

Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop



Report of the Workshop
5-8 September 2023
Bangkok, Thailand



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



UN
environment
programme



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop Report

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACB	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
ACCAHZ	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses
ACPHEED	ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
APSED	Asia Pacific Strategies for Emerging Diseases
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BMUV	Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EIDs	Emerging Infectious Diseases
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FETP	Field Epidemiology Training Program
FETPv	Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation GmbH
JEE	Joint External Evaluation
JPA	Joint Plan of Action
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IHR	International Health Regulations
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
KfW	German Bank of Development
NBW	National Bridging Workshop

N4H	Nature for Health
NTDs	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OH	One Health
OHHLEP	One Health High-Level Expert Panel
POC	Pathways of Change
PRSEAH	Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Sexual Harassment
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
RAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
SAGO	Scientific Advisory Group for the Origins of the Novel Pathogens
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEARO	South-East Asia Regional Office
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
UKHSA	United Kingdom Health Security Agency
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
WHO	World Health Organization
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
WPRO	Regional Office for the Western Pacific

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The Quadripartite organizations (FAO, UNEP, WHO, and WOA) are grateful to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) of the Australian Government, the European Union (EU), GIZ, and USAID for funding this workshop. The Quadripartite also extends its thanks to Member States for sending their officials to participate in this workshop, to partner organizations for their participation and to the Temporary Advisors for their expert contributions, which all greatly contributed to making this workshop a great success.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One Health (OH) is an integrated approach focused on preventing and mitigating health threats that arise at the intersection of humans, animals, plants, and the broader environment. It aims to optimize public health, animal health, food security, ecosystem sustainability, and fair-trade facilitation. Recent global advancements, including economic, technological, and social progress, have strained the Earth's capacity to sustain human well-being. The Triple Planetary Crisis, encompassing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, has heightened emerging health threats, especially infectious diseases with pandemic potential. Notably, 75% of these diseases originate from animals, with the Asia-Pacific region being a notable source. This highlights the interconnectedness of human health, animal health, ecosystem well-being, and food security.

In response to these complex challenges, OH has gained recognition globally and is essential for cross-sectoral collaboration. The One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA), launched by the Quadripartite - comprising the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) - offers a blueprint for strengthening OH implementation in alignment with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop 2023 was a platform for reflecting on the achievements in multi-sectoral collaboration, supporting the understanding and implementation of the OH JPA, and establishing functional coordination mechanisms at the national level to address health and ecosystem threats. This collaborative approach is crucial in addressing the intertwined challenges of our time and working towards a sustainable future.

The Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop was held from 5-8 September 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand. The main objectives of the workshop were to advocate and familiarize Quadripartite [OH JPA](#) and its Implementation Guide, support Member States to better understand and adapt the OH JPA to their national context, and raise awareness of OH issues across the human-animal-plant and wider environment interface to the official representatives of the Member States and other international partner organizations.

The workshop brought together a total of 188 participants (144 in-person and 44 virtually) from 19 Member States (human health, animal health, and wildlife and environment health officials), Quadripartite organizations (headquarters, regional and country offices), and 18 international partner organizations such as German Agency for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ), UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United States Centers for Disease Control and prevention (US CDC).

The workshop was held in a hybrid mode and took an interactive learning approach, where presentations were interspersed with interactive group work sessions. Additionally, a side meeting was organized between Quadripartite and international partner organizations to improve coordination and collaboration in implementing OH activities in the Asia Pacific region.

The main outcomes of the workshop were:

- The participants were well-oriented to the Quadripartite OH JPA and its theory of change through Three Pathways of Change (POCs) and Six Action Tracks.
- The Member States identified gaps using the three POCs and six action tracks and generated a country roadmap for the implementation of OH JPA to address these gaps.
- The Member States also identified regional OH implementation gaps (for South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific) and generated a list of recommendations to address these gaps.
- Three sets of recommendations were issued for the Member States, Quadripartite organizations, and other international and bilateral donor and partner organizations for the implementation of OH JPA (as outlined in Section 14.2 Workshop recommendations)

Participants stated that the workshop was organized at an opportune time after the COVID-19 pandemic, recognizing the importance of the OH approach to strengthen health security for human health, animal health, plant health, and ecosystem health, and that implementation of the OH JPA at the country level should be prioritized.

Furthermore, the workshop provided a great opportunity for networking amongst the country participants, One Health partners, and the Quadripartite OH teams. As mentioned, the Quadripartite will follow up the progress on the implementation of recommendations with Member States, international, bilateral partner organizations, and Quadripartite organizations.

1. BACKGROUND

One Health is an integrated approach that addresses health threats at the interface of humans, animals, plants, and the environment, aiming to optimize public and animal health, food security, ecosystem management, and fair trade. Economic and social advancements over the past century have strained the Earth's capacity to support well-being, compounded by the Triple Planetary Crisis, including climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Approximately 75% of emerging infectious diseases originate from animals, with the Asia-Pacific region being a notable hotspot. The health of individuals, communities, and animals is intimately tied to the health of the ecosystems in which they live and the availability of safe and nutritious food and water. Disruptions to any one of these elements can have cascading effects that reverberate throughout the entire system. This highlights the interconnection of human, animal, ecosystem health, and food security. In the face of unprecedented global challenges, OH is essential for cross-sectoral collaboration and building and sustaining robust health systems. It has gained recognition globally and is crucial for achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals by mitigating climate change impacts, safeguarding biodiversity, and ensuring food security.

In recognition of the need to address the many threats across the human-animal-environment interface, the Quadripartite, consisting of the FAO, UNEP, WHO, and WOAHA, had launched OH JPA, which comprises six Action Tracks designed to strengthen OH implementation in alignment with country priorities and the 2030 SDGs at all levels (global, regional, national, and subnational). The Quadripartite also developed an Implementation Guide to support the OH JPA. The OH JPA serves as a blueprint, building on existing actions, including those in the Asia Pacific region. Previously, the FAO, WHO, and WOAHA established a Tripartite coordination mechanism to support countries in managing emerging infectious diseases (surveillance, prevention and control of zoonoses) at the human-animal-environment interface. In the Asia Pacific region, this collaboration was ongoing since 2010 to 2019 (series of multisectoral coordination and collaboration workshops), and it now continues under the Asia Pacific Quadripartite collaboration mechanism, with the most recent workshop held in March 2023 aimed at fostering OH collaboration between the Quadripartite and other partners agencies in the region. With the establishment of the Asia Pacific Quadripartite Coordination mechanism in 2022, the previous multisectoral coordination and collaboration workshops was renamed as the Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop in 2023.

