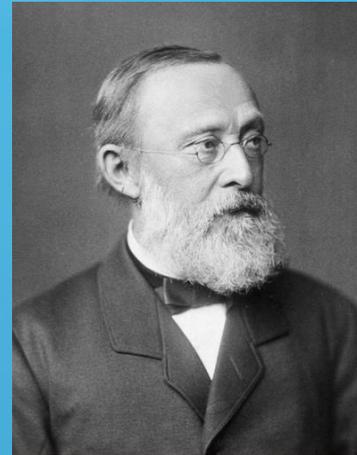


Thinking in “One Health” terms

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History of OH



The Manhattan Principles on "One World, One Health"

Recent outbreaks of West Nile Virus, Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever, SARS, Monkeypox, Mad Cow Disease and Avian Influenza remind us that human and animal health are intimately connected. A broader understanding of health and disease demands a unity of approach achievable only through a consilience of human, domestic animal and wildlife health - **One Health**. Phenomena such as species loss, habitat degradation, pollution, invasive alien species, and global climate change are fundamentally altering life on our planet from terrestrial wilderness and ocean depths to the most densely populated cities. The rise of emerging and resurging infectious diseases threatens not only humans (and their food supplies and economies), but also the fauna and flora comprising the critically needed biodiversity that supports the living infrastructure of our world. The earnestness and effectiveness of humankind's environmental stewardship and our future health have never been more clearly linked. To win the disease battles of the 21st Century while ensuring the biological integrity of the Earth for future generations requires interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches to disease prevention, surveillance, monitoring, control and mitigation as well as to environmental conservation more broadly.

