

# One Health Pandemic Treaty Panel Background and Context Setting

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# Rationale and Timeline for Pandemic Treaty

## ***By 1 August 2022***

The intergovernmental negotiating body will meet to discuss progress on a working draft for an international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

## ***2023***

The negotiating body will deliver a progress report to the 76<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly.

## ***May 2024***

The proposed instrument will be presented for adoption by the 77<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly.

## **Why an international agreement?**

Such an instrument will allow to:

- ensure sustained and long-term political commitment
- define clear processes and tasks
- ensure long-term public- and private-sector support at all levels
- foster an ‘all-of-government’ and ‘all-of-society’ approach, integrating health matters across all relevant policy areas (e.g. research, innovation, financing, transport)



# Why not stick with IHRs?

# Existing OH Governance Tools



NINTH MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP ON  
STRENGTHENING WHO PREPAREDNESS AND  
RESPONSE TO HEALTH EMERGENCIES  
Geneva, 4–6 May 2022

A/WGPR/9/3  
3 May 2022

## Zero draft report of the Working Group on Strengthening WHO Preparedness and Response to Health Emergencies to the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly

- “The WGPR reiterated its support for the IHR (2005) as a key component of the global health architecture. Many Member States also expressed their support for strengthening the IHR (2005), including through implementation, compliance and potential targeted amendments **without reopening the entire instrument for negotiations**”

Resource, prioritization, and  
action planning processes  
and tools

- National Action Plans for Health Security (WHO)<sup>15</sup>
- One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Tool and Workshop (CDC)<sup>16,17</sup>
- PVS Gap Analysis (OIE)<sup>18</sup>
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (CBD)<sup>19</sup>
- National Adaptation Plans (UNFCCC)<sup>20</sup>
- National Action Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR and UNDP)<sup>21</sup>
- 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)

Multisectoral, One Health  
systems improvement tools

- 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)<sup>22</sup>
- One Health Assessment for Planning and Performance (OH-APP), Multisectoral Coordination Mechanism Self-Assessment Tool (USAID Preparedness & Response project and DAI Global Health)<sup>23</sup>



# Definition of One Health (OHHLEP 2021)

- **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.