This first **Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop 2023** provided an opportunity to reflect on achievements and lessons learned through multi-sectoral collaboration on OH at country and regional levels that goes beyond the focus on emerging infectious diseases. The workshop supported the Member States and partners to better understand the OH JPA and the development of OH JPA implementation plans in national contexts to address threats to health and ecosystems. Additionally, it will facilitate the establishment of a functional OH coordination mechanism and sustainable multi-sectoral collaboration at country level.

2. OBJECTIVES

The following were the objectives of the workshop:

- 1 Raise awareness of OH issues across the human-animal-plant and wider environment interface, and the OH JPA and its Implementation Guide.
- 2 Review progress and challenges faced in terms of OH coordination, take stock of the current situation, and plan a harmonized way forward.
- 3 Support the Member States to adapt the OH JPA and Implementation Guide to a national context.

3. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 1 Increased awareness and better understanding of OH across all sectors, including increased engagement and integration of the environment sector into OH at national and subnational levels.
- 2 Recommendations developed to promote and improve coordination and OH implementation at the human-animal-plant and wider environment interface at the regional level.
- 3 Improved Member States' understanding of and engagement with the OH JPA and Implementation Guide, including identified initial approaches and actions to adapt it in national context.

4. PARTICIPANTS

The participants of the workshop included:

- National government officials from human health, animal health, wildlife and environment sectors.
- Representatives from partner organizations and regional bodies such as ASEAN Secretariat, SAARC Secretariat, and SPC.
- Officials from headquarters, regional offices and country offices of the Quadripartite organizations.

5. WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

The workshop was conducted through various sessions as follows:

- Presentations - keynote presentations followed by questions and answers, and discussion session.
- Panel discussions were conducted.
- Breakout group work sessions by country and sub-regions followed by plenary presentations.
- Developed country roadmap for implementation of OH JPA.
- Workshop feedback and evaluation were conducted.

The workshop agenda is provided in [Annexure 1](#).

6. Session 1: Opening and Introduction

6.1 Opening

The workshop began with welcome remarks by Dr André Furco, Technical Expert on OH Approach WOAHS Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia who performed as the Master of Ceremony on behalf of the Quadripartite. He thanked all the participants from the Member States, donors and partner agencies, Temporary Advisors, speakers, and panelists from various organizations.

Dr Oliva Corazon Nieveras, Acting WHO Representative of Thailand, delivered opening remarks on behalf of Dr Poonam Khetrpal Singh, Regional Director of WHO Regional Office of South-East Asia (SEARO), New Delhi, India. She welcomed all the distinguished participants to the important Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop. She emphasized the importance of multisectoral collaboration to address complex health challenges related to zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, food safety, and climate change's impact on health, agriculture, and food security.

Stressing the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, she called for collective preparedness and a unified strategic direction at national, regional, and global levels. Dr Nieveras highlighted the WHO Asia Pacific regional initiatives on the 'Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases (APSED)' to strengthen the core capacities for public health event detection and response. She also highlighted the development of Fourteenth Global Program of Work (2025-2028) by WHO aiming to engage non-health sectors (agriculture, food, energy, environment sectors) in prioritizing health and well-being in their policies. She expressed optimism about achieving pandemic prevention, disease elimination, and epidemic management goals through solidarity and collective efforts, citing the Quadripartite alliance and the launching of the OH JPA as key achievements.

Dr Scott Newman, representing FAO, welcomed participants to the Workshop, highlighting the significance of the "One Health" approach in addressing global challenges. He stressed FAO's commitment towards defeating hunger and achieving food security, climate change mitigation, biodiversity preservation, and disease prevention. Dr Newman underscored the importance of OH JPA in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Triple Planetary Crisis, emphasizing the need for multisectoral efforts and partnerships to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss, and sustainable food systems. Dr Newman outlined the collaborative development process of the OH JPA framework across Six Action Tracks, focusing on health, environment, infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance, and food safety.

He stressed the need for multisectoral efforts and partnerships to address climate change, biodiversity loss, and sustainable food systems. He highlighted the importance of both bottom-up and top-down approaches for improved OH governance and implementation at the country level, particularly through transdisciplinary collaboration between medical, veterinary, wildlife, and environmental sectors. He concluded by emphasizing the cost-effectiveness of pandemic prevention efforts, the food systems transformation for sustainable development, and the OH JPA's role in developing national action plans, expressing FAO's commitment to enhancing programs and collaboration for OH.

Ms Marlene Nilsson, UNEP Representative of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand, delivered opening remarks emphasizing the urgent need to address the Triple Planetary Crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution and their far-reaching impact on various aspects of human life. She highlighted the detrimental impact of unsustainable economic models on the environment and biodiversity, calling for collaborative efforts across sectors to tackle these multifaceted challenges. Ms Nilsson outlined UNEP's three key priorities, including connecting OH with broader environmental concerns, scaling up the implementation of the OH JPA at the national level, and fostering equal collaboration among stakeholders leveraging their unique strengths and expertise. Emphasizing the vulnerability of nature's services, she urged collective actions to protect critical resources such as clean air, water, and medicines. Ms Nilsson expressed confidence in the workshop's ability to facilitate discussions and coordinated actions on OH, stressing the importance of partnerships and collaboration across sectors to safeguard and sustain these essential services provided by nature.

Dr Ronello Abila, Sub-Regional Representative for the WOAHA in Asia and the Pacific, welcomed participants to the workshop. He outlined the evolution of OH over the years: from a theoretical concept to a guiding principle anchoring the collective efforts in addressing complex challenges at the intersection of human, animal, plant, and environmental health. Highlighting the Asia Pacific region as a critical battleground due to ongoing threats from emerging zoonotic diseases (Nipah, severe acute respiratory syndrome - SARS, zoonotic influenza, COVID-19) and the Triple Planetary Crisis, he emphasized the interconnectedness of health systems. Dr Abila stressed the need for a comprehensive OH, including investment in surveillance systems, laboratory capacity, and workforce development. He outlined WOAHA's initiatives in capacity building and tools, such as the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) evaluation and IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshops (NBW). The workshop, he noted, would serve as a platform for collaboration among representatives from human health, animal health, and environment sectors to develop a collaborative agenda.