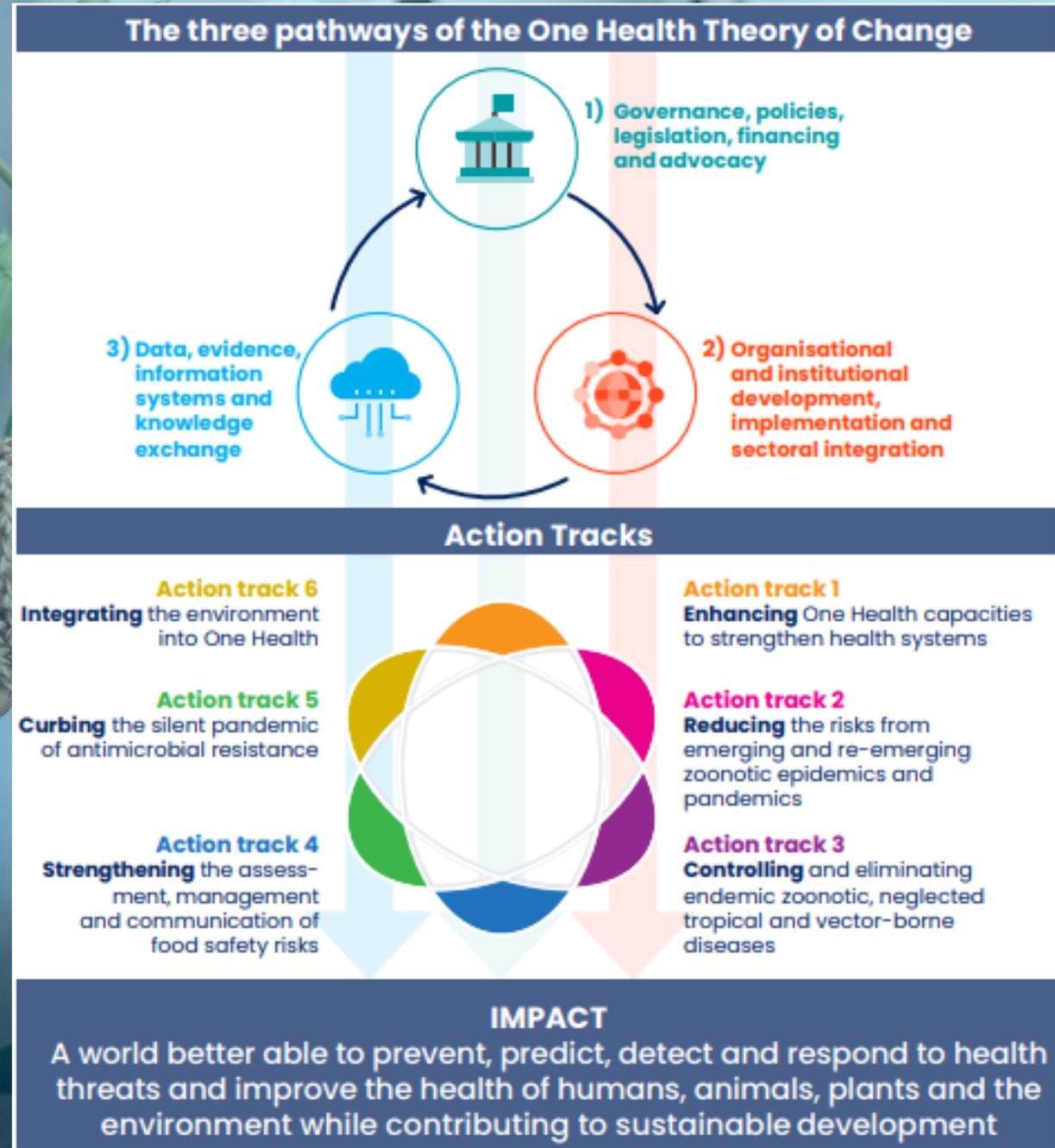


The OH Initiative

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**



The OH Initiative

To provide countries with practical guidance on how to implement the One Health approach through the adaptation and adoption of the OH JPA, considering the three pathways of the theory of change, the Quadripartite has developed the **Guide to Implementing the One Health Joint Plan of Action at National Level**.



1
Situation analysis



2
Set-up/Strengthens of One Health governance and coordination



3
Planning for implementation



5
Review, sharing and incorporation of lessons learned



4
Implementation of national One Health action plans

Useful Resources

- [The One Health Joint Plan of Action](#)
- [A guide to implementing the One Health Joint Plan of Action at national level](#)
- Learn more about One Health initiatives of the Quadripartite here: [FAO](#), [UNEP](#), [WHO](#) and [WOAH](#).

Quadripartite Contacts

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One Health High Level Expert Panel

OHHLEP



 World Health Organization

Provisional agenda item 16.2 Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly

15 May 2025 A78/10 Add.1

Outcome of informal consultations of Member States

Draft resolution on the WHO Pandemic Agreement

The Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly,

(PP1) Recalling decisions SSA2(S) (2021) and WHA77(20) (2024), which, acknowledging the need to address gaps in preventing, preparing for and responding to health emergencies, inter alia, established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft and negotiate a WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body), with a view to adoption under Article 19, or under other provisions of the WHO Constitution;

(PP2) Expressing appreciation for the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body, including its outcome as contained in document WHA78/10, and acknowledging with appreciation the leadership of its Bureau;

(PP3) Reaffirming the need for a legally binding international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, in line with decisions SSA2(S) and WHA77(20);

(PP4) Emphasizing the role of the International Health Regulations (2005), adopted through resolution WHA58.3(2005), and subsequently amended through resolutions WHA67.13 (2014), WHA75.12 (2022), and WHA77.17 (2024), in pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, and the need for coherence and complementarity in the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and the WHO Pandemic Agreement;

(PP5) Recognizing the continuing threat of pathogens with pandemic potential which calls for enhancing pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and for refraining from taking measures that adversely affect it,

(OP)1. **ADOPTS**, pursuant to Article 19 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the WHO Pandemic Agreement as attached to this resolution;¹

(OP)2. **RECOGNIZES** that the adoption of the WHO Pandemic Agreement by the Health Assembly does not prejudice the sovereign prerogative of each State to consider the WHO Pandemic Agreement in accordance with its constitutional processes;

¹ See document A78/10, Appendix.

