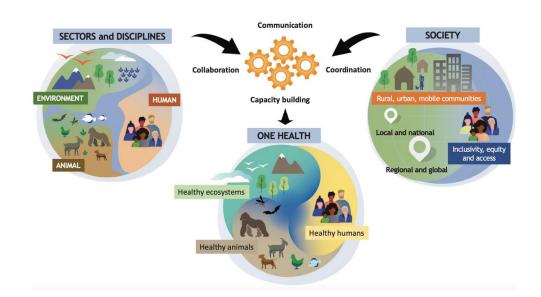


Definition

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.



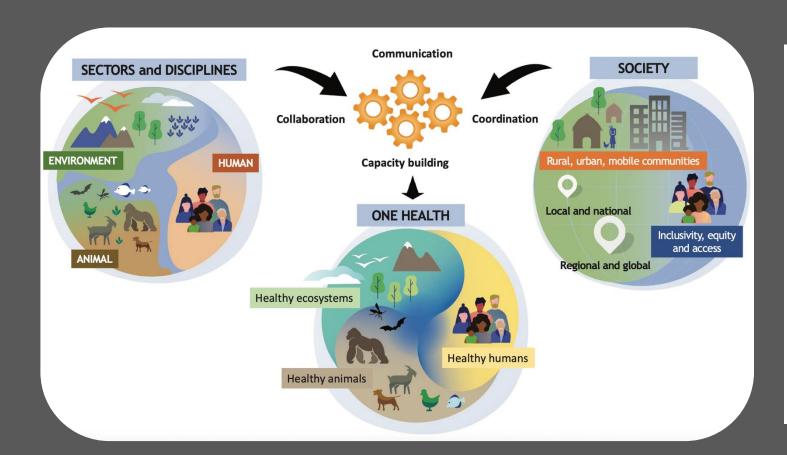








Balancing Trade-Offs and Co-Benefits



Box 1. OHHLEP One Health Definition Foundational Principles

- 1. Equity between sectors and disciplines.
- Sociopolitical and multicultural parity (the doctrine that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities) and inclusion and engagement of communities and marginalized voices.
- Socio-ecological equilibrium that seeks a harmonious balance between human—animal-environment interaction and acknowledging the importance of biodiversity, access to sufficient natural space and resources, and the intrinsic value of all living things within the ecosystem.
- 4. Stewardship and the responsibility of humans to change behaviour and adopt sustainable solutions that recognize the importance of animal welfare and the integrity of the whole ecosystem, thus securing the wellbeing of current and future generations.
- Transdisciplinarity and multisectoral collaboration which includes all relevant disciplines, both modern and traditional forms of knowledge and a broad representative array of perspectives.