6.2 Introduction of the Workshop

This session was chaired by Dr Gyanendra Gongal, Senior Public Health Officer from WHO SEARO, New Delhi, India. He extended his warm welcome to all the participants and briefly introduced the presenters of the session.

6.2.1 Briefing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (PRSEAH)

Dr Oliva Corazon Nieveras, Medical Officer for Non-Communicable Diseases at WHO Country Office of Thailand, and a Focal Point for Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (PRSEAH) briefed the participants on the WHO PRSEAH policy, emphasizing the importance of maintaining a healthy and safe work environment. She highlighted the WHO's policy requiring all participants to be briefed on PRSEAH to ensure a respectful and safe environment at WHO-organized events. Dr Nieveras emphasized a 'Zero Tolerance' stance towards sexual misconduct, specifying that any such behavior would result in immediate actions, including suspension or termination of participation and reporting to the individual's employer for further investigation and response. The details of the policy is available at <https://www.who.int/initiatives/preventing-and-responding-to-sexual-exploitation-abuse-and-harassment>.

6.2.2 Overview of the Workshop and its objectives

Dr Scott Newman, Animal Production and Health Officer, FAO Focal Point for the Regional Quadripartite organization based at FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO RAP), Bangkok provided an overview of the workshop's objectives. He explained that the focus of the four-day workshop was to introduce the OH JPA and its Implementation Guide, emphasizing its role in addressing OH issues at the human-animal-plant-environment interface, such as disease emergence, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation. Other objectives included reviewing national OH progress and challenges, offering a framework for a harmonized way forward, and assisting Member States in adapting and applying the OH JPA to their national context. He highlighted that participants would receive guidance on using the practical Implementation Guide for OH JPA designed to facilitate countries in adopting and customizing the OH JPA.

6.2.3 Quadripartite One Health development and way forward

Dr Jean-Philippe Dop, WOAHP Deputy Director General, delivered a statement on behalf of the Quadripartite on OH development and the way forward. He expressed his appreciation to the Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health organizing team for developing a comprehensive and interactive agenda for the workshop.

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening OH collaboration, he welcomed UNEP into the partnership to enhance the environmental dimension. Dr Dop discussed the development of the OH JPA with its six action tracks through two years of comprehensive consultations and intense discussions, and its adoption in 2022. He encouraged countries to join the Group of Friends of OH and underscored the cost-effectiveness of investing in disease outbreak prevention measures. Dr Dop cited successful OH initiatives in the Asia Pacific region, such as developing number of OH tools, the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on One Health Initiative, the conduct of several NBWs enabling countries to develop OH roadmaps, and successfully securing Pandemic Fund (five successful awards). He emphasized the Quadripartite's commitment to supporting countries in OH implementation and preventing future pandemics through a robust OH approach, calling for sustainable financing and technical support.

6.2.4 Video on Regional Quadripartite One Health collaborative accomplishments and its transformation in the past 2 decades

The video presentation provided an overview of the transformative OH initiatives in the Asia Pacific region from 2003 to 2023, addressing global health security threats such as Nipah, SARS, COVID-19, and the Triple Planetary Crisis. The Tripartite collaboration of FAO, WHO, and WOAHA started in response to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N1) and SARS. This collaboration began with the WHO SEARO and the Government of India, in collaboration with FAO and WOAHA organized a regional conference of ministers of health and agriculture to enhance cooperation on avian influenza in 2006. This event led to a series of Inter-Ministerial Conferences on Avian and Pandemic Influenza (IMCAPI) held from 2006 to 2010, culminating in the formal recognition of the OH approach as a recommended strategy for addressing zoonotic diseases, including avian influenza and pandemics. Subsequently, following Member States' requests, FAO, WHO and WOAHA jointly developed the Strategic framework for 'One World, One Health' in 2007-2008 and the Tripartite Concept Note in 2010. These documents influenced the formal establishment of the Asia Pacific Tripartite collaboration (FAO, WHO, and WOAHA), leading to the establishment of a dedicated Regional Asia Pacific OH Secretariat that is being managed on a rotational basis. The video also highlighted initiatives related to the development of several OH operational tools and country program supports, such as the conduct of a series of multisectoral workshops, meetings, and webinars, resulting in strengthened prevention and control of zoonoses, awareness on climate change and health emergencies, and joint commitments and actions to address antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Furthermore, the Quadripartite One Health Alliance comprising FAO, UNEP, WHO, WOAHA was established in March 2022, emphasizing the importance of including the environmental dimension in OH. The video can be accessed at <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/one-health#>.

6.3 Introduction of the Participants

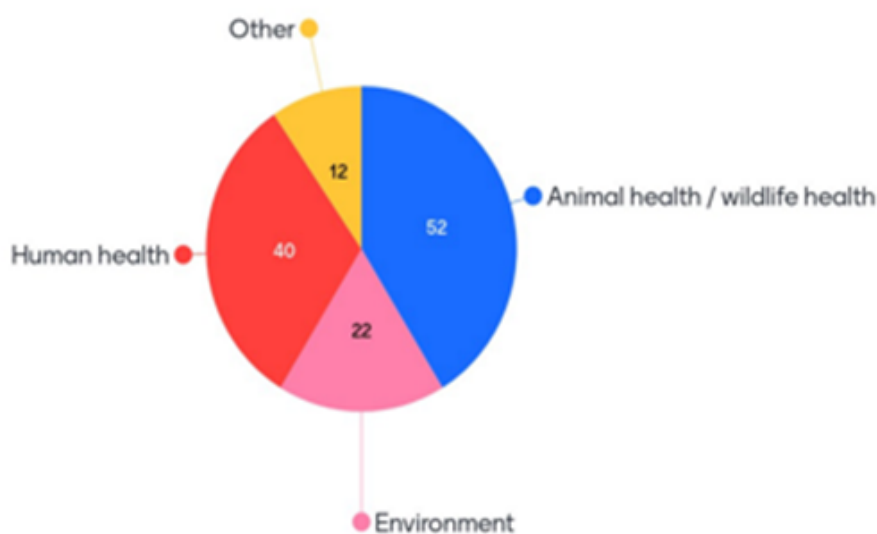
An online survey using Mentimeter® software was used to introduce the participants with a series of questions to determine the countries and sectors represented (such as human health, animal health/wildlife, environment, and others), the entities represented (governmental or non-governmental), and their initial associations that came to mind when thinking about OH. The list of participants is provided in Annexure 2. Some of the results are shown in Figure 1.

