

Mapping One Health Actors and Research



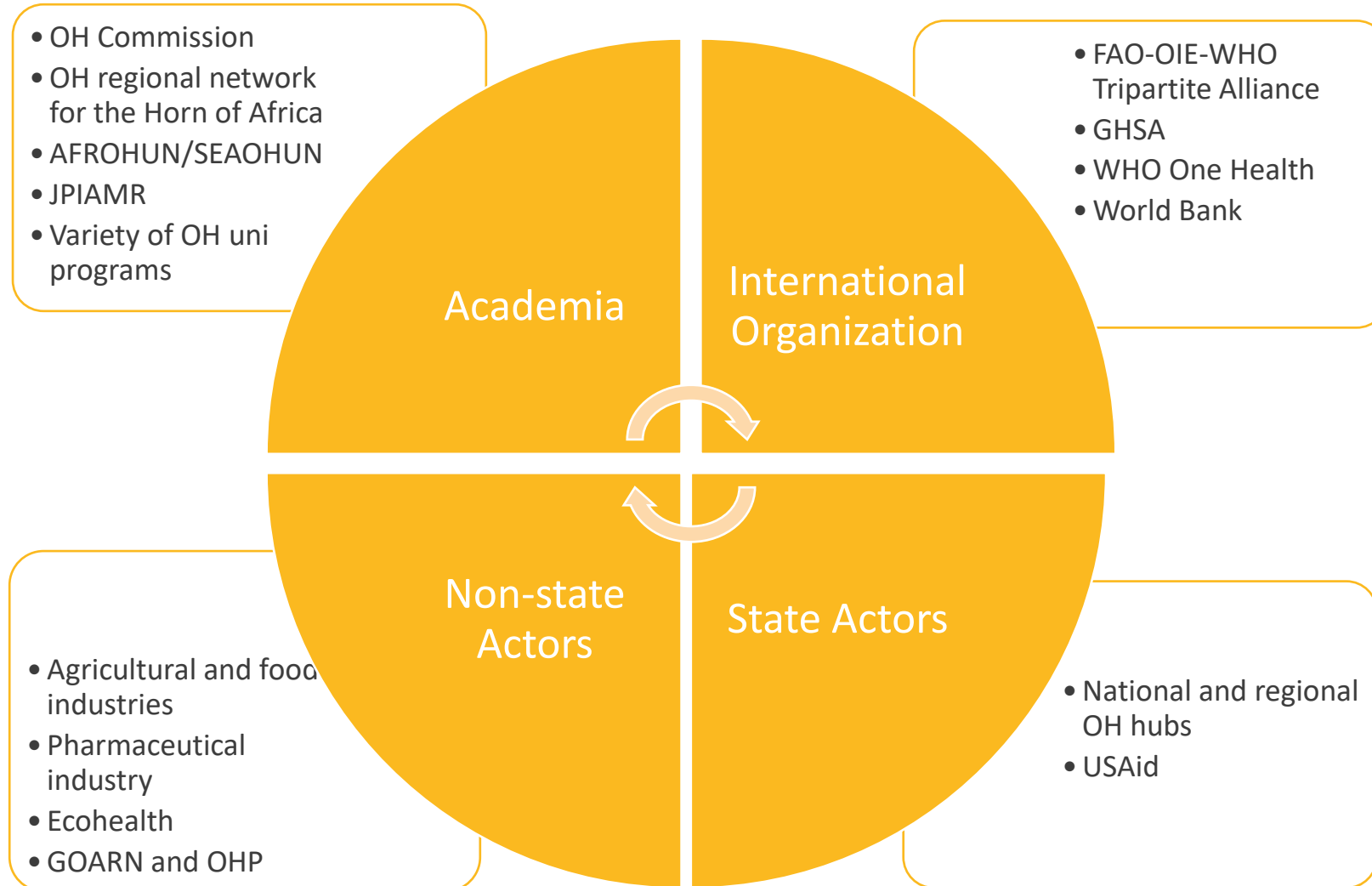
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Mapping Exercise

- Map OH institutional and research environment to inform Global 1HN research and KT outreach
- Not systemic or comprehensive
- On-going



