

« One Health »: From a Classical Concept to a Modern Dynamics for Global Co-operation



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Operationalizing “One Health”: A Policy Perspective -
Taking Stock and Shaping an Implementation Roadmap
Stone Mountain, Georgia, USA - 4 to 6 May 2010

Contents: a timeline and milestones towards « One Health »

1. Flashback: “One Health” in a nutshell.
2. IMCAPI New Delhi December 2007.
3. Interagency strategic framework.
4. IMCAPI Sharm El Sheikh October 2008.
5. European Commission statements on “One Health” and “One Health” in action in the EU.
6. Winnipeg.
7. IMCAPI Hanoi 2010.
8. 2011-2013 putting the « One Health » approach into practice.



FLASHBACK: « ONE HEALTH » IN A NUTSHELL

- Ancient times.
- Rudolf Virchow 19th Century (German physician and politician): interdependence between human and animal health.
- His disciple Osler (1849-1919): father of the “One Medicine” concept?
- Calvin Shwabe (1960s): coined the expression “One Medicine” and called for a unified approach between human and veterinary medicines (against zoonoses).
- Wildlife Conservation Society in New York September 2004: the “One World, One Health™” concept and the 12 “Manhattan Principles”.



FROM CORRIDORS TALKS TO THE HOST STATEMENT

-New Delhi 4 to 6 December 2007-

- Representatives from 111 countries and 29 International or Regional Organizations.
- Privileged dialogue EU, US, UNSIC and GoI (preparation process)
- Broad and ambitious vision: to take forward the concept of “One World, One Health™” as a contribution to pandemic preparedness and human security.
- “Each Government should encourage functional links between human and animal health systems, while investing in sustainable capacity for preventing and controlling high risk infectious diseases in animals [...] both within country and in conjunction with neighbouring nations (through cross-border co-operation).
- Drawing on the standard guidelines of international organizations.
- To aid Governments and other stakeholders move more rapidly towards the OWOH vision, the Conference hosts have developed a road map.

- Source: Press Information Bureau of the Government of India, December 6, 2007: “Vision and Road Map” released at the International Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza, New Delhi; December 2007.



INTERAGENCY STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

14 October 2008

- Contributing to OWOH – A Strategic Framework for Reducing Risks at the Animal-Human-Ecosystems Interface.
- Consultation Document UNSIC, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, OIE, WB.



VISION FOR THE FUTURE

-Sharm El Sheikh 25-26 October 2008-

- Representatives from more than 120 countries and 26 International and Regional organizations.
- Efforts [...] have paved the way for an enhanced worldwide effort to reduce risks associated with emerging diseases of animal origin. [...] discussed the interagency strategic framework.
- Accepted that this approach shows promise and discussions in the conference represent a first step in its development and implementation.
- National and regional authorities should take the time to consider this approach.





COMMISSION STATEMENT ON « ONE HEALTH » made in Sharm-El-Sheikh -will be distributed today-

- COM welcomes and encourages the evolution of the AI response towards a concept of a more integrated and global approach to Health.
- Intersections between human health, animal health and ecosystems are multiple: ecology of diseases, relation between health and availability of RNR, sanitary aspects of environment, food safety, food security, animal-human interactions.
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases including those at the interface human/animal/ecosystems are a threat, together with climate change, natural disasters, deforestation and armed conflicts. They affect human security. Therefore they should be part of the EU policies for crisis prevention.



- Source: intervention of Director James Moran "One Health: a policy framework for an integrated approach against serious hazards -and towards development- at the animal, human and ecosystems interface.
- Author: A. Vandersmissen (DG External Relations) with contributions of Drs F. Karcher and A. Brouw (DG Health and Consumers), Dr P. Steinmetz (DG Development) and Mrs Soukupova (DG EuropeAid Co-operation office).



COMMISSION STATEMENTS ON « ONE HEALTH » -followed-

- “One Health” is linked to livelihood and equity: no resignation vis-à-vis the existence of different health standards across nations.
- Diseases affecting animal production or labour force have negative economic and social impact.
- Gender aspects (see elsewhere).
- “One Health” fits with EU objectives: promote global security, social justice, international cooperation, multilateralism and fight poverty.



« ONE HEALTH » IN ACTION in the EU

- PACE was the first programme to systematically include a wildlife facet of veterinary activities...
- SVS projects since early 90s.
- Recent initiatives:
 - The new EU animal health strategy: focuses on all issues linked to animal health, including public health, research and sustainable development; importance of preventative measures like vaccination, disease surveillance and emergency preparedness; reliance on cross-sector support and cooperation.
 - Research: joint infectious diseases programmes, key areas for cooperation: vector-borne diseases, novel integrated surveillance methods, vaccine development and “neglected zoonosis”.
 - Regional programme Asia: HPED.
- **Declarations of Commissioner for Health to the Council and to the meeting of the Global Health Security Initiative.**



“One Health” Activities of DG Health and Consumers



Animals + Humans = One health

- Focus mainly on zoonoses.
- Veterinary branch of DG Health... and not Public Health branch!