Which country or organisation are you representing?

119 Responses



Which sector do you work in?



Looking at the people in the room or list of participants online, are there any familiar faces &/or names?



What word comes to mind first when thinking about One Health?
116 Responses



Figure 1. Sample results from the Mentimeter® survey of participants attending the 1st Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop.

Following this introduction session, Ms Poonam Naithani from WHO SEARO provided detailed administrative and logistic announcement.

This was followed by a Group Photo Session.

7. Session 2: Setting the Scene

This session was chaired by Ms Makiko Yashiro, Program Management Officer at the United Nations Environment Program for Asia and the Pacific Office in Bangkok, Thailand. Three keynote speakers set the scene for the workshop.

7.1 Overview of One Health

Dr Serge Morand, a member of the OH High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) and a researcher at Kasetsart University in Bangkok, provided an overview of OH. He explained the establishment of OHHLEP at the Paris Peace Forum in November 2020 and explained definition of One Health as an “An integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems.” The OH recognizes the interdependence of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the environment. Dr Morand elaborated the theory of change for OH, consisting of 60 factors that impact the health of various elements, and the "Four Cs" of OH, which involve enhancing collaboration, coordination, communication, and capacity building. He emphasized OH's focus on preventing zoonotic spillovers at the human-animal-environment interface, developing integrated surveillance, utilizing available OH, addressing drivers of zoonotic disease emergence, and community engagement.

7.2 One Health for One Planet: Addressing the Triple Planetary Crisis

Ms Bianca Wernecke, an Independent Environmental Researcher at the University of Pretoria, presented "One Health for One Planet: Addressing the Triple Planetary Crisis," underscoring the challenges posed by global population growth, unequal and resource-intensive development leading to the Triple Planetary Crisis of climate change, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Emphasizing the urgency of addressing these crises within the decade, she highlighted the profound consequences of biodiversity loss on human health and the economy, and the significant toll of pollution on lives. Biodiversity loss, with nearly one million species facing extinction, has profound consequences for human health, the economy, and the future of medicine. Pollution, a modern by-product infiltrating air, water, and soil, has already claimed nine million lives in 2015, surpassing the combined annual toll of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. These crises affect individuals and hinder progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ms Wernecke's wedding cake model illustrated the interdependence of human well-being on natural resources and proposed a holistic and transformative OH approach to simultaneously address these interconnected crises, stressing the need to elevate the environmental dimension within the OH framework for holistic action.

7.3 Overview of Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA) and its Implementation Guide

Dr Fairouz Larfaoui, a OH and Zoonoses Officer and FAO coordinator of the Global Quadripartite Secretariat, FAO HQ, Rome; Ms Minseon Kim, an Associate Program Management Officer of the UNEP One Health Team, UNEP HQ, Nairobi; Dr Amina Benyahia, a Scientist with the WHO OH Initiative, WHO HQ, Geneva; and Dr Chadia Wannous, OH Global Coordinator and Senior Specialist for the WOA, Paris, jointly presented the core content of the workshop, providing an overview of the Quadripartite OH JPA and its Implementation Guide. They provided the historical background of the global Quadripartite coordination mechanism from the Tripartite Concept Note in April 2010 to the signing of the Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2018, and formation of the Quadripartite Alliance in 2022. The establishment of the Global Quadripartite Secretariat at the headquarters level with a rotating annual chairmanship and senior managers from each organization were highlighted. The Quadripartite OH JPA, officially launched in October 2022, was explained, detailing its five parts and six action tracks, with insights into the Implementation Guide tentatively scheduled for release in December 2023. The Guide is designed to align with the OH UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and guide Member States in adapting the OH JPA to their specific contexts, providing guidance on conducting national OH situation analysis, enhancing governance and coordination, developing national OH plans, and implementing them.

7.4 Video on Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action

A video providing an overview of OH, including threats, risks, and recent outbreaks of emerging infectious diseases was presented to reinforce the participants' learning. The video was produced by the Global Quadripartite Secretariat. The video explained how the Triple Planetary Crisis drives the emergence of diseases, AMR, and extreme weather events, significantly impacting human, animal, and plant populations, as well as the environment. The video is available at <https://youtu.be/u3OYgBAXeqw?si=mTnE8KLzEyMg7E0B>.

Discussion

- A question was raised about practical strategies for implementing integrated surveillance at the human-animal-environment interface. The response highlighted the importance of having a OH coordination mechanism in place, such as the one in Thailand, and the positive impact of UNEP joining the Tripartite at the global and regional levels to facilitate integrated surveillance implementation. Additionally, the discussion emphasized the involvement of communities and the advantages of investing in environmental protection, afforestation, and preventing biodiversity loss to focus on preventing zoonotic disease spillover upstream. These initiatives are currently underway in Thailand and Lao PDR, and results are expected in the coming years.
- A participant from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) suggested including the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in such workshops as they are frontliners who face OH issues. It was explained that this would be considered when similar workshops are being organized at the country level. For now, this workshop was targeted towards officials of OH key sectors and partners.
- Another participant emphasized the need to demystify and explain the OH approach using simplified language to local communities. They suggested to develop simple messages for radio talk shows, emphasizing that true solutions come from on-the-ground implementation. It was explained that advocacy efforts at the global and regional levels are progressing well, as was demonstrated in the previous workshop held in Oman for Member States of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region. Additionally, the Quadripartite is planning to organize an annual OH Awareness Week, like World AMR Awareness Week (WAAW), to ensure that all stakeholders gain a clear understanding at both the national and subnational levels.

8. Session 3: Updates and Progress

This session was chaired by Dr Jean-Philippe Dop, WOAHA Deputy Director General. This session provided more in-sights into each of the six action tracks of OH JPA and the updates on the activities and achievements made in each of the six action tracks in the Asia Pacific region.

