



Mainstreaming One Health in the Americas

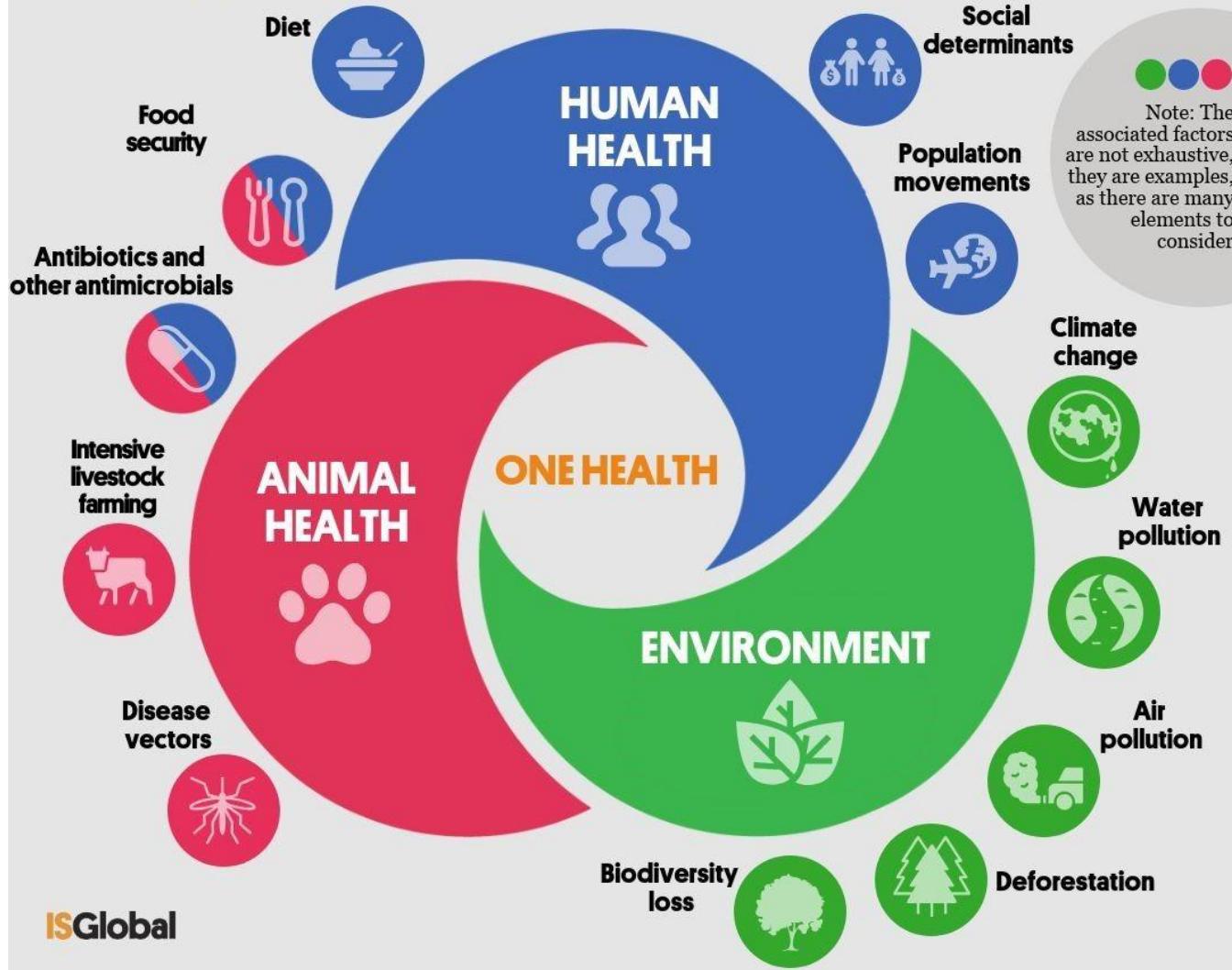
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ONE HEALTH

Human health and animal health are interdependent.
At the same time, both depend on the environment.