WINNIPEG March 16-19, 2009

- Hosted by the Public Health Agency of Canada (Centre for Food-borne, Environmental and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases) following a proposal made in SES.
- Experts from 23 countries.
- Working sessions on Best Practices for:
 - Developing Integrated International, National and Regional Capacity in Surveillance.
 - Ensuring adequate International, National and Regional Capacity in addressing Public and Animal Health including communication.
 - Ensuring functioning of National Emergency Response Capacity.
 - Promoting Inter-agency and Cross-sectoral Collaboration and Partnership.
 - Controlling HPAI and other Existing and Potentially Re-emerging Infectious Diseases.
 - Conducting Strategic Research.
- Optional sessions on:
 - Wildlife.
 - Biosecurity.
- Next steps.



IMCAPI HANOI 2010

19 (technical), 20-21 (ministerial) April 2010

- Attended by 71 countries and regional bodies participants plus international organizations, development banks and other stakeholders (despite closure of European airspace).
- Major background documents (UNSIC/WB-GoV) and common platform. Available at: <http://www.imcapi-hanoi-2010.org/home/en/> under “documents”.
- Opening Speech European Union focussing on the Way Forward: OH, Living with Infectious Uncertainty, Addressing serious risks at the interface Animal-Human-Environments.
- Hanoi Declaration adopted unanimously.
- Focus on cross-sectorality -while respecting autonomy of the various disciplines contributing to OH (AH-PH-others-and strengthening all of them-.



Opening Speech of EU, Co-organizer of IMCAPI Hanoi 2010

-will be distributed today-

- “The Way Forward, in our view, should not only address the continuation of responses to HPAI H5N1, or other zoonotic diseases, but also a permanent readiness for all potential pandemics (not only influenza as per the current crisis scenarios) and more generally all high impact health threats.”
- “Reducing risks, known or unknown, that exist at the interface between animals, humans and the environment calls for innovative approaches and thinking. An increased and improved collaboration between sectors and disciplines is absolutely essential, in full respect of the autonomy and self-management of all of them. The experiences of H5N1 and mainly the A/H1N1 pandemic have demonstrated that communication to all levels of society, including the professional spheres, had to be revisited and improved.”
- “At the end of the first decade of this 21st century, mankind is experiencing dramatic changes of environment and increased movements in all dimensions. Leaders and populations have to learn to live -again- with uncertainty and to prepare to respond to risks and incidents of an unpredictable nature. Like an eruption in Iceland that impacts a global event in Asia. Like emerging diseases and other major health risks, under the umbrella of a “One Health” cross-sectoral approach.”



The Hanoi Declaration April 2010

-will be distributed today-

- Adopted unanimously.
- New key milestone an political reference, after the Beijing Declaration January 2006.
- Forward looking and opening an avenue for furtehr partnership and involvement (countries, regions, global) in "One Health".
- "To strengthen jointly animal and human health systems on a long-term basis"
- "The majority of high impact infectious diseases that have recently affected humans have arisen at the animal-human-environment interface".
- "Need for a sustained cross-sectoral policy and coordination to deal with serious threats that arise at the animal-human-environment interface".
- "One Health" is a first step towards improving health outcomes incorporating human and animal health policies in all relevant sectors.



The Hanoi Declaration April 2010 -followed-

- “The new challenge of the 21st century, “live again with uncertainty” and strengthen systems so they can respond to unpredictable health risks [...]”.
- “[...] Country strategies should be aligned naturally and regionally to address the global “One Health” challenges”.
- “Call for [...] understanding the cross-sectoral nature of any threat, with particular focus on the capacity of health systems for rapid interdisciplinary action [...]”.
- “Call for the development of national strategies, plans and interventions to stimulate whole-of-society, multi-sector, multi-disciplinary and community-based actions when addressing disease threats that arise at the animal-human-environment interface”.
- “Call for concerted worldwide efforts by all countries and relevant agencies of the UN system, and other international and regional partners, to better understand the emergence of disease threats at the AHE interface through multisectoral actions and to develop appropriate and sustainable means to reduce such threats”.



Animal and Pandemic Influenza: a Framework for Sustaining Momentum UNSIIC-World Bank

- Annex 3: Summary Conclusions:
“Understanding Potential Impacts and Drivers of Global Health Threats – Policy Options for Establishment of One Health Capacities at National, Regional and Global levels.”
- Available at: <http://www.imcapi-hanoi-2010.org/home/en> under “documents”.