8.1 Action Track 1. Enhancing One Health Capacities to Strengthen Health Systems

Dr Gyanendra Gongal from WHO SEARO presented Action Track 1, focusing on enhancing OH capacities to strengthen health systems through multisectoral collaboration, coordination, communication, and capacity building. Action Track 1 aims to establish effective governance structures, policies, legislations, and regulatory frameworks, develop a competent workforce, develop operational tools, ensure sustainable financing, and advocate for the OH approach. The presentation outlined strategic actions and expected deliverables, emphasizing the foundation for OH capacity building, mechanisms for building a competent workforce, and creating an enabling environment for effective OH implementation at various levels. Updates on the activities of the Asia Pacific Regional Quadripartite Coordination Group were provided, highlighting programmatic working groups and various workshops, meetings, seminars, and webinars (rabies, zoonotic influenza, food safety and AMR) conducted even during the COVID-19 pandemic. The presentation also featured a landscape map of the application and benefits of different tools and initiatives in various countries such as IHR/PVS NBW, Joint External Evaluation (JEE), Joint Risk Assessment Operation Tool (JRA-OT), Multisectoral Coordination Mechanisms Operational Tool (MCM-OT), National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Workshop (OHZDP), PVS, electronic State Parties Annual Reporting (e-SPAR), Surveillance and Information Sharing Operational Tool (SIS-OT), a Tripartite Guide to Addressing Zoonotic Diseases in Countries (TZG), and more in various countries.

8.2 Action Track 2. Reducing the Risks from Emerging and Re-emerging Zoonotic Epidemics and Pandemics

Dr Jessica Kayamori Lopes, Technical Officer at WHO WPRO in Manila, presented Action Track 2 and provided an overview of the strategic actions and activities within Action Track 2, including the understanding of drivers behind zoonotic pathogens' emergence and spread, the identification and prioritization of evidence-based preventive interventions, and the strengthening of OH surveillance, early warning, and response systems at national, regional, and global levels. Her presentation highlighted relevant Quadripartite initiatives, such as FAO's Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES-i), WOAHA's World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS), WHO's Event Information System (EIS), FETP programs, Nature4Health initiatives, disease eradication agendas, and APSED, among others.

8.3 Action Track 3. Controlling and Eliminating Endemic Zoonotic, Neglected Tropical and Vector-borne Diseases

Dr Kinzang Dukpa, Regional Project Coordinator at the WOAHA Tokyo, presented Action Track 3, which focuses on controlling and eliminating endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical, and vector-borne diseases. The objective is to reduce the burden of these diseases by supporting countries in implementing community-centric, risk-based solutions, strengthening policy and legal frameworks, and increasing political commitment and investment through a OH approach. Dr Dukpa's presentation outlined strategic actions, emphasizing community empowerment, risk mapping, integrated surveillance, vaccine accessibility, and awareness on vector and rodent-borne diseases. Challenges posed by vector-borne diseases, including population growth, inadequate infrastructure, increased global commerce and tourism, climate change, and insecticide resistance, were highlighted. The presentation also provided insights into past and ongoing activities related to rabies, neglected parasitic zoonoses, and their respective awareness initiatives and tools.

8.4 Action Track 4. Strengthening the Assessment, Management and Communication of Food Safety Risks

Mr Sridhar Dharmapuri, Senior Food Safety and Nutrition Officer at FAO RAP in Bangkok, presented Action Track 4, which focuses on strengthening the assessment, management, and communication of food safety risks. The main objectives include promoting awareness, policy changes, and coordination among stakeholders to ensure health and well-being in interactions within the food supply chain for humans, animals, and ecosystems. The presentation outlined strategic actions, including strengthening the OH approach in national food control systems, utilizing and enhancing food systems data, and fostering the adoption of the OH approach in foodborne disease surveillance systems. Key examples were provided, such as the restructuring of food control systems and capacity building for Codex standards setting. Additionally, the presentation highlighted efforts to mitigate public health risks emerging in traditional markets across the Asia Pacific region.

8.5 Action Track 5. Curbing the Silent Pandemic of AMR

Dr Mary Joy Gordoncillo, AMR Regional Project Coordinator at FAO RAP in Bangkok, presented Action Track 5, focusing on combating the silent pandemic of AMR. The objectives include preserving antimicrobial efficacy and ensuring responsible use of antimicrobials in human, animal, and plant health. Dr Gordoncillo's presentation outlined strategic actions, activities and deliverables, such as strengthening countries' capacity for collaborative OH work to control AMR, reinforcing global and regional initiatives, and enhancing global AMR governance structures.

Past and ongoing activities include supporting inter-agency coordination mechanisms, reviewing National Action Plans on AMR (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia and Philippines), in several countries, implementing OH-based action plans, and strengthening regional AMR collaboration. The Quadripartite initiatives in the Asia Pacific region encompass advocacy, awareness, surveillance (examples include Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems (ATLASS) and Tracking AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACCS), and the establishment of technical advisory groups and laboratory networks, showcasing a commitment to combat AMR through a coordinated OH approach in the region.

8.6 Action Track 6. Integrating the Environment into One Health

Ms Makiko Yashiro, Regional Coordinator for the Nature Action Subprogram at UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office in Bangkok, presented Action Track 6, focusing on integration of the environment into OH. The action track aims to protect and restore biodiversity, prevent ecosystem degradation, and jointly support the health of people, animals, plants, and ecosystems for sustainable development. The presentation outlined strategic actions, including protecting ecosystems, mainstreaming the environment into the OH approach, integrating environmental knowledge into decision-making, and creating interoperable training programs for various sector professionals. Key activities involve integrating OH into national environmental strategies, quantifying factors leading to environmental degradation, advocating for the economic value of a healthy environment, and engaging in citizen science for environmental health monitoring. Notable achievements highlighted the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, initiatives for nature-positive production, and participation in international conventions and networks addressing wildlife health and biodiversity conservation, underscoring the commitment to promoting a healthy environment through the integration of OH principles.