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

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



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



UN
Environment
programme



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health

ONE HEALTH JOINT PLAN OF ACTION (2022-2026)

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

Focus on Action track 6

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

**ONE HEALTH: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH FOR ADDRESSING
HEALTH THREATS AT THE HUMAN-ANIMAL-ENVIRONMENT
INTERFACE**

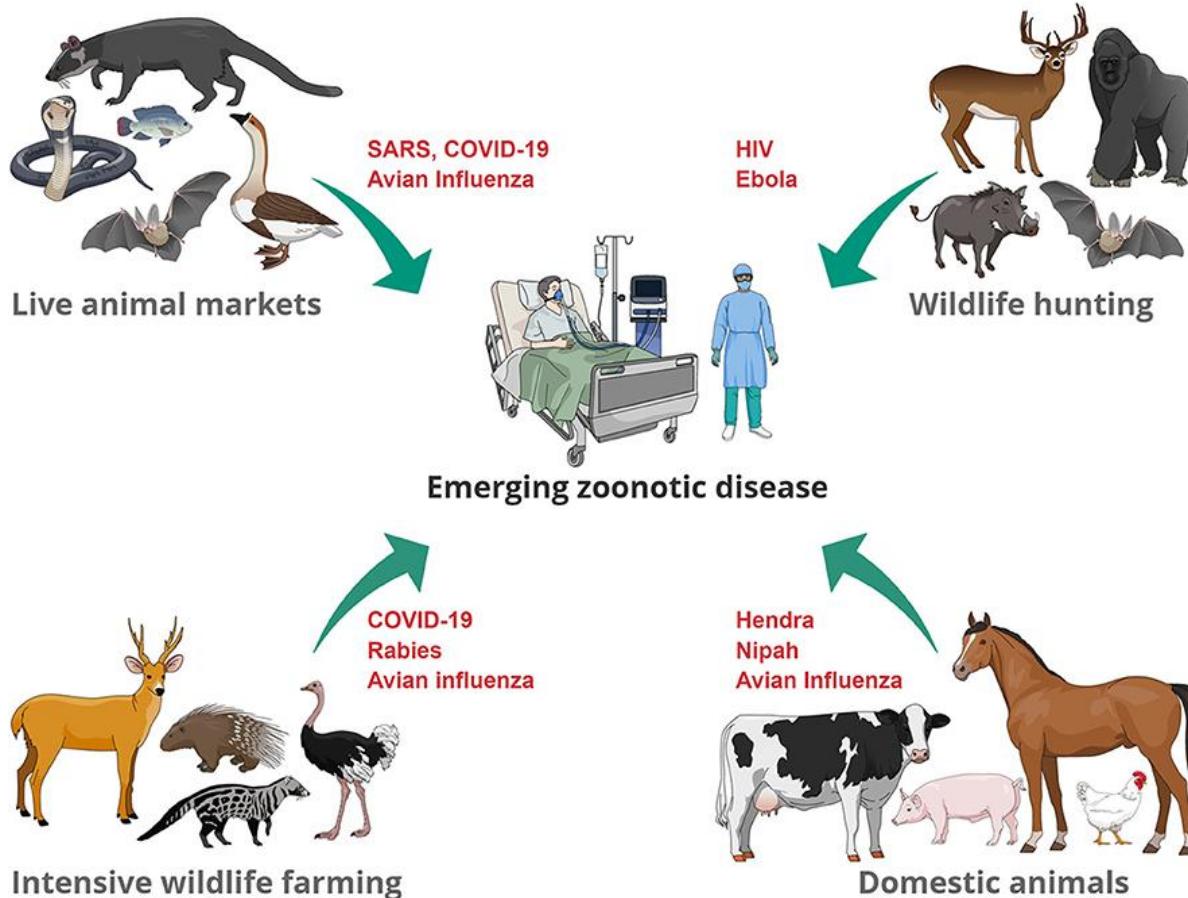
Introduction

1. The aim of this policy on One Health is to foster coordination and collaboration among the different governance frameworks of human, animal, plant, and environmental health programs in order to better prevent and prepare for current and future health challenges at the human-animal-environment interface. Of priority concern for One Health are risks that affect the systems on which society depends—health, agriculture/animal production, and environment. The policy includes six strategic lines of action that can provide valuable guidance for the actions of national health authorities and for the technical cooperation activities of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB or the Bureau).

