



Operationalizing One Health

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Key Principles for Investing in One Health

Starting points for One Health vary by context, disease, and objectives

- Countries need strong human, animal and environmental **health management systems and coordination**
- Determine which sectors are relevant for understanding and managing risks

One Health is integral to the success of multisectoral national action plans for health security

- Address Health Security
- Disaster risk reduction
- Optimize pandemic preparedness planning

One Health approaches should be built into project design from the onset

- **Engage** all relevant stakeholders at an early stage
- Promote **a common understanding** of issues and **joint solutions** to address them
- Anticipating risks, targeting gaps, reducing duplication, and facilitating relevant coordination channels

Communication is a key priority for One Health understanding and implementation

- Planning for disease events and maintaining strong **multisectoral coordination** channels
- Ensure consistent and effective messaging
- Manage **risk**, enhance **efficiency**, and promote **credibility** of all sectors

Cross-cutting drivers

Foment a **solid connection between the operationalization of One Health and the Global Health Security Agenda**, to shift from country-focus to a global concept, fostering interconnectedness among competent authorities.

Fostering **partnerships** that will in turn facilitate sharing responsibilities, resources and information within the health sector at public level, and fostering PPPs to tap the potential of the private sector for planning, financing, services, and R&D.

Implementing **Health in All Policies (HiAP)** All the development policies, projects and activities have to be reviewed for their health impacts.

Putting **prevention** first: Investing in sustained efforts for preparedness and utilizing a joint One Health approach to identify drivers of EID outbreaks and implement interventions to prevent them.

Engagement at **community level** through participatory methodologies to plan and implement surveillance systems and risk communication strategies toward strong prevention strategies.

Stages in Operationalization of One Health

Diagnosis and mapping of gaps and needs

- Global lessons learnt, experiences from previous and ongoing projects that implement the One Health approach at country and regional level
- Learning products
- Tools from external partners and dynamic information

Creating an enabling environment

- Define the scope, identify the entry points, and conduct a stakeholder mapping that will identify the relevant actors and identify gaps
- Allows for coordination, communication and collaboration across disciplinary agencies and institutions and different levels of policy decision-making
- Enable multisector strategies.

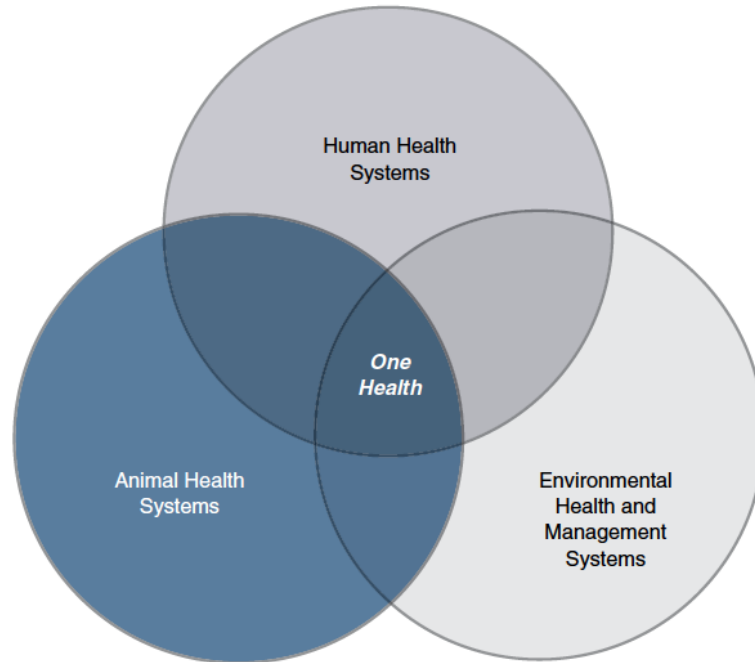
Implementation

- Facilitate a smooth and efficient implementation of a One Health response tailored to specific country context and needs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

