



One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA)

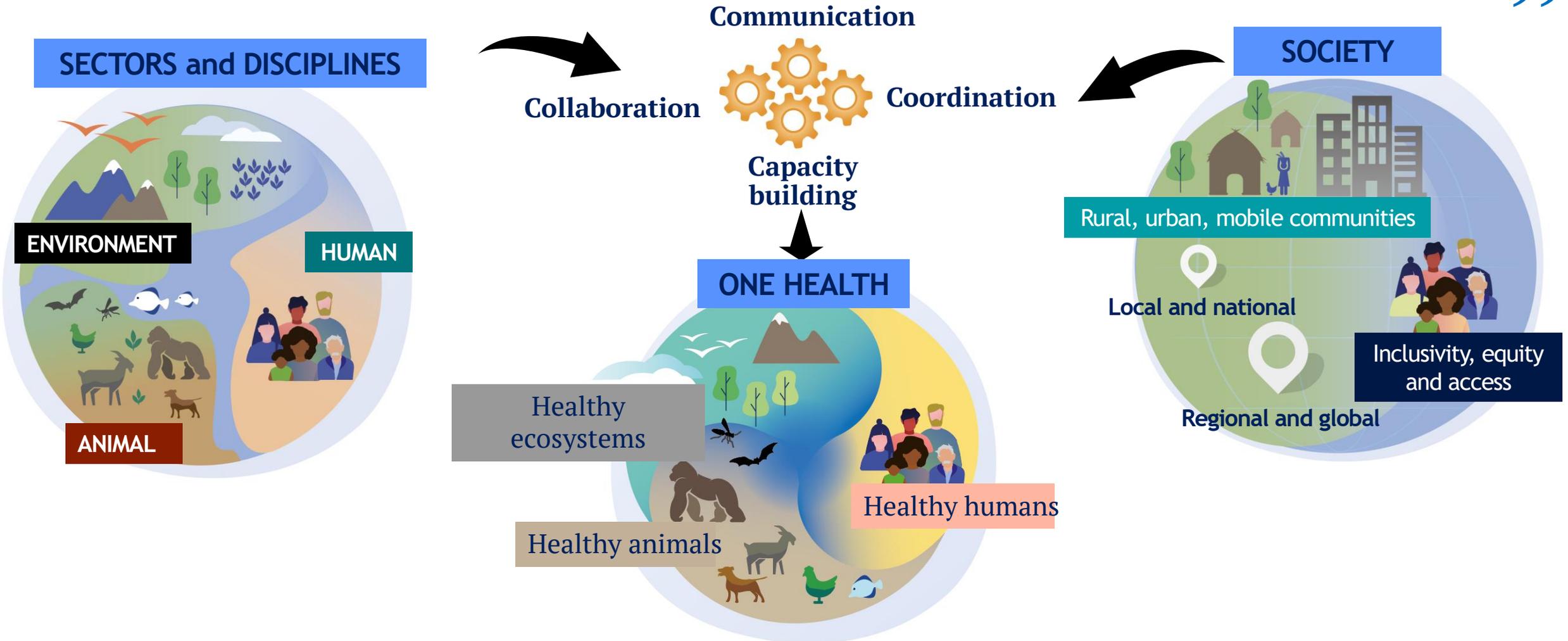
Working together for the health of humans, animals, plants and the environment

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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.”