2. Population growth, unplanned urbanization, deforestation, and forest encroachment have blurred the boundaries between the human and animal populations, together with the globalization of travel and trade, affecting the whole ecosystem. These challenges influence the relationships between humans, animals, and the environment, and require strategic and cross-cutting One Health approaches. Solutions to these challenges can only be properly understood through interdisciplinary and multisectoral strategies addressing the health of people, animals, and our shared environments. The links between human, animal and environmental health, and agriculture, along with the implications of globalization and the impact of humans on the environment, have exacerbated the risks at the human-animal-environment interface.

3. Health challenges at the human-animal-environment interface that could be addressed by the adoption and implementation of this policy include, among others, diseases of zoonotic origin, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and food safety. Worldwide, about 60% of the infectious organisms known to be pathogenic to humans are zoonotic, having an animal source or origin (1, 2). Moreover, over 70% of emerging human pathogens are zoonotic. Zoonotic pathogens are twice as likely to be associated with emerging diseases as non-zoonotic pathogens. They impose high financial and societal costs globally. The most recent high-impact example is COVID-19, caused by

- 60% of the ~1400 infectious diseases affecting humans are zoonoses
- International Health Regulations mandatory reporting: Zoonotic diseases and food safety



Actions to advance One Health in the Americas

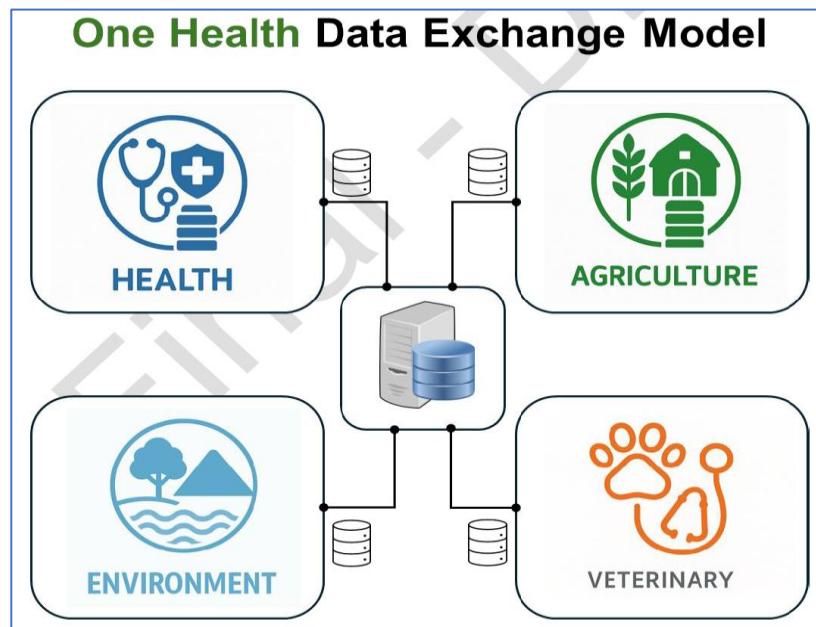
Integrated lab networks in LAC supported by PAHO and partners

- LAC Network for Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance (ReLAVRA+)
- Regional Network of Genomic Surveillance (PAHOGEn)
- Interamerican Network of Food Analysis Laboratories (RILAA/INFAL)
- Network of Public Laboratories Producing Antivenoms (RELAPA)
- LAC Environmental Health Laboratories Network
- Network of Toxicological Information and Advisory Centres
- ...



Actions to advance One Health in the Americas

- Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge, Health and Well-being
- Medicinal plants and biodiversity ABS
- Pesticide use and intoxications
- Deforestation / LULUCF
- Harmful algal blooms monitoring
- Health equity outcomes
- ...