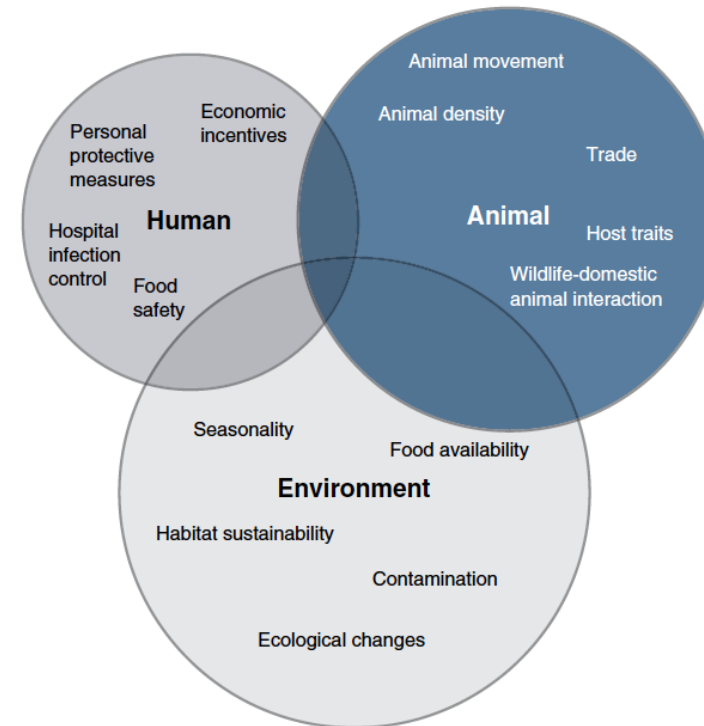
- Evaluate systems, coordination, planning, training to work together, and prioritized disease-specific targets that can help to crystallize discussions.

Entry Points for One Health: Context Matters!



Strong human, animal and environmental health systems are needed to determine relevant sectors for a given objective, disease, or situation

Nipah virus (Bangladesh)



Flying fox bats serve as the natural reservoir for Nipah virus and have a direct role in recurring spillover events in Bangladesh. Hospital-acquired human-human spread has been documented, but appears limited. Thus, animal and environmental contamination factors warrant emphasis.

what makes a project a One Health Project?

Regional/Global Public Good	The Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE) is an interdependent series of projects supporting surveillance in human and animal populations and epidemic preparedness. It seeks to address threats simultaneously to foster collective gains throughout surveillance activities .
Regional Programs	To facilitate knowledge and expertise exchange, build common resource centers and allow mutual learning in implementing One Health approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g., the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the East Africa Public Health Laboratory Networking projects
Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and communication	One Health platforms enabled countries to improve information flows, coordination between sectors, allocation of resources, implementation International Health Regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avian Influenza projects under the Global Program on Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response (GPAI) • Egypt COVID-19 Emergency Response under the Strategic Preparedness and Response Program (SPRP) grounded in One Health promotes an integrated approach across sectors and disciplines
Prevention and Preparedness	Shift from response to prevention and risk management through investment in surveillance, laboratory investigation and human resource development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China Emerging Infectious Diseases Prevention, Preparedness and Response Project
Recognize close links among human-animal-environmental health	The Brazil-Piaui Productive and Social Inclusion DPL expanded public health services to control and address tropical neglected diseases. Recognizing the close links between environment and health , it also targeted health and natural resource management, performance of secondary education, gender mainstreaming, and other dimensions.
Multisectorality	Bangladesh Metro Dhaka Transformation Platform (MDTP) tackles institutional and spatial binding constraints that urban agglomerations face in the Metro Dhaka Region. Foster institutional coordination to (1) delivery of safe and affordable food through a system of urban <i>wet markets</i> , and (2) delivery of health (specifically related to vaccination) and other social protection programs in urban poor areas.



Thank you for your attention

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Resources and References

- One Health Operational Framework for Strengthening Human, Animal, and Environmental Public Health systems at their Interface

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/703711517234402168/pdf/123023-REVISED-PUBLIC-World-Bank-One-Health-Framework-2018.pdf>

- Avian and Human Influenza Facility (AHIF)

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pandemics/brief/avian-human-influenza-facility>

- Safeguarding Animal, Human and Ecosystem Health: One Health at the World Bank

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/safeguarding-animal-human-and-ecosystem-health-one-health-at-the-world-bank>

- Q&A: How Preventing Zoonotic Diseases Can Help Curb COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/07/09/qa-how-preventing-zoonotic-diseases-can-help-curb-covid-19-and-other-infectious-diseases>

- WB blog: Investing in healthy food systems (COVID)

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/its-time-we-invest-healthy-food-systems-safer-world>