OH Definition

One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

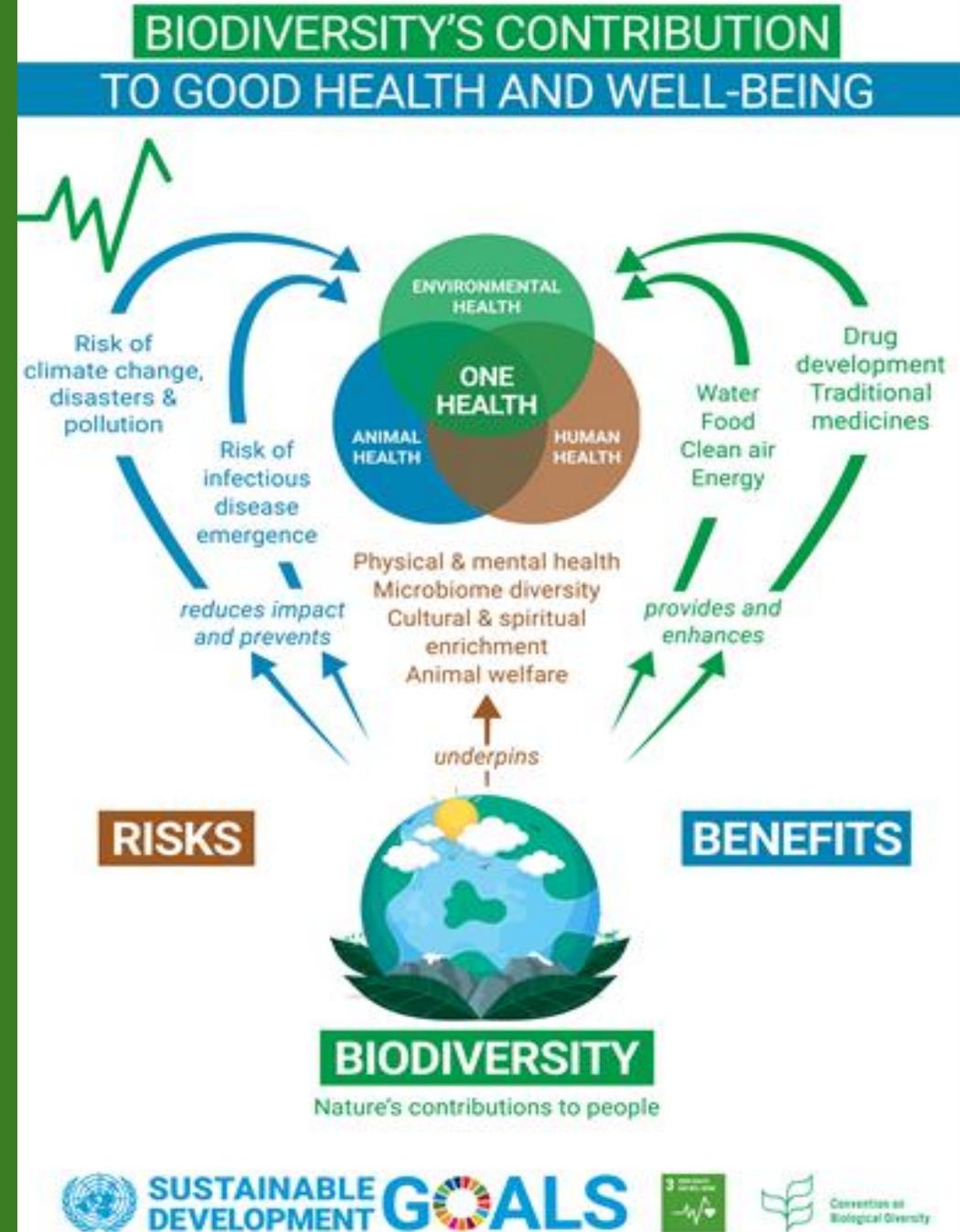
It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent.

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.