IMCAPI Hanoi 2010

The FAO-OIE-WHO collaboration

- Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interface.
- A Tripartite Concept Note
- Copy in your folder.



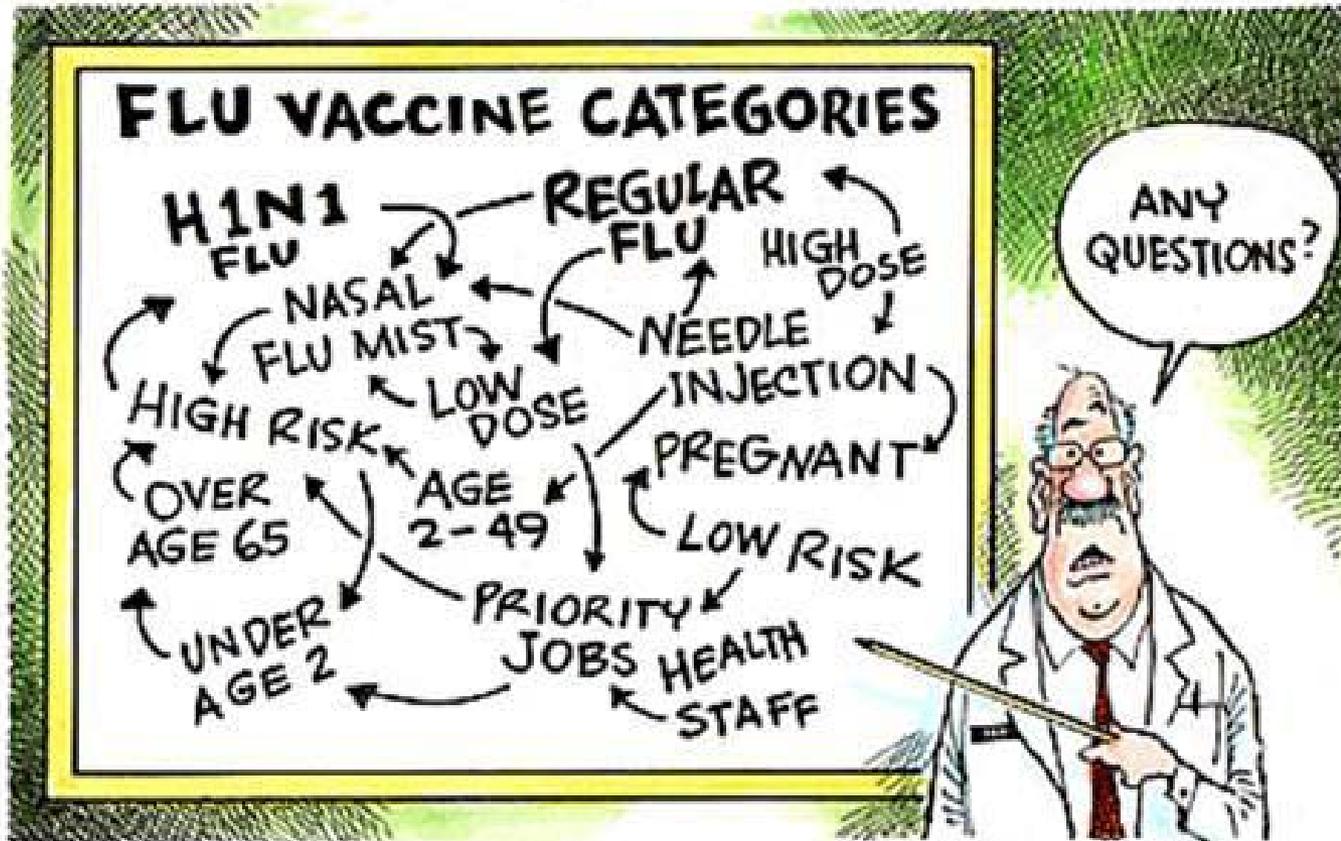
2011-2013 (European Commission) Putting the « One Health » Approach into Practice.

- Not a revolution but a federating vision and a dynamic for partnership and cross-sectoral collaborations.
- Support to third countries: continuity with previous efforts, including on H5N1 and A/H1N1.
- Epidemics and pandemics of the 21st century can start anywhere anytime. We have to live -again- with the infectious risk and learn how to handle “infectious uncertainty”. Coordination mechanisms for prevention, detection and response to ALL unpredictable sanitary hazards have to be defined and enforced at national, regional and global level.
- “Whole of Society” approach.
- This management of uncertainty and “whole of society” preparedness is directly linked to “One Health”.



Thank you for your attention!

Merci de votre attention!



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