

Enhancing the integration of social sciences in One Health research: A new Canadian Network for Global Governance of Infectious Diseases and antimicrobial resistance



GLOBAL 1 HEALTH NETWORK
RÉSEAU 1 SEULE SANTÉ

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www.global1hn.ca

Background

Successful implementation of OH at the global, national, and local levels has proven challenging, leaving a need for more leadership and knowledge on how best to operationalize its use and realize its value. While One Health (OH) is widely embraced in global governance discussions, current initiatives remain largely focused on diseases, with limited engagement by social scientists.

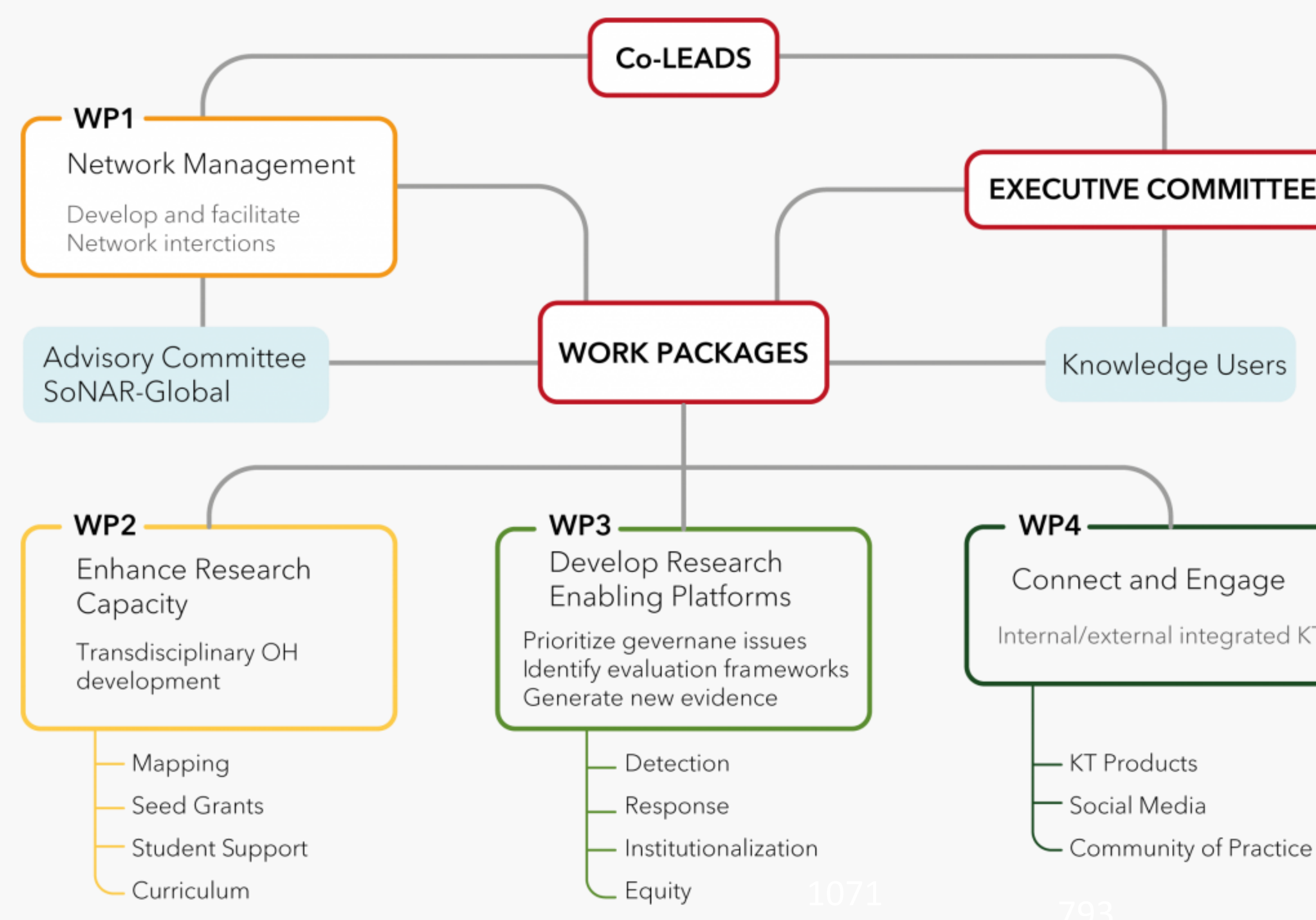
Founded in October 2019, the Global 1HN is an interdisciplinary research-to-action network that brings together researchers and knowledge users from the social sciences as well as human, animal, and environmental health sciences to develop a transdisciplinary approach to infectious diseases (ID) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) governance.

As a first step, Global 1HN has undertaken a scoping review of existing One Health governance studies for the surveillance and control of ID and/or AMR to provide an overview of the implementation and governance of One Health interventions in local, national, or international settings.

Network Objectives and governance

The specific objectives of Global 1HN are to:

1. Develop and sustain a One Health Network to facilitate collaborative interactions among civil society, academics, the private sector, and policy communities
2. Strengthen capacity for inter- and transdisciplinary research on, and the practice of, global governance of IDs and AMR
3. Engender evidence-informed policy actions
4. Facilitate the implementation of a transdisciplinary One Health approach to global governance of IDs and AMR through an integrated knowledge translation strategy.



Global 1HN includes *four Research Enabling Platforms (REPs)* that focus on generating new One Health transdisciplinary knowledge by facilitating novel research collaborations in areas of crucial significance to the global governance of IDs and AMR.

Scoping review: Preliminary findings

- To date, 104 of the 162 publications have been fully reviewed with 59 of publications included for the review for data extraction.
- Zoonotic diseases are at least one of the outcomes of interest in most of the studies (84.7%), in contrast to one third (28.8%) for AMR.

Facilitators to effective OH global governance for IDs and AMR

- Political and legislative commitment
- Multisectoral and institutional cooperation
- Strong and effective resources
- Using existing structures
- Civil society implication

Conclusion

Our Network will strengthen research capacity and catalyze social and health sciences researchers to produce new, transdisciplinary knowledge about the global governance of IDs and AMR.

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