ONE HEALTH HIGH- LEVEL EXPERT PANEL

ANNUAL REPORT 2023

From silos to systems: a shared problem across health and ecology





Biodiversity as a determinant of health

- Regulation of infectious disease
- Provisioning services essential for health
- Nature's contribution to mental health and wellbeing
- Buffering and regulating functions

Triple Planetary Crisis and health

ONU 
programa para el
medio ambiente

Hacer las paces con la naturaleza

Plan científico para hacer frente
a las emergencias del clima,
la biodiversidad y la contaminación

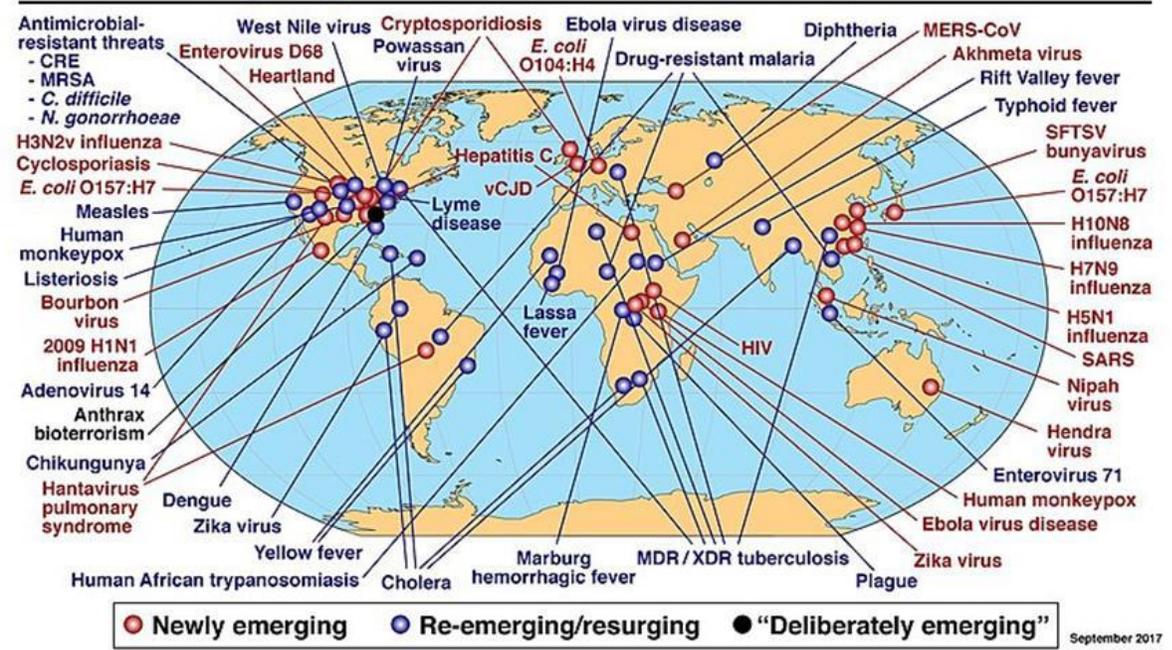


	Climate Driver	Exposure	Health Outcome	Impact
Extreme Heat	More frequent, severe, prolonged heat events	Elevated temperatures	Heat-related death and illness	Rising temperatures will lead to an increase in heat-related deaths and illnesses.
Outdoor Air Quality	Increasing temperatures and changing precipitation patterns	Worsened air quality (ozone, particulate matter, and higher pollen counts)	Premature death, acute and chronic cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses	Rising temperatures and wildfires and decreasing precipitation will lead to increases in ozone and particulate matter, elevating the risks of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses and death.
Flooding	Rising sea level and more frequent or intense extreme precipitation, hurricanes, and storm surge events	Contaminated water, debris, and disruptions to essential infrastructure	Drowning, injuries, mental health consequences, gastrointestinal and other illness	Increased coastal and inland flooding exposes populations to a range of negative health impacts before, during, and after events.
Vector-Borne Infection (Lyme Disease)	Changes in temperature extremes and seasonal weather patterns	Earlier and geographically expanded tick activity	Lyme disease	Ticks will show earlier seasonal activity and a generally northward range expansion, increasing risk of human exposure to Lyme disease-causing bacteria.
Water-Related Infection (Vibrio vulnificus)	Rising sea surface temperature, changes in precipitation and runoff affecting coastal salinity	Recreational water or shellfish contaminated with <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> induced diarrhea & intestinal illness, wound and blood-stream infections, death	Increases in water temperatures will alter timing and location of <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i> growth, increasing exposure and risk of water-borne illness.
Food-Related Infection (Salmonella)	Increases in temperature, humidity, and season length	Increased growth of pathogens, seasonal shifts in incidence of <i>Salmonella</i> exposure	<i>Salmonella</i> infection, gastrointestinal outbreaks	Rising temperatures increase <i>Salmonella</i> prevalence in food; longer seasons and warming winters increase risk of exposure and infection.
Mental Health and Well-Being	Climate change impacts, especially extreme weather	Level of exposure to traumatic events, like disasters	Distress, grief, behavioral health disorders, social impacts, resilience	Changes in exposure to climate- or weather-related disasters cause or exacerbate stress and mental health consequences, with greater risk for certain populations.