The health of the environment

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 and urbanization

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

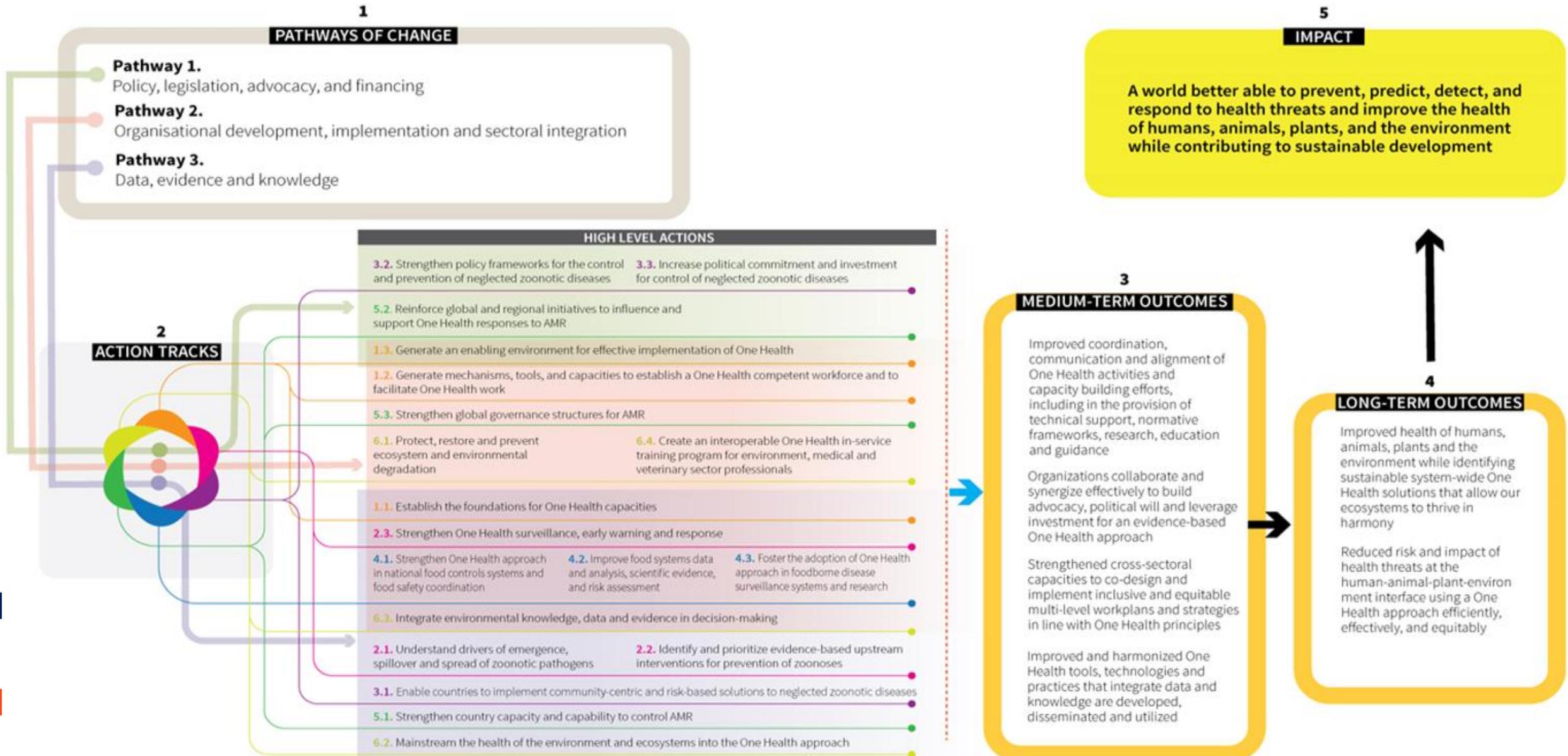


- **I.1 Background**
- **I.2 The links between the health of the environment, humans, animals and plants**
 - I.2.1 One Health definition
 - I.2.2 The health of the environment
 - I.2.3 The perpetual challenge of emerging infectious diseases
 - I.2.4 The persisting burden of endemic zoonotic, neglected 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**
- **I.6 Scope**

- II.1. Theory of change**
- II.2 Impact, outcomes, and operational objectives**
- II.3 Guiding principles**



The Theory of Change



Three pathways of change: Implementation of OH JPA



The six Action Tracks of the OH JPA

Action Track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health

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

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

Integrating the environment into One Health

Objective:

Protect and restore biodiversity, prevent the degradation of ecosystems and the wider environment to jointly support the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, underpinning sustainable development.

Action 6.1.

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

Action 6.2.