NATURE- BASED SOLUTIONS FOR HEALTH:

Leveraging biodiversity to create health-promoting environments

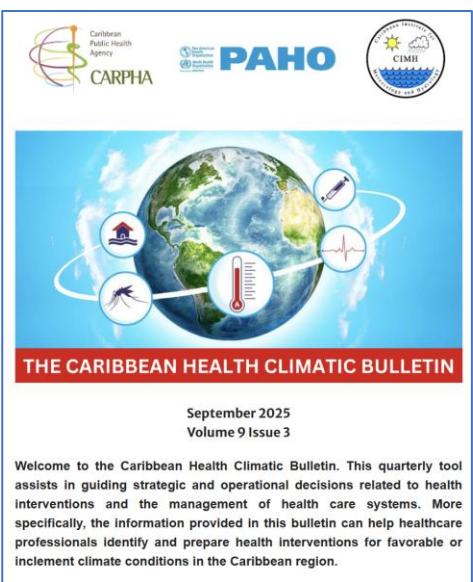
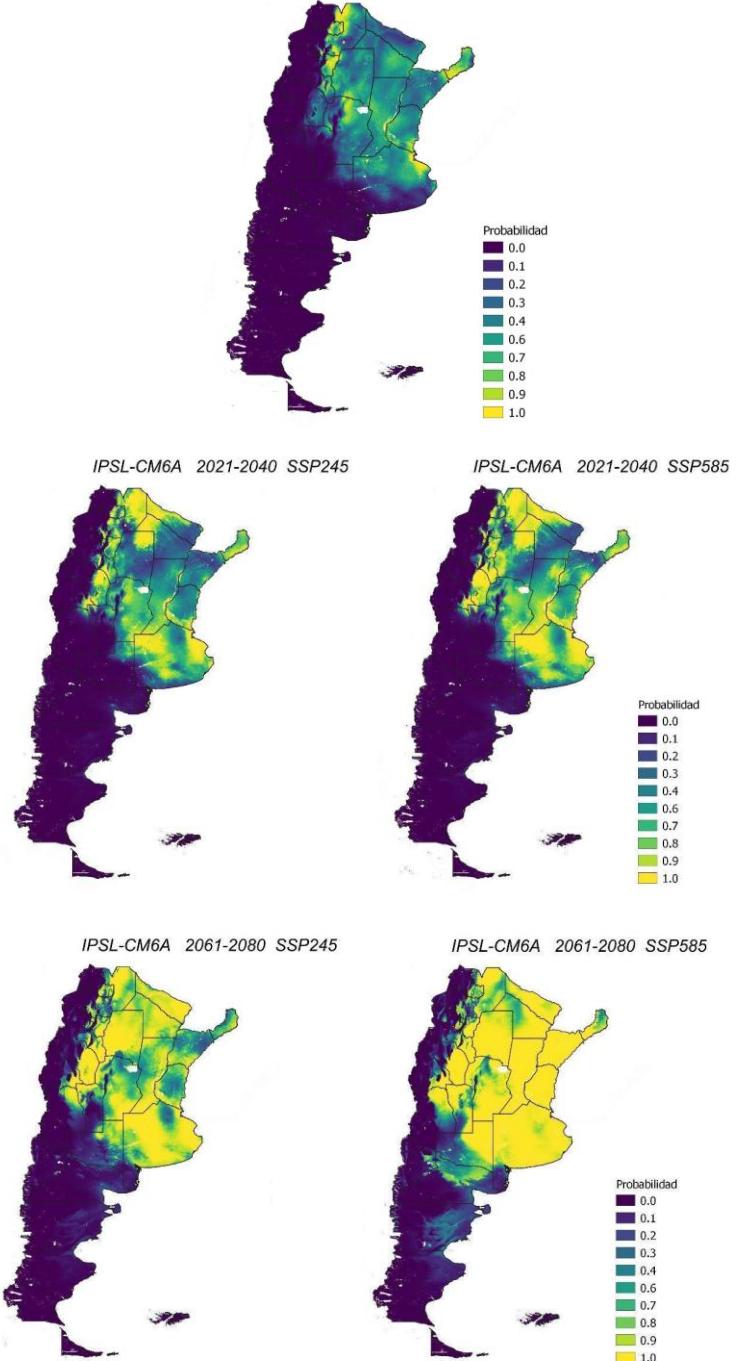
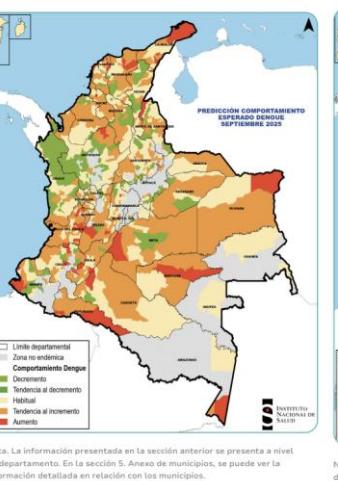
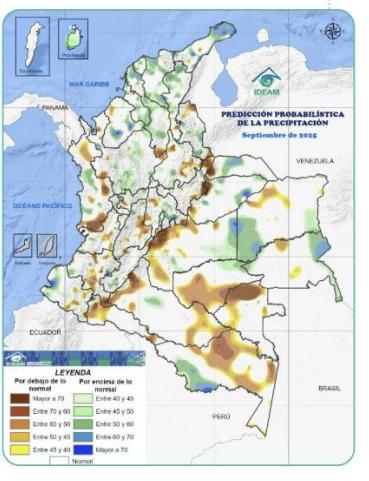
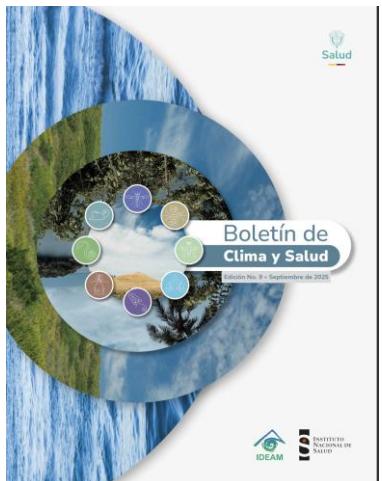
October 2024