Climate Change



Global Examples of Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases



UNITED NATIONS
United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP
UNEP/PP/DC/58
Draft - General
10 February 2024
Original: English

Intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment
58th session
Incheon, Republic of Korea, 25 November-1 December 2024

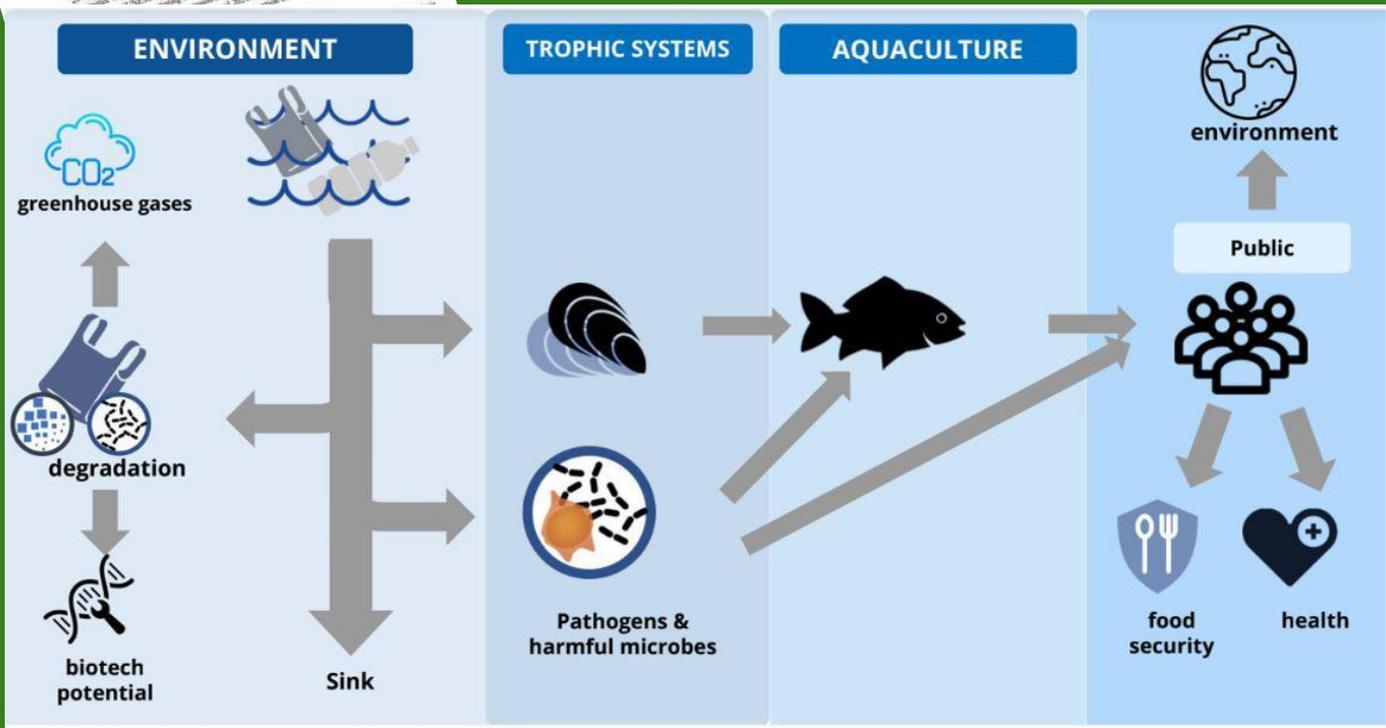
Draft report of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, on the work of the first part of its fifth session