8.7 Three Pathways of Change (POC) in the One Health Joint Plan of Action

Professor Nitish Debnath, a member of OHHLEP and National Coordinator of One Health Bangladesh, presented the POCs of the OH JPA. His presentation outlined the introduction to the theory of change, key steps in its development, and the POCs. The three POCs include: (1) policy, legislation, advocacy, and financing; (2) organizational development and sectoral integration; and (3) data, evidence, and knowledge. The theory of change aims to equip the world to prevent, detect, and respond to health issues in humans, animals, plants, and the environment, contributing to the sustainable development. The presentation highlighted successful case studies and best practices related to the three POCs, such as establishing formal OH governance structures, developing strategic frameworks, organizing conferences, and fostering networks. Examples included joint surveillance and outbreak response for zoonotic diseases and the development of OH education curricula, reflecting the global commitment to strengthening OH principles and practices in addressing health challenges.

Discussion

- A question was asked to share one important advice to members on Action track 1. A critical piece of advice emphasized was the importance of establishing functional OH coordination mechanisms at both national and subnational levels. Furthermore, building a critical mass of OH workforce from diverse sectors who grasp the principles of OH was underscored. Leveraging existing networks, such as those related to influenza, rabies, and leptospirosis, along with global events like World Rabies Day and WAAW can be utilized for educational and advocacy efforts in the context of OH. The suggestion included conducting frequent webinars for OH education and incorporating OH topics into school curricula. Lastly, it was recommended that the Quadripartite alliance should document successful practices and the added values and co-benefits of OH.
- A participant inquired about the prioritization of EIDs for upstream interventions aimed at preventing spillover and the spread of zoonotic pathogens. It was clarified that emerging respiratory pathogens and zoonotic influenza are of highest priority. Therefore, everyone is strongly encouraged to maintain surveillance and monitoring for these diseases and enhance preparedness to ensure an optimal response to future pandemics.
- It was suggested that there is a greater need for close coordination within and between sectors and agencies to enhance the impact of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) elimination efforts. For example, in the WPRO region, 20 countries, each dealing with an average of 5-10 endemic NTDs, are working towards their elimination or eradication.
- A participant also sought clarification and requested a clear definition of the scope of endemic zoonotic, neglected tropical, and vector-borne diseases within the OH JPA as these diseases are huge in number. It was explained that the OH JPA serves as a mechanism to encourage countries to address issues related to NTDs and vector-borne diseases after a prioritization process. Emphasis was placed on the need for all sectors - including human health, animal health, wildlife, and the environment - to work together and focus their actions at the community or local level. The example of cysticercosis caused by *Taenia solium* was provided to illustrate this collaborative approach.
- A question was raised about the extent of coordination at the global, regional, and national levels and whether other international organizations, such as the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) and the Global Fund, are being involved to raise awareness on the OH approach and OH JPA. The concern was that they might be duplicating efforts in isolation. In response, it was explained that the Quadripartite and partners forum is being established to coordinate and collaborate with these organizations.

- A comment was made that currently there were not many community-centric innovative tools available to engage communities to address NTDs. Therefore, OH should focus on generating community centric innovative tools to prevent and control NTDs, particularly for dengue with its on-going epidemics in almost all South Asian countries like Bangladesh, India and Nepal.
- Concerns were raised regarding the insufficient monitoring and coordination mechanisms for food safety, particularly concerning the use of antimicrobials and pesticides in animal health and agriculture. Participants inquired about tools to improve data collection and address under-reporting of foodborne illnesses, as well as challenges in identifying sources of such illnesses. The need for an annual continuous monitoring system for foodborne illness data, linking hospital and food testing laboratory data, was emphasized, citing Bangladesh's example of implementing sentinel surveillance in hospitals. WHO's efforts in estimating foodborne disease burdens were highlighted, along with ongoing work by the Foodborne Disease Epidemiology Reference Group (FERG). The importance of continuous capacity building for food analysis, accurate data collection, and collaboration with universities was stressed, while trade-sensitive issues were identified as a reason for under-reporting. Hong Kong's robust foodborne disease reporting system was acknowledged, underscoring the regional disparity in foodborne disease surveillance capabilities.
- A participant requested the highlighting of successful case studies wherein countries have successfully secured funding for NTDs, as not all countries have adequate budget. Examples highlighted were Government of Bhutan's initiatives (government funding) on 100% sterilization of stray dogs and microchipping to enforce responsible dog ownership, Government of India's initiatives on developing national and state level action plans for elimination of dog-mediated rabies, and calfhood bovine brucellosis vaccination.
- A comment was made concerning the challenges of convincing subnational-level policymakers on the impact of implementing OH, as these efforts often focus on long-term outcomes, while subnational policymakers typically seek more immediate results. It was suggested that sharing success stories with short-term results could be valuable for advocacy purposes. The importance of capacity building at all levels was emphasized and endorsed by the Quadripartite to enable countries to effectively implement OH initiatives at the national and subnational levels.
- A suggestion was made to conduct a mapping exercise to identify centers of excellence in various sectors, like the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), that could be potential collaborators in supporting member states in the implementation of OH activities.

9. Session 4.1: Regional Initiatives and Role of Multi-sectors in One Health Practice

The second day of the workshop began with a reflection session on the previous day's activities, moderated by Dr André Furco and Dr Jessica Lopes. Participants shared their thoughts and insights. Following this, Dr Kazim Hizbullah Sanikullah, Technical Officer, WHO WPRO, Manila introduced the panel discussion on sharing experiences of engaging multiple sectors. The panel discussion was chaired by Dr Yin Myo Aye, Regional One Health Specialist from FAORAP, Bangkok and Dr Lesa Thompson, Regional Project Officer at WOHAT Tokyo.

Nature For Health (N4H) Initiative

Ms Minseon Kim and Dr Chadia Wannous presented the Nature for Health (N4H) Initiative "Preventing Pandemics Together", initiated by a EUR 50 million contribution from the German Ministry for the Environment. It was launched by German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), UNEP, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) in March 2022 and aligns with the CBD Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health. The eight founding partners – comprising BMUV, SCBD, UNEP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WHO, WOHAT, IUCN, and EcoHealth Alliance - bring diverse OH experiences and expertise. N4H's governance comprises a Steering Committee and technical advisory group (TAG) for strategic guidance, with partners and country teams implementing projects. The presentation emphasized the cost-effectiveness of focusing on preventing zoonotic spillover upstream. N4H is rolling out projects in several countries, promoting coordinated policies, governance enhancement, knowledge generation, and evidence dissemination regarding the connections between biodiversity, climate change, and health. This initiative aims to reduce the risk of future pandemics and health threats through improved nature-related policies and investments. The presentation also outlined the project selection process, based on experiences in Mongolia.