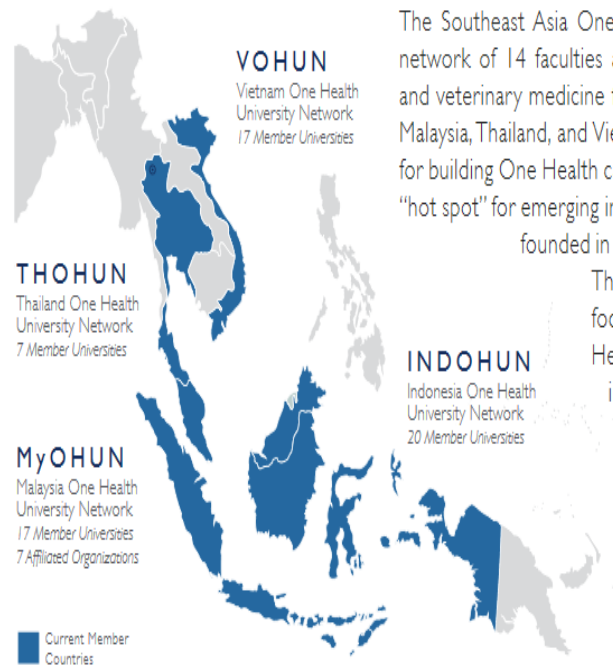
One Health Actors



OH University Networks

Pandemic Threats 2 (EPT2) program

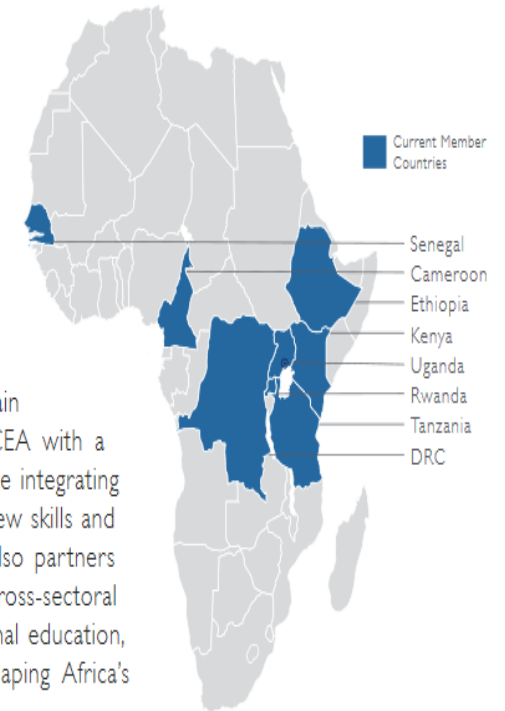
Southeast Asia One Health University Network



The Southeast Asia One Health University Network (SEAOHUN) is a network of 14 faculties and schools of medicine, nursing, public health, and veterinary medicine from 10 Southeast Asia universities in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. SEAOHUN serves as a dynamic partner for building One Health capacity within the Southeast Asia region, another “hot spot” for emerging infectious diseases. The regional network was first founded in December 2012 and is now based in Chiang Mai, Thailand. OHW supports SEAOHUN with activities focused on strengthening Southeast Asia’s One Health workforce. Activities include developing innovative graduate and continuing education programs, establishing field experience sites for students and faculty, and embedding One Health Core Competencies into the classroom. These activities are preparing the healthcare workforce to respond to emerging and re-emerging infectious and zoonotic diseases in Southeast Asia.

One Health Central and Eastern Africa

The One Health Central and Eastern Africa (OHCEA) network is a network of sixteen Public Health and Veterinary Higher Education Institutions that are located in eight countries in the Eastern and Central Africa region, a region that includes the Congo Basin that is considered to be a “hot spot” for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. As a One Health network, OHCEA has a critical role in creating the future healthcare workers of Africa. The Secretariat for OHCEA was created in 2010 and continues to tackle global health challenges as the main operations center for the network. OHW has supported OHCEA with a number of activities over the past year: University activities include integrating new classroom methods, developing applied training, cultivating new skills and career paths, and creating One Health student clubs. OHCEA also partners with local governments to strengthen the current workforce with cross-sectoral training, One Health leadership, risk analysis, continuing professional education, and developing international certificates. These activities are shaping Africa’s current and future One Health leaders.



OH Research

- Strong focus on infectiology, biomonitoring, and biosecurity
- Mitigating underlying drivers of EIDs
- AMR/International Health Regulations
- Community involvement (participatory surveillance)
- OH research is crisis-driven and reactive
- Absence of social science contribution in OH research

OH Entry Points

Regulatory and global normative frameworks

- International Health Regulations (WHO)⁴
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes (OIE)^{5,6}
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)⁷
- Codex Alimentarius (FAO and WHO)⁸
- Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)⁹
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)¹⁰
- WHO-OIE Operational Framework for Good Governance at the Human-Animal Interface: Bridging WHO and OIE Tools for the Assessment of National Capacities (WHO and OIE)¹¹

Capacity assessments

- Joint External Evaluation (JEE) for the IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (WHO)¹²
- Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Evaluations, including PVS Evaluations for Aquatic Animal Health Services (OIE)^{13,14}
- National capacity audits

Resource, prioritization, and action planning processes and tools

Multisectoral, One Health systems improvement tools

- National Action Plans for Health Security (WHO)¹⁵
- One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Tool and Workshop (CDC)^{16,17}
- PVS Gap Analysis (OIE)¹⁸
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (CBD)¹⁹
- National Adaptation Plans (UNFCCC)²⁰
- National Action Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR and UNDP)²¹
- Health Security Financing Assessment Tool (World Bank)
- Strategic Tool for Assessing Risk (STAR) and Vulnerability and Risk Analysis and Mapping (VRAM) (WHO)
- Resource Mapping tool (WHO)
- IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshops (WHO and OIE)
- One Health Systems Mapping and Analysis Resource Tool Kit (OH-SMART™) (University of Minnesota and US Department of Agriculture)²²
- One Health Assessment for Planning and Performance (OH-APP), Multisectoral Coordination Mechanism Self-Assessment Tool (USAID Preparedness & Response project and DAI Global Health)²³

Take Away

- Reflect on sustainability of OH investments (ad-hoc collaborations and funding)
- Engage existing actors in rich OH ecosystem
- Since beginning of push for OH in 2008, no new institutions have been created and no new standards for human or animal health, or biodiversity management
- Better alignment of existing capacity assessment in GG of IDs
- Common framework/language and shared incentives crucial for success of OH projects