1. Introduction

1. In resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022 entitled "End plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument" the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to begin its work during the second half of 2022 with the objective of completing that work by the end of 2024. The Environment Assembly also decided that the intergovernmental negotiating committee should address an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, that would include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that would include the full life cycle of plastic, taking into account, among other things, the principles of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, as well as national circumstances and capabilities, and including provisions described in the resolution.

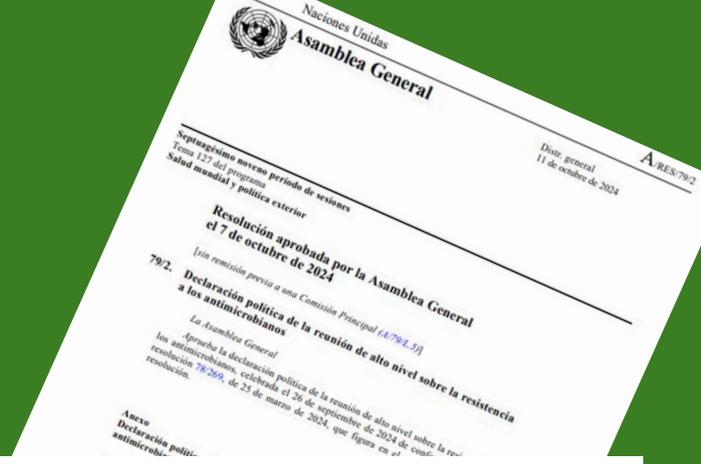
2. Accordingly, the first session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, was held at the Palais de l'Étate Convention and Exhibition Centre, Paris, 14-15 June 2023. The second session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee was held at the headquarters of UNEP in Nairobi from 13 to 20 November 2023. The third session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee was held at the headquarters of UNEP in Nairobi from 29 May to 2 June 2024. The fourth session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee was held at the headquarters of UNEP in Nairobi from 29 May to 2 June 2024. The fifth session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee was held at the headquarters of UNEP in Nairobi from 29 May to 2 June 2024.

Pollution





AMR



Food and Agriculture
Organization of
the United Nations



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



Biodiversity loss

ELEMENT 1: HEALTH-BIODIVERSITY INTEGRATION

Integrate health and biodiversity linkages in the development and implementation of health, biodiversity and environment-related policies, and in the work and practices of relevant Ministries or agencies.

The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is imperative for the continued functioning of ecosystems at all scales, and for the delivery of ecosystem services that are essential for human health. Further integrating health and biodiversity linkages in respective health, biodiversity and environment-related policies and promoting mutually-reinforcing policy action enables to catalyse greater co-benefits, while contributing to the preservation of better health outcomes and the conservation of biodiversity. There is a potential to better integrate the full range of biodiversity-health linkages across policies and responsible authorities, including relevant Ministries and agencies.

Action area 1.1. Promote biodiversity-health linkages in the work and practice of agencies responsible for health, biodiversity and health and environment policies

1.1.1. Facilitate dialogue between agencies responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for health and other relevant sectors, across all levels of government.

1.1.2. Consider relevant health-biodiversity linkages¹⁰ in developing and updating relevant national policies and programmes, strategies, plans, and accounts including health strategies, such as national environmental health action plans, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and sustainable development and poverty eradication strategies.

1.1.3. Take into consideration health-biodiversity linkages in environmental impact assessments, social assessments and strategic environmental assessments, as well as in health impact assessments, social assessments and strategic environmental assessments, with particular emphasis on the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, by recognising the importance of ecosystems goods and services and the value of traditional knowledge and practices.