Bat Surveillance for Emerging Zoonoses

Dr Supaporn Wacharapluesadee, a Virologist at the Thai Red Cross Emerging Infectious Diseases Clinical Center and a member of WHO Scientific Advisory Group for the Origins of Novel Pathogens (SAGO) at the Chulalongkorn Hospital, Bangkok presented on bat surveillance for emerging zoonoses with a focus on Nipah virus. She outlined Nipah virus's host diversity which involve bats, multi-transmission pathways such as contaminated fruits, domestic animals, and humans. Dr Wacharapluesadee discussed virological surveillance in Thailand, highlighting genetic similarities (98-99%) between the local bat isolated Nipah virus and strains from Bangladesh and India.

While bats carried the virus in Thailand, it wasn't detected in domestic pigs or the local human population. She also highlighted capacity-building training programs for surveillance and rapid response, community education and awareness campaigns, and efforts to increase community alertness about emerging infectious diseases, all aimed at reducing the risk of epidemics and pandemics of animal origin.

ASEAN Leader's Declaration on One Health: What Next?

Dr Ferdinal Fernando, Assistant Director and Head of the Health Division at the ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, provided an overview of the recent ASEAN Leaders' declaration on OH. He explained that this declaration was issued during the 10th ASEAN Summit in May 2023. The two main outcomes of these initiatives are the development of an ASEAN OH JPA and the establishment of an ASEAN One Health Network. To achieve these goals, comprehensive analyses of regional and national mechanisms for OH and regional stocktaking exercises were conducted. The development of the ASEAN OH JPA aligns with the Quadripartite OH JPA, and international partners, including the World Bank, were closely involved. These initiatives involved collaboration among various ministries, including health, agriculture (including wildlife), environment, food safety, and AMR bodies, as well as ASEAN centres of excellence such as ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED), ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ), and ACB.

Multisectoral Collaboration Experience in the Pacific Islands

Dr Eric Rafai, One Health Coordinator at the SPC, presented an overview of the multisectoral OH initiatives in the Pacific Islands. He explained that SPC, established in 1947 with its headquarters in Noumea, includes all 22 Pacific Island countries and territories, with five founding members (Australia, France, New Zealand, UK, and USA). Dr Rafai emphasized the collaboration across sectors within SPC, involving programs such as the Public Health Division, Land Resource Division, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division, and Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (CCES) programs. He illustrated national OH initiatives with a case study from Fiji, showcasing the establishment of the National Antimicrobial Resistance Committee (NARC) - One Health Technical Working Group and the One Health National Action Plan on AMR (2022-2025). Additionally, he highlighted events such as national OH and AMR workshops and the Pacific OH and AMR symposium.

Experiences of Academia in Promoting One Health

Professor Mayumi Ishizuka from Hokkaido University, Hokkaido and Dr Vipat Kuruchittham, Executive Director of SEAHOHUN, Bangkok, shared their academic OH activities. Professor Ishizuka discussed Hokkaido University's initiatives, including offering OH diplomas, promoting university wide OH education, establishing the OH Center in 2023, and conducting collaborative research on various topics.

She emphasized the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health and shared an example study on lead contamination in Zambia, illustrating the impact on children's health. She also presented simulation results of economic loss due to health hazards and environmental remediation projects. The presentation underscored the need for collaboration among multiple different sectors to address health issues with a OH approach.

Dr Vipat Kuruchittham stressed the significance of workforce development in OH, echoing previous speakers. He highlighted the pivotal role of universities in equipping the workforce with 21st century essential skills, such as communication, collaboration, critical thinking, and creativity. SEAOHUN's efforts to integrate OH into university curricula, training of universities' professors on active learning methods and other capacity building were underscored. Over the last decade, SEAOHUN expanded from a network of 10 to 102 universities, collectively fostering a competent OH workforce. SEAOHUN's initiatives encompass faculty capacity building on OH to address community health concerns, conducting diverse OH education and awareness programs, targeting various societal segments (from government officials to communities), and conducting One Health related research.

Discussion

- A participant inquired about N4H's impact at the country level and its distinctive approach. It was explained that the project sets itself apart from others by promoting systems thinking and facilitating extensive stakeholder engagement through a multisectoral approach, collectively prioritizing activities. Unlike conventional projects, N4H emphasizes prevention, scrutinizes infection drivers, and connects them to health outcomes. Furthermore, it introduces a unique requirement that proposals must receive joint endorsements from relevant ministries right from the project proposal development phase.
- A participant inquired about how ASEAN is implementing a comprehensive analysis and coordinating with countries. The response explained that a comprehensive analysis of the OH approach will provide significant inputs to improve operational mechanisms, including the governance and operation of the ASEAN's One Health Secretariat, and will support Member States in implementing country-level activities.
- A question was raised about how SEAOHUN coordinates and collaborates with government officials for implementing integrated surveillance activities. The response clarified that the ASEAN+3 FETN (Field Epidemiology Training Network) supports OH workforce development in collaboration with national government agencies. They also conduct collaborative research, community awareness initiatives, and community engagement activities together.
- It was mentioned that the UNEP subregional office for the Pacific Islands will be engaging more with the SPC.

- A suggestion was made on the need to strengthen OH collaborative research to generate evidence like Ghana's lead contamination studies.
- A question was asked about whether SAGO included community engagement and behavior change activities. It was explained that communities were provided with education materials on "Living safely with bats," developed by the Global Predict Program, so that communities can sustain activities based on the knowledge gained.
- A question was asked to SEAOHUN representative about whether they conduct a OH education at the graduate level and, if so, to share a calendar of the program. It was clarified that pre-service and OH workforce academic programs are being offered online by the OH Workforce Academy free of charge.