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

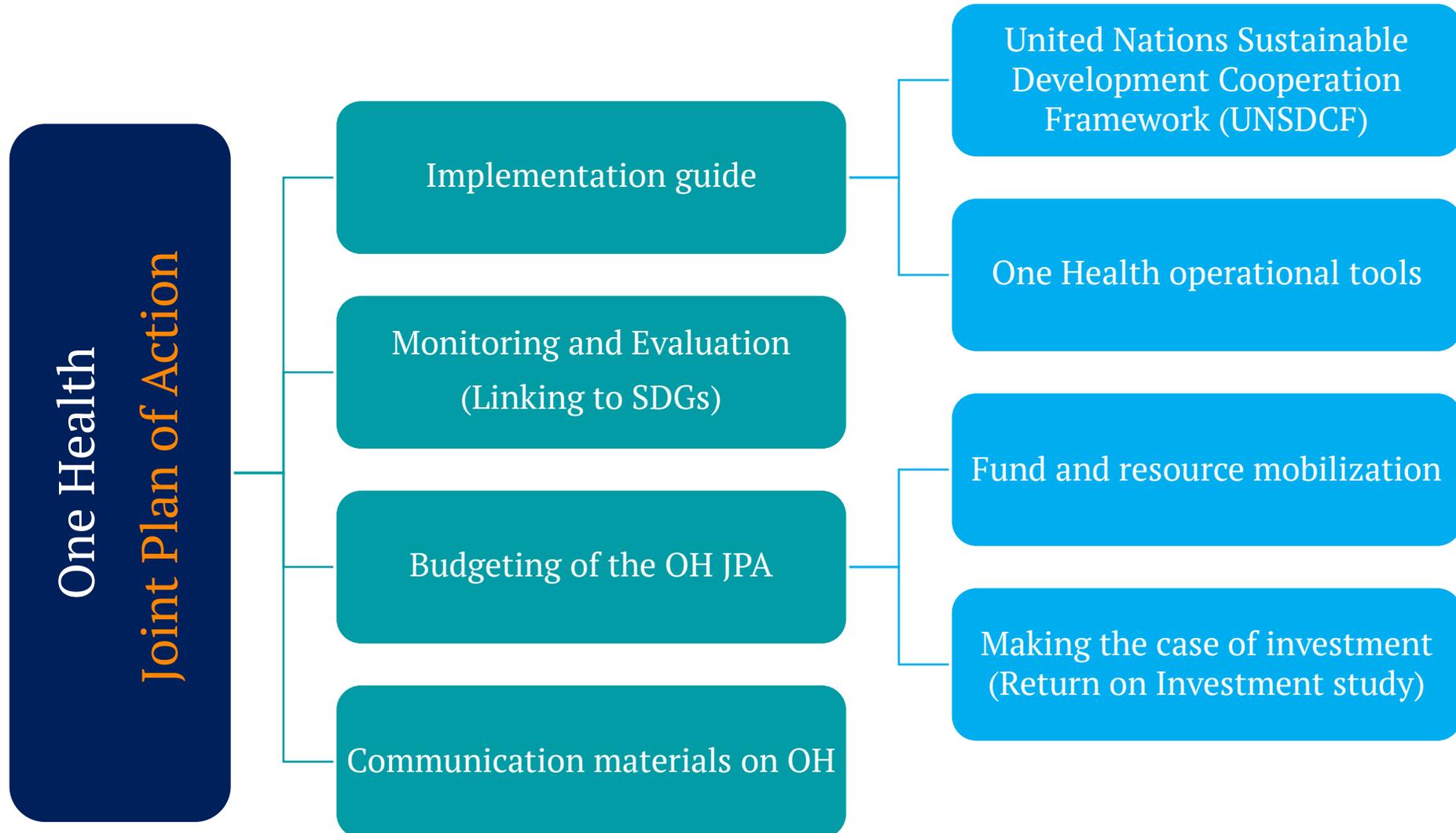
Action 6.3.