1.1.4. Integrate biodiversity considerations in health policies, with particular emphasis on the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, by recognising the importance of ecosystems goods and services and the value of traditional knowledge and practices, including the development of pharmaceutical products, traditional medicine, and green-blue infrastructure with built and natural spaces for mental health, including the development of green-blue infrastructure with built and natural spaces for mental health, including the development of pharmaceutical products, traditional medicine, and green-blue infrastructure with built and natural spaces for mental health.

1.1.5. Promote landscapes, seascapes and blue spaces and their health and well-being benefits.

1.1.6. Address the health and well-being benefits of biodiversity and ecosystems services.

1.1.7. Promote the health and well-being benefits of biodiversity and ecosystems services.

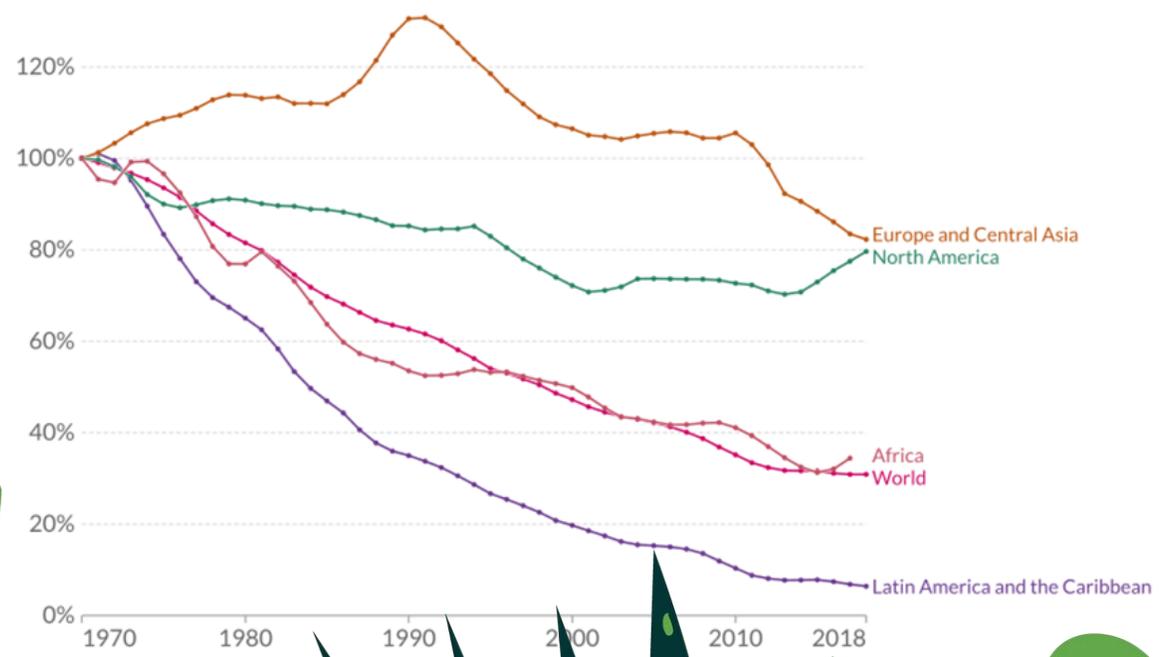
1.1.8. Address the health and well-being benefits of biodiversity and ecosystems services.

1.1.9. Address the health and well-being benefits of biodiversity and ecosystems services.

1.1.10. Address the health and well-being benefits of biodiversity and ecosystems services.

Living Planet Index by region

The Living Planet Index (LPI) measures the average decline in monitored wildlife populations¹. The index value measures the change in abundance in 38,427 populations across 5,268 species relative to the year 1970 (i.e. 1970 = 100%).



Source: Living Planet Report (2022), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and University of London. OurWorldInData.org



How to move forward and practical solutions:

Why Integration Is Still Difficult

- Different “languages” & theories of change
- Incompatible metrics & scales
- Data & methodological gaps
- Fragmented governance

Practical Solutions for Countries

- Use aligned conceptual frameworks
- Develop joint indicators
- Mainstream biodiversity into health surveillance
- Scale up nature-based solutions for health
- Mobilise joint financing





Thank you

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