World Health Organization

IUCN

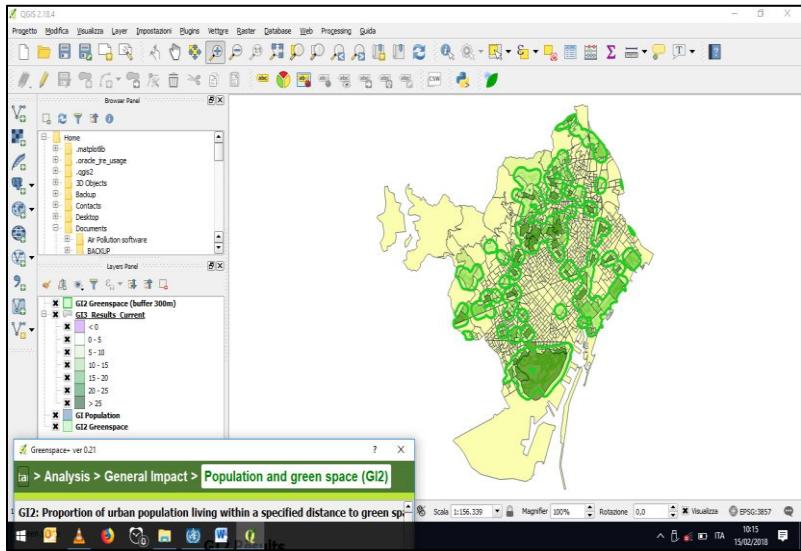
Actions to advance One Health in the Americas

Climate and Health Observatories



Actions to advance One Health in the Americas

Green spaces and health benefits



Green spaces

- Mental Health Benefits
- Improved air quality
- Promotes social interactions
- Improves the immune system
- Promotion of physical activities, reduction of obesity
- Noise reduction
- Reduction of urban "heat islands"



Green UR tool: quantifiable health benefits

- Mental health
- Cardiovascular Accident
- Morbidity/Mortality
- Type 2 Diabetes

PAHO



Pan American
Health
Organization



World Health
Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

OPS



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Panamericana
de la Salud



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