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

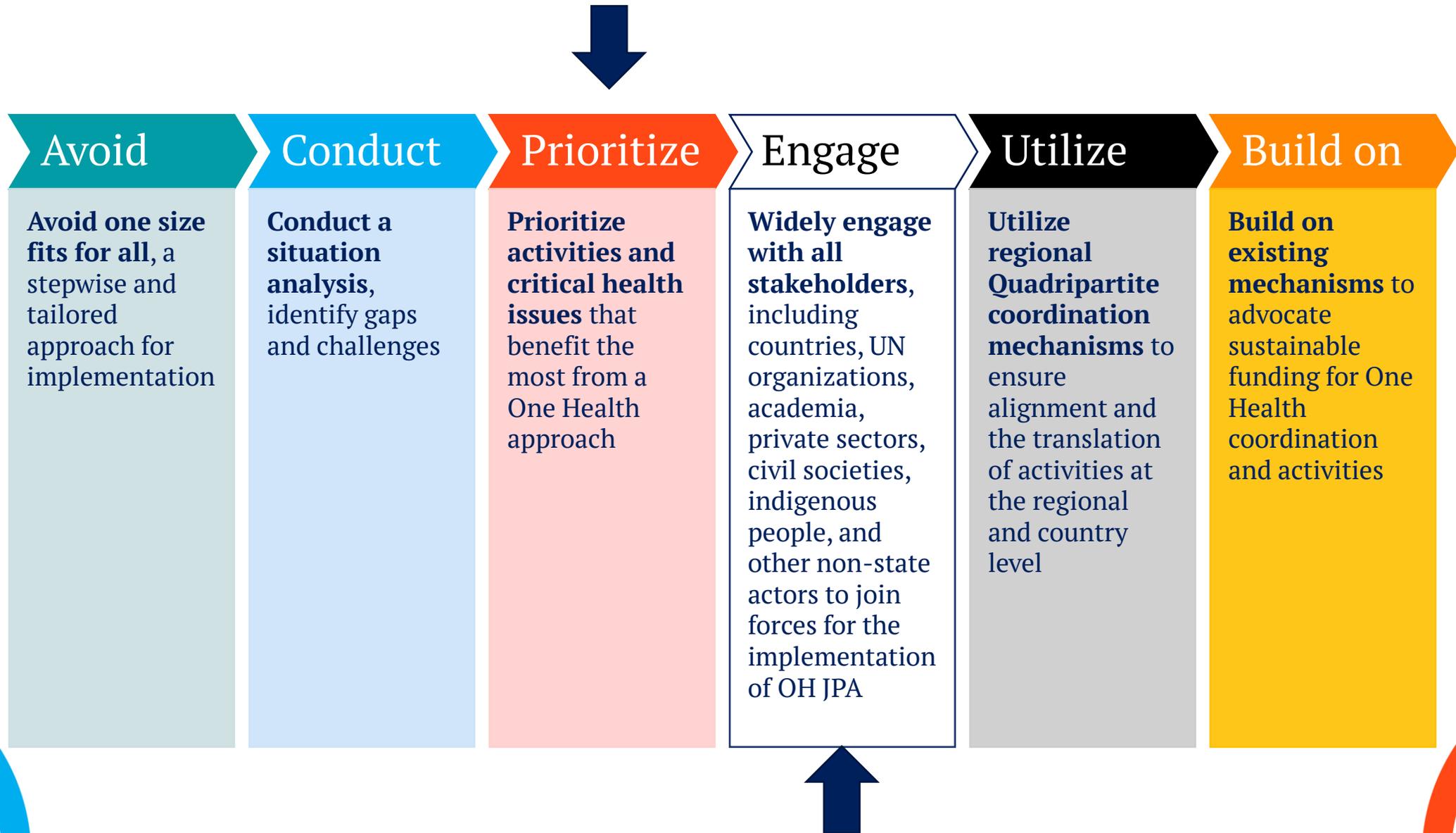
Action 6.4.

