



One Health

(an international perspective)

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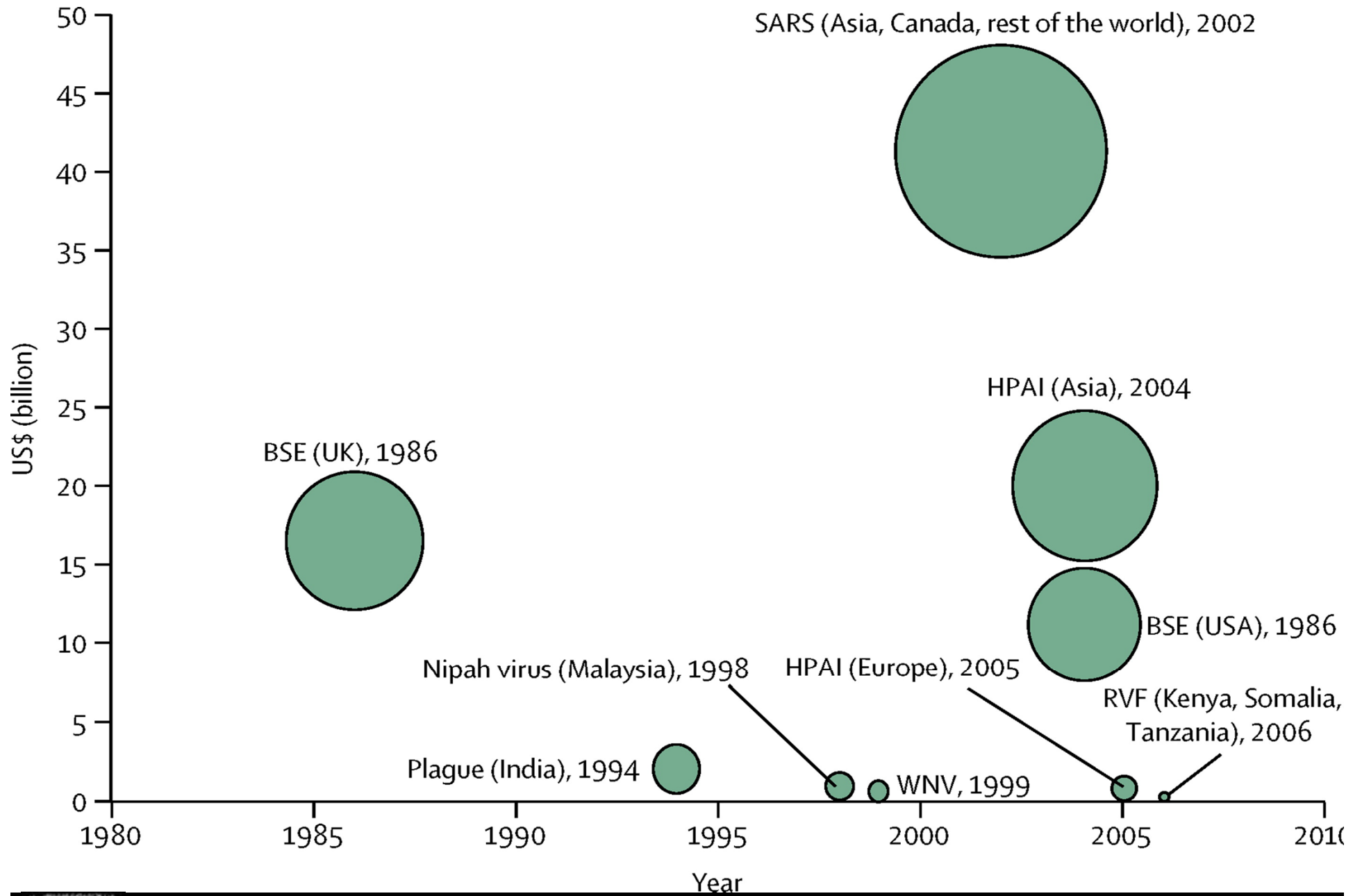
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75% of the new diseases that have affected humans over the past 10 years have been caused by pathogens originating from an animal or from products of animal origin



Each outbreak is a global threat





Advancing collaboration at the Human-Animal Interface

- Diseases that are not shared between humans and animals e.g. rinderpest and smallpox
- Shared diseases which impact on both humans and agriculture e.g. avian influenza H5N1, brucellosis, antimicrobial resistance
- **Shared diseases which impact on humans but minimally on animals** e.g. MERS, rabies, Rift Valley fever

One Health is a public good

DETECT AND CONTROL ZOOONOTIC DISEASE IN THE ANIMAL SOURCE

- Interventions targeted at the animal source (such as surveillance and control and/or vaccination) are often **cheaper** and more **effective** than dealing with zoonotic disease in humans (after spill-over)
- Interventions must be sustainable (social, behavioural, economical) and may require additional investment
- Investments in health services have positive impacts across borders and generations

Interventions at the human-animal interface save lives and are cost effective

Coordinate R and D towards agreed priorities

Mechanisms to allow immediate R and D when needed (emerging diseases)



Incentivize research and development (for ltd. markets)

- Vaccines to tackle zoonoses in the animal source can protect human health
- Surveillance (approaches and diagnostics) in animals to identify at-risk communities
- Vaccines for some animal infectious diseases may reduce dependence on antimicrobials

One Health Successes

- WHO (human health), OIE (animal health), FAO (food) are working together
- Mechanisms established for data sharing and taking action
- WHO engaging the OIE on R and D blueprint
- Frameworks for strengthening health services
 - WHO International Health Regulations (human)
 - OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (animal)

WHO-OIE Operational Framework on good governance of animal and human health services

- Shared responsibilities
- Legal framework (IHR/OIE standards)
- Tools
 - Assessment
 - Monitoring
 - Costing



National WHO-OIE workshops in Azerabijan, Thailand (2014), Costa Rica (2015); Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia (tbc); GHSA countries?

Key messages

- Global **public health security** is not possible without **animal health security**
- It is more cost effective to **invest in preparedness** than to react to disasters
- **Further investment needed** to advance One Health
- Build on what has been done, **use existing capacity building frameworks** which have been agreed by **all countries**