10. Session 4.2: One Health Funding Opportunities

The second panel discussion on OH funding opportunities was chaired by Dr Scott Newman and Dr Ronello Abila. The chairs explained that the panelists included representatives from donors, financial support agencies, and development banks - all of whom are significant contributors to the OH communities. Two of the speakers joined virtually. An apology from the World Bank was conveyed to the participants. The chairs asked the panelists to respond to three questions:

- 1 Provide an explanation of your organization's vision for OH in the Asia Pacific region.
- 2 To what extent you believe the roll-out and implementation of the Quadripartite OH JPA at national and regional level can be used to guide future investments in the region?
- 3 How you think the donor community can strengthen coordination among/across donors as we move forward in the region?

Asian Development Bank

Dr Najibullah Habib, Senior Health Specialist from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), shared the ADB's perspective on OH virtually from the Philippines. He emphasized the strong alignment between ADB's 2030 strategy and OH principles, highlighting their focus on interconnected development challenges in the Asia Pacific region. ADB's commitment to becoming a climate change bank and their goal of \$100 billion for climate finance by 2030 includes initiatives integral to OH, such as smart infrastructure, sustainable land and water use, wildlife conservation, and gender-inclusive strategies. Dr Najibullah stressed the importance of long-term OH interventions in the face of climate change and suggested combining loans with grants for funding. He also underlined the need for collaboration across sectors, including subnational leaders and academic institutions, and a balanced representation of experts in agriculture and the environment alongside human and animal health experts within the OH approach. His insights demonstrated how ADB's strategic objectives and financial mechanisms can support integrated, long-term OH solutions for the region's complex development and climate challenges.

Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (DFAT) Australia

Mr Peter Horne, Director of Public Sector Partnerships at the Centre for Health Security, Global Health Division of DFAT, Australia, shared insights on OH virtually. He stressed integrating OH into existing systems and regional structures like ASEAN and the Pacific Community. Capacity building and aligning OH with the SDGs were highlighted. He highlighted the unique perspective of indigenous cultures in Australia, which have a rich history of interconnectedness between people, animals, and ecosystems, aligning well with the OH concept. Mr Horne mentioned the Health Security Initiatives program funded by DFAT at AUD 375 million from 2017 to 2022, with 16.6% (~ AUD 48 million) dedicated to OH initiatives. The Healthy Region Initiatives program, with AUD 620 million for the project period from 2023 to 2028, still in design process will contribute towards prevention and control of both communicable (including OH areas) and non-communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health and rights, resilient health systems, and effective partnership and delivery.

Regarding the OH JPA, it offers a valuable framework for discussions with regional partners. Locally led solutions, respectful partnerships, and dialogue within the donor communities were emphasized to coordinate OH efforts effectively. The DFAT is committed to advancing OH and aligning it with their development goals and leveraging common frameworks and dialogues to drive coordinated efforts in the region.

German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)

Dr Nicola Watt, Component Lead for OH Collaboration at GIZ, Germany, virtually addressed the three questions. She mentioned their global, regional, and country level OH projects spanning three continents. Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment's funding support for the Nature4Health project aligns with the OH approach. She cited a 2022 World Bank report that sees OH as an investment in humanity's future. Practical solutions for complex global risks are in line with the OH JPA, which GIZ has helped develop. Dr Watt shared their work in Cameroon, collaborating with quadripartite partners and the OH platform to support the situational analysis of OH implementation needs and priorities. She highlighted Germany's support for countries like Vietnam, Cambodia, and India and stressed the significance of coordination, harmonization, and responsiveness to national stakeholders, following the spirit of OH that breaks down barriers and fosters collaboration across disciplines and organizations. She highlighted the importance of using the OH JPA to guide actions at different stages.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Dr Karoon Chanachai, Regional Animal Health Advisor at USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia in Bangkok, addressed the three questions. He outlined USAID's extensive global investments in health security, committing over \$1 billion annually for programs related to capacity strengthening in outbreak response and pandemic preparedness starting from highly pathogenic avian influenza in 2005.

USAID has a presence in over 50 countries, with a Global Health Security Agenda (GHS) program focusing on preventing, detecting, and responding to infectious disease threats. Their technical areas align with the JEE's categories, including AMR, zoonotic diseases, biosafety, and more. USAID works closely with U.S. missions in respective countries to align their activities with the mission's priorities and strengthens efforts that support environmental sectors linked to human health. The discussion highlighted the importance of sustainability, addressing priorities like AMR, generating evidence, ensuring equitable resource access, promoting integrated tools, and fostering well-coordinated efforts at all levels, in line with OH principles. USAID's commitment to enhancing health security in the region is evident through its multifaceted approach and focus on strengthening capacities in critical technical areas, aligning with the principles of OH.

United Kingdom Health Security Agency (UKHSA)

Dr Ahmed Razavi, Regional Lead for UKHSA South-East Asia shared his perspective. He introduced UKHSA's engagement in the Asia Pacific region, emphasizing their role as a technical support agency. He highlighted their work in providing technical support to initiatives in the region, including their involvement in helping Indonesia develop the ASEAN OH JPA. Dr Razavi stressed the importance of considering equity (equity lens within the context of OH JPA) in resource allocation, especially at the community level, and advocated for a bottom-up approach alongside top-down actions. He encouraged the integration of environment sector into national OH plans, commended the Quadripartite's Action Track 6 for environmental integration, and called for more real-world examples of successful OH implementation on the ground to demonstrate its impact. Effective communication and advocacy were emphasized for continued political support, alongside partner collaboration and coordination to avoid duplication. Dr Razavi also informed the participants about the UK's upcoming five-year health program worth £25 million, focusing on OH and grant award mechanism for funding, inviting attendees to look out for this opportunity.

The chairs expressed their gratitude to the panelists for introducing their agencies and programs in the region and globally, and then opened the floor for discussion. The following questions and answers, and points were discussed.

- A participant inquired about the ADB's provision of grants alongside loans, considering that some countries may not be able to afford loans. The ADB representative clarified that development partners, including development banks, allocate a significant portion of funds as grants in the form of technical assistance. He emphasized the benefits of loans, such as long-term availability and stronger government commitment. Loans allow for larger financial resources. Grants play a crucial role in offering value-added information, capacity building, research, and policy advice. He recommended a combined approach, as relying solely on grants may jeopardize sustainability, with the risk of funds being allocated to other development agendas by a Ministry of Finance.

- A participant asked DFAT's representative to highