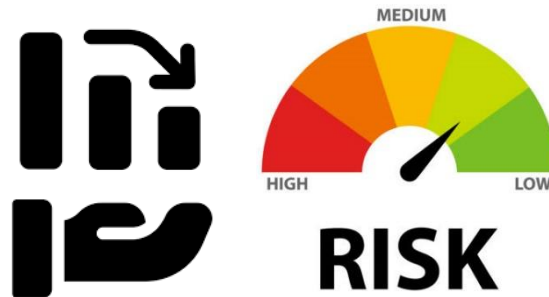
Action Track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

1. Understand drivers of emergence, spillover and spread of zoonotic pathogens



- Identify risk factors, drivers, processes and pathways
- Define baselines and monitoring frameworks
- Develop standardized protocols and SOPs for harmonized OH research
- Establish research agenda
- Science-policy interface

2. Identify and prioritize targeted, evidence-based upstream interventions for prevention



- Identify feasible, acceptable and sustainable interventions
- Raise awareness
- Provide tools, guidance, regulatory frameworks
- Prioritize nature-based solutions
- Incorporate indigenous peoples' knowledge
- Establish standards for the management of ecosystem processes

3. Strengthen national, regional, and global One Health surveillance, early warning and response systems



- Conduct OH surveillance
- Predict risk factor occurrence/abundance
- Identify high-risk interfaces and hot spots for spillover
- OH/pandemic risk assessment and data sharing
- Progressive Control/Management Pathways
- Innovations and new technologies

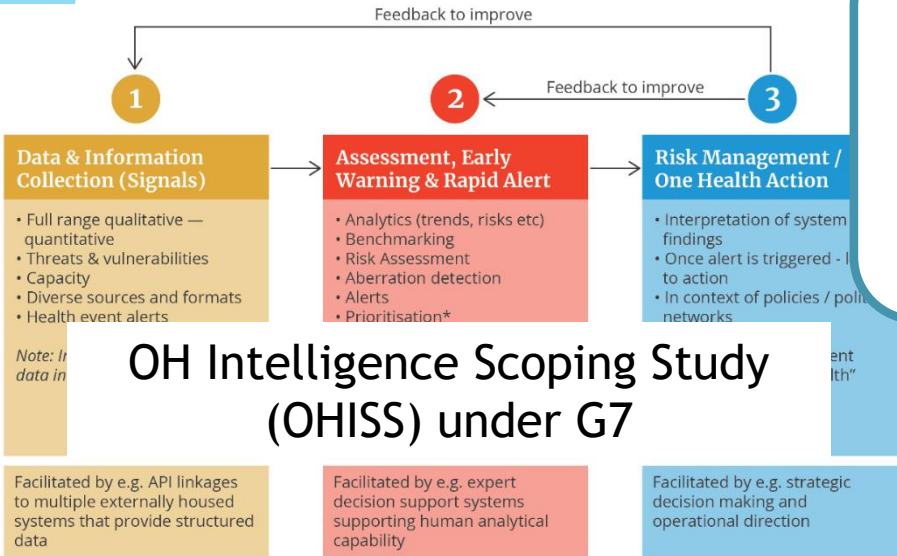
Action Track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

OH High-Level Expert Panel
(OHHLEP) guidance on the design of
OH Surveillance Systems

Building on existing initiatives:



Strengthen national, regional,
and global One Health
surveillance, early warning
and response systems



OH Intelligence Scoping Study
(OHISS) under G7

Modern information technology supports the different processes required from data collection to storage (e.g. APIs, databases), analysis (e.g. automated script & alerts; automated report) to risk management (e.g. dashboards & decision support tools). This will ensure the system is future proof, timely and efficient. This also support interoperability and reproducibility alongside other standards that are considered critical for a credible system (e.g. minimum governance, privacy).



TZG Surveillance and Information
Sharing Operational Tool (SIS
OT)



← Thread



FAO Indonesia
@FAOIndonesia

#SISOT is developed by tripartite @WHO @FAO @OIEAnimalHealth to provide:
✓ methods & instruments to g assessment of existi
structures or mechanisms to support coordinated
#zoonotic #disease #surveillance
✓ information sharing across sectors
✓ guides development of action plan

Action Track 3

Controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

Objective:

Reduce the burden of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases by

- supporting countries to implement community-centric, risk-based solutions,
- strengthening policy and legal frameworks from local to global level and across sectors, and
- increasing political commitment and investment.



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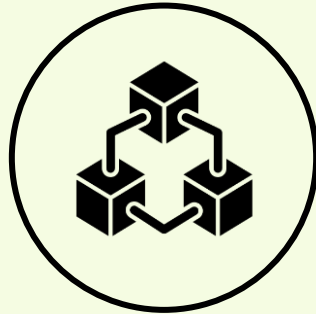
Actions

Enable countries



to develop and implement **community-centric and risk-based solutions** involving all relevant stakeholders

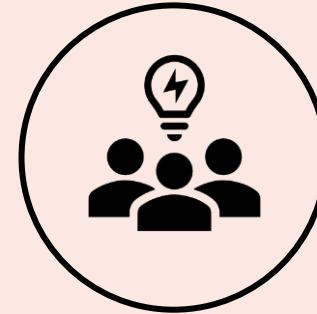
Ensure



the **harmonized application** of One Health principles at all levels

by implementing practical measures to **strengthen local, national, regional, and global policy frameworks**

Increase



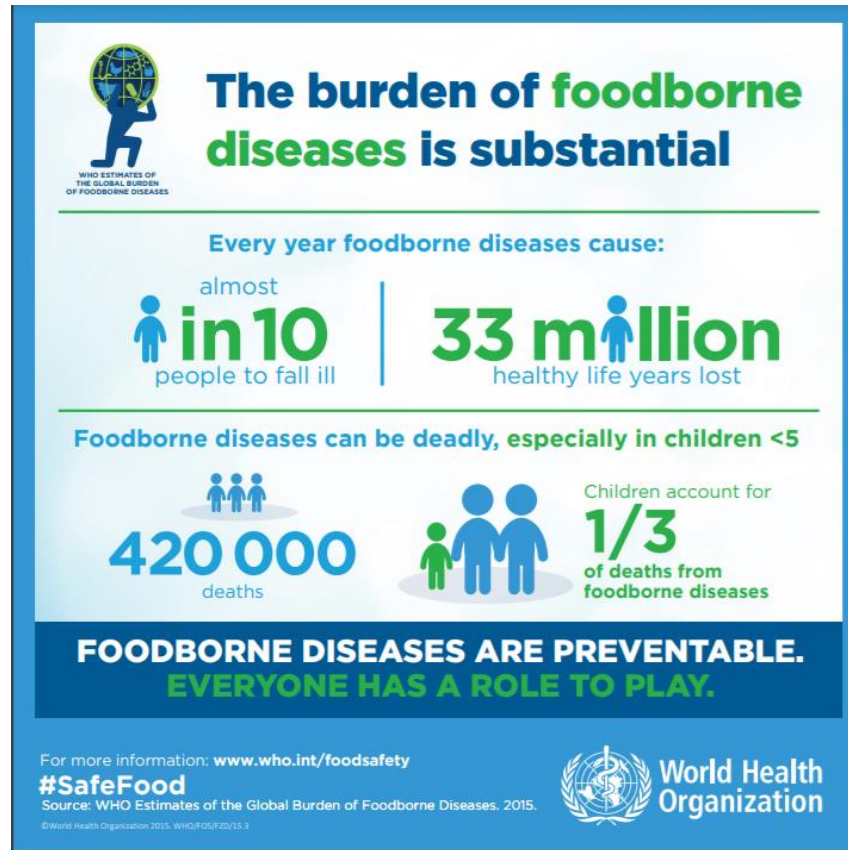
political commitment and investment

by advocating for, and demonstrating the value of, a One Health approach

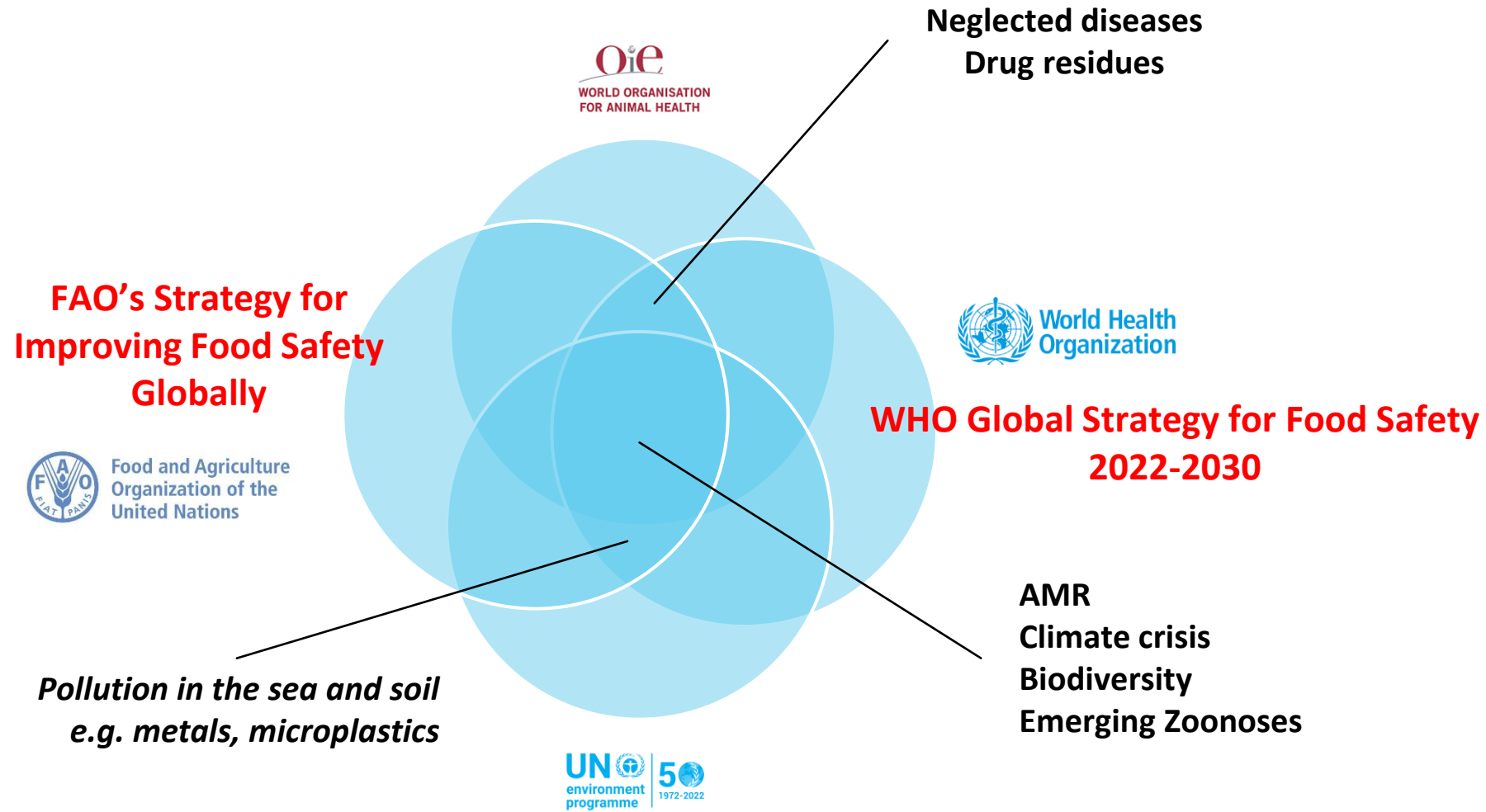
Action Track 4

Food safety hazards

Food Safety- Aim



Tripartite and UNEP common work impacting food safety



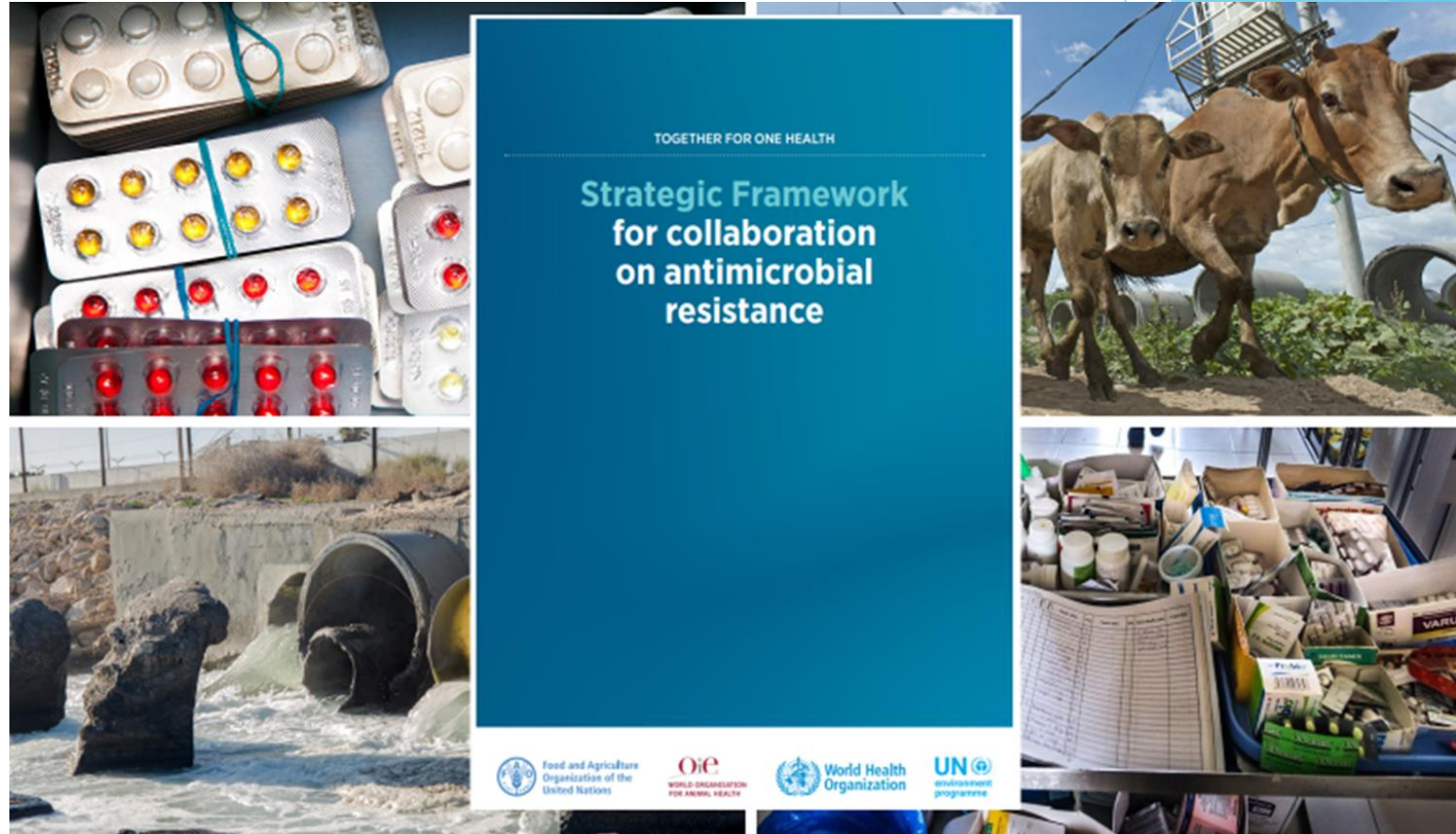
Action Track 5

Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

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

Objective:

Take joint actions to preserve antimicrobial efficacy and ensure sustainable and equitable access to antimicrobials for responsible and prudent use in human, animal and plant health.



**Fully aligned with the [Strategic Framework for collaboration on AMR](#)*

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



Strengthen the capacity and knowledge of countries to prioritize and implement context-specific collaborative One Health work to control AMR in policies, legislation and practice



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



Strengthen global AMR governance structures

Action Track 6

Integrating the Environment into One Health

Action Track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health

Objective:

Protect and restore biodiversity, prevent the degradation of natural resources and the wider environment to promote the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems underpinning sustainable development



Action Track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health



Protect, restore, and prevent the degradation of ecosystems and the wider environment



Mainstream the environment into the One Health approach



Integrate environmental knowledge, data, and evidence in One Health decision-making



Create an interoperable One Health academic and in-service training program for the environment, medical, agriculture and veterinary sector professionals

Discussion

- ▶ The OH JPA provides a high level and broad framework of action to advance One Health policies and interventions at all levels - The challenge is implementation its translation at country level
- ▶ An implementation framework is being piloted through the Regional Coordination Mechanisms that includes methodology and measurement tools, to guide successful implementation in line with the proposed pathways of change
- ▶ Funding and financing mechanisms are being explored. The financial intermediary fund (FIF) for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR) was established in September 2022
- ▶ The OH JPA provides an opportunity to foster coalitions with newpartners to increase advocacy and mobilization