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

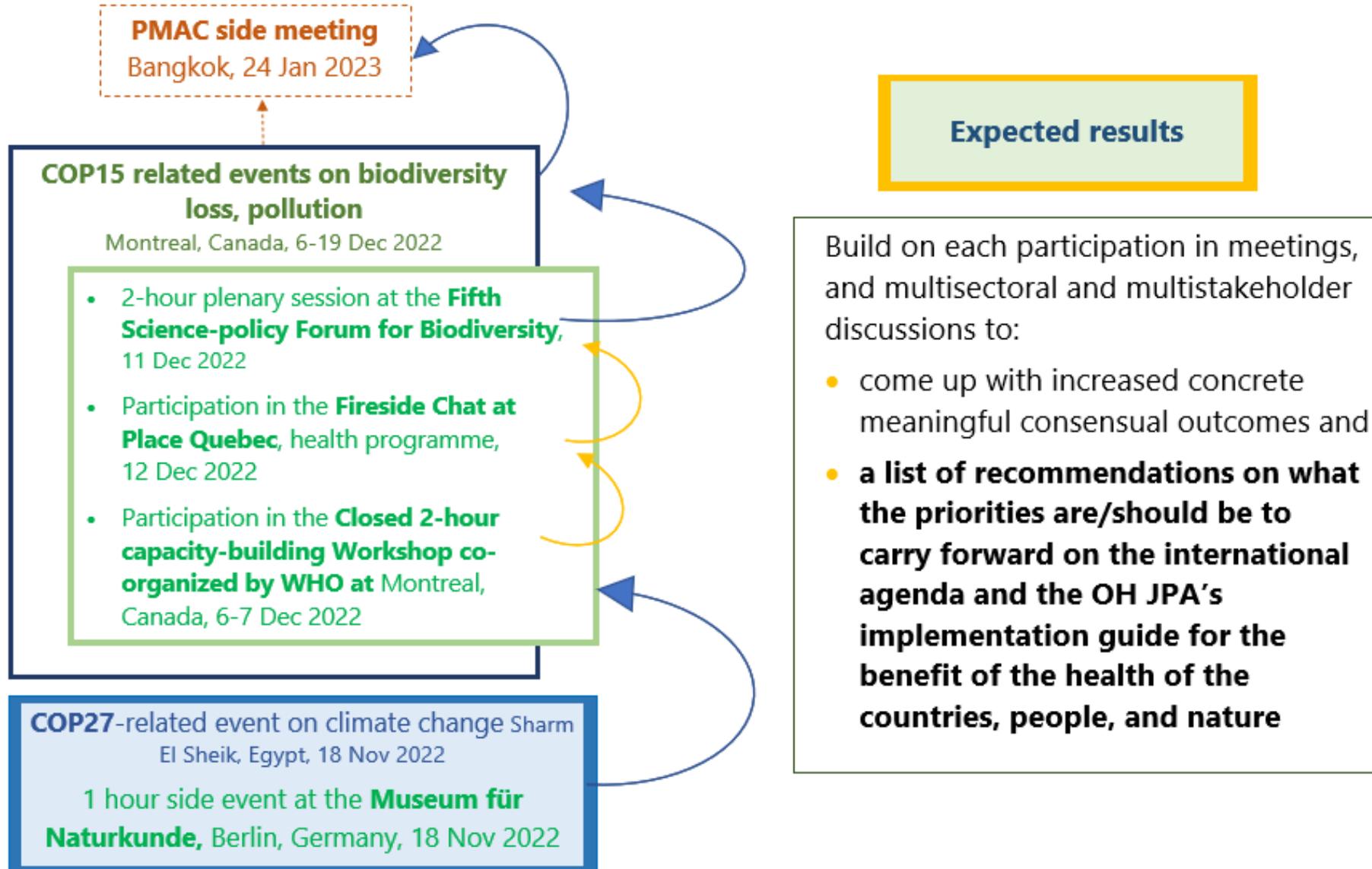
Vision



Six key considerations for the implementation of the OH JPA



QPT involvement on the international environmental agenda and expected outcomes



OH QPT JPA & COP27 and COP15

Similarities/Synergies



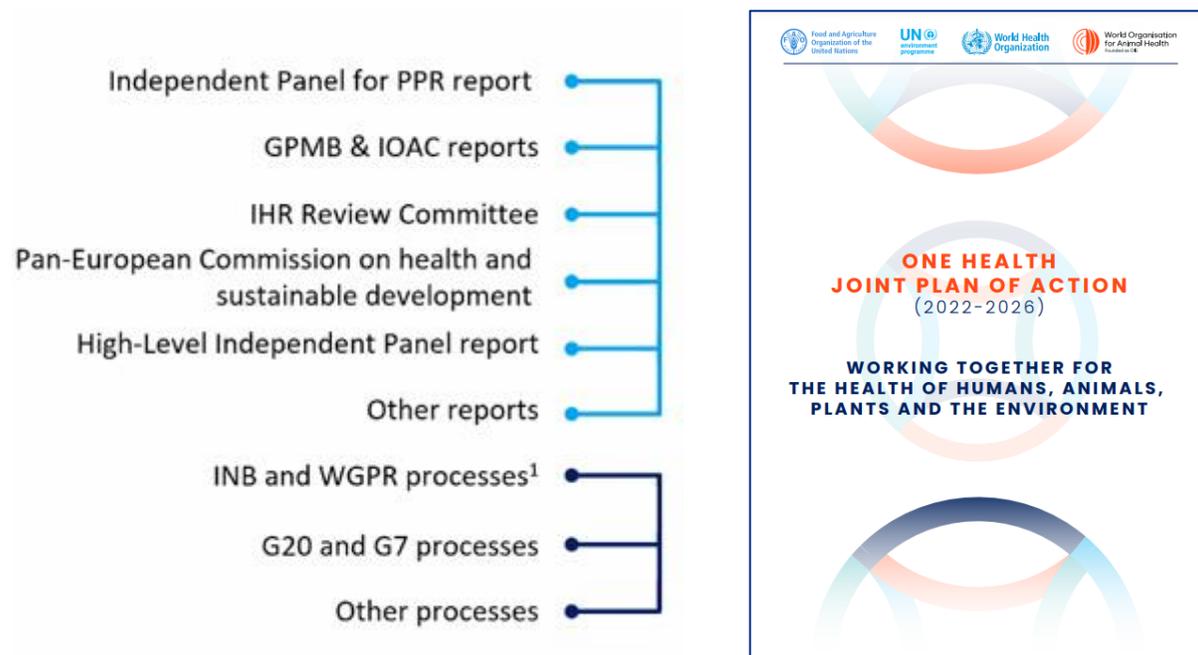
Strategic plans/Frameworks for implementation:

- QPT: OH JPA + implementation guide
- COP15: Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)
- COP27: Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, and Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

Differences



Collective advocacy for needed investments

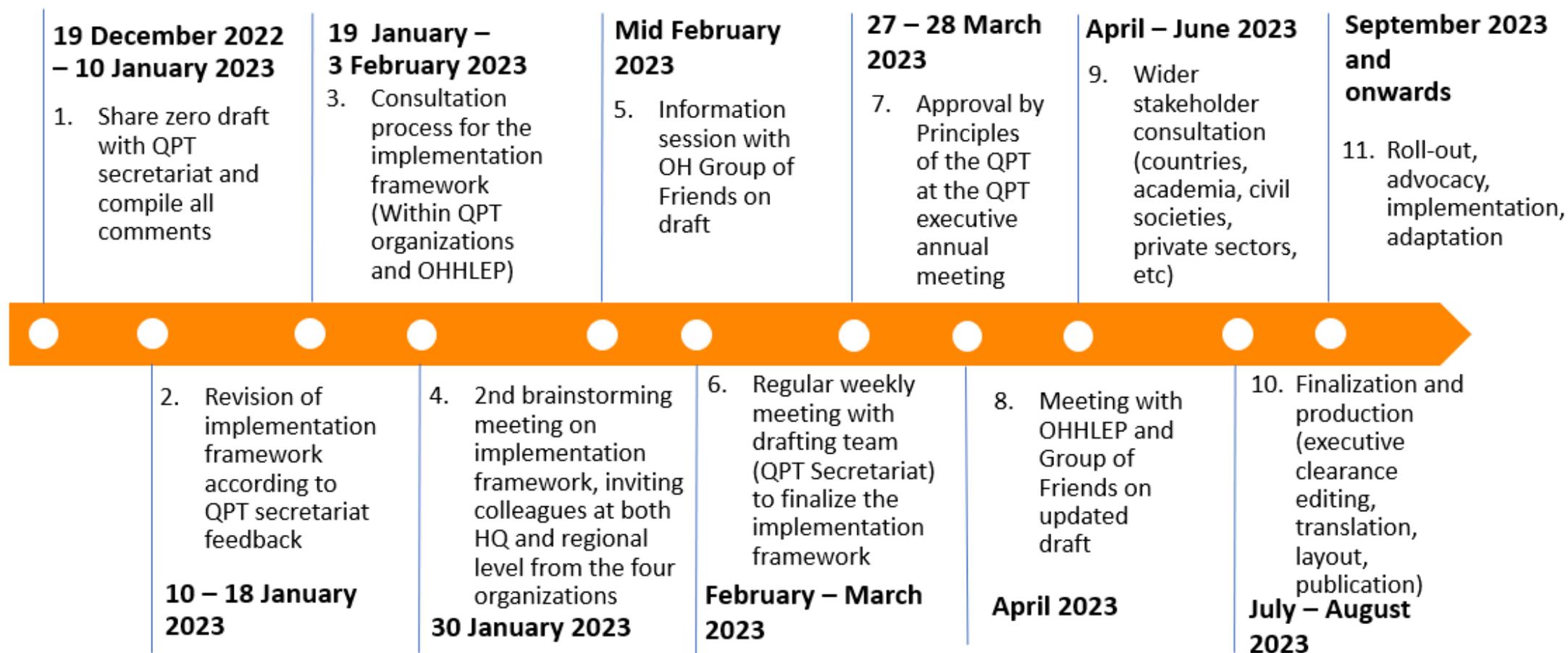


- The need for investment is a shared responsibility
- The implementation of the JPA will require all forms of financing, from multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, domestic resources & private sector
- To better connect funding and broader finance for county-level investments,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

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

Tentative timeline for the development of the Implementation Framework



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>