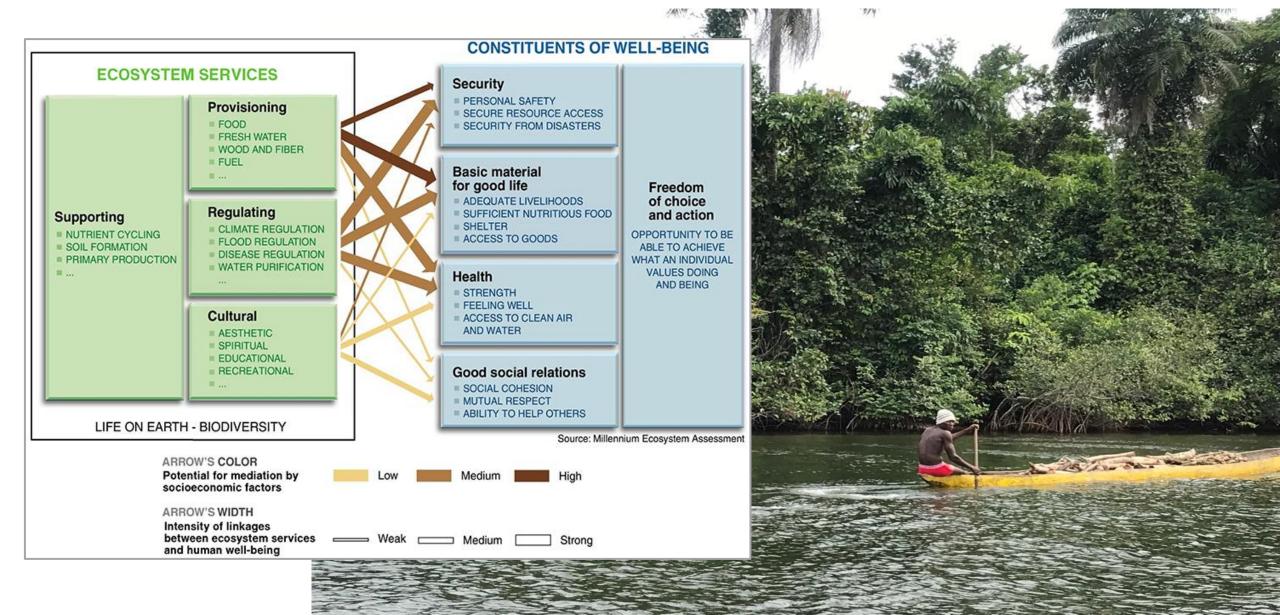






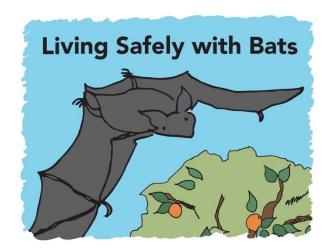


Health-Benefitting Ecosystem Services





Biodiversity and Health Communication



Section 1. Bats are an Essential Part of our Ecosystem

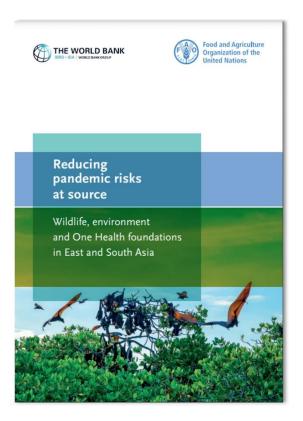
Bats also play an important role in keeping us and our ecosystem healthy by pollinating flowering plants. Over 300 species of fruit depend on bats for pollination. These fruits include mangoes, bananas, and guavas.







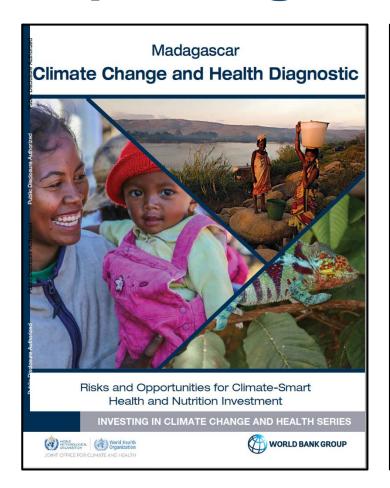
System Components to Reduce Disease Risk from Wildlife





Indicator	Countries showing evidence of indicator*
Policies (such as for livestock or land use development) account for disease risk from wildlife	China, Malaysia (for Nipah virus)
Institutional mandate for managing wildlife disease/pathogen risk	China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam
Wildlife authority included in national One Health body*	Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam
Mechanism for inter-agency coordination if authority for risk management is shared	China, Malaysia, Thailand
Risk analysis process in place for assessing and managing risk at wildlife- domestic animal and wildlife-human interfaces	Viet Nam
Plan/strategy in place for systematic surveillance and risk reduction	Thailand, Viet Nam
Dedicated budget for wildlife disease system	China, India, Malaysia
Wildlife monitoring network	China, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Thailand
Access to laboratory for testing wildlife specimens	China, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam
Wildlife disease database	Indonesia
Alert system in place for early warning and response	Indonesia
Pipeline for wildlife veterinary/para-veterinary workforce in non-zoo settings	India, Malaysia, Thailand
Applied field epidemiology training program for wildlife surveillance and investigation	China, Thailand

Improving Use of Tools



Emerging Infectious Disease Risk Profiles

Emergence factors

Key interfaces for wildlife-human contact

Key interfaces for wildlife-livestock contact

Presence of species associated with elevated risk of harboring or transmitting high-consequence pathogens

Presence of potentially high-consequence pathogens

Changing practices (e.g land use, agriculture, wildlife trade)

Spread factors

Key human movement and animal trade patterns (e.g. rural-urban, cross-border)

Key density dynamics (e.g., urban slums, refugee camps, large-scale social gatherings)

Key detection or control factors (e.g. limited interaction with formal health system, access to IPC measures)

Biosafety and Biosecurity

Vulnerability factors

Disease detection gaps (e.g. known and novel diseases

Workforce gaps (e.g., limited veterinary personnel)

Infrastructure gaps (e.g. limited healthcare facilities, unreliable electricity coverage)

Limited health security coordination or consideration of environmental factors

Instability and fragility

Protective factors

Availability of protein alternatives

Safe livelihood alternatives

Safeguard processes

Early warning systems

Trust and confidence in system

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene

Consistent risk messaging and reliable communication channels

Multisectoral coordination and harmonization

Country Assessment for the Environment Sector in Health

Version 1.3

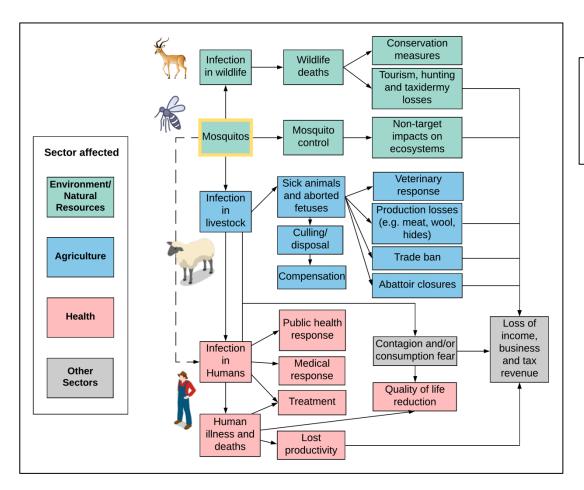
A tool to support strengthening of national environmental capacity and the operationalization of One Health





Impacts of Rift Valley Fever

South Africa, 2003-2018





















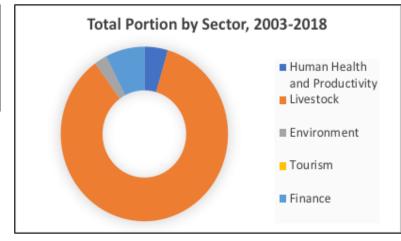




The project depicted is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The content of the information does not necessarily reflect the position or the policy of the federal government, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

Estimated cost

R 1.76 billion – R 3.27b + (USD \$120.6m– \$224.4m+)



Ratio of costs incurred for prevention: response

Prevention 2

≤R 1.6



Response

R 10.4



One Health to Tackle Multiple Threats:

Liberia Conservation Works



Increase Area Under Improved Conservation Status

Protection and Management of Target Areas

Prosperity and Prospects for Communities Living around Target Areas

Sustainable Economic Growth Through Conservation-Compatible Investment

Integration of Protected and Conserved Areas within One Health Policy, Planning, and Prioritization















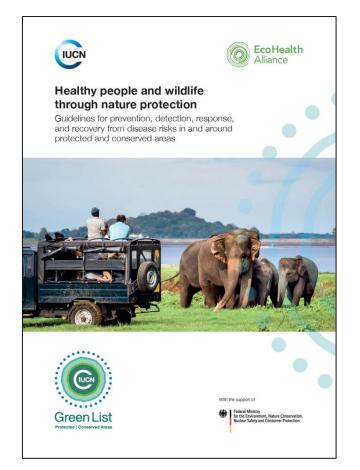




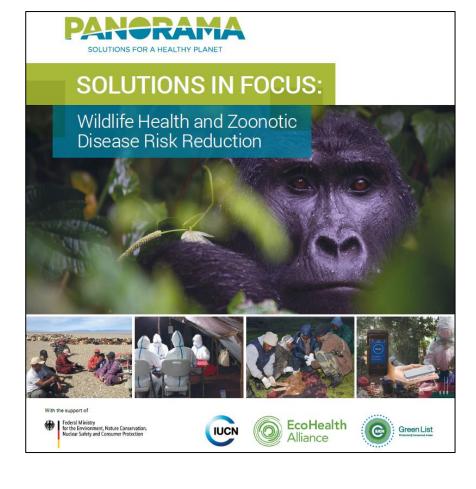












One Health Principles for Sustainable Tourism

Promote and protect the health of humans and other species

4 Empower visitors to be good stewards of their health and the health of the local communities and ecosystems they visit

Proactively manage health threats in ways that minimize degradation of ecosystems or produce co-benefits for nature

Ensure the equitable sharing of knowledge and benefits from tourism-based research and surveillance

Take into account context when designing or adapting disease risk reduction and resilience approaches

Coordinate and collaborate across sectors to support prevention, detection, response, and recovery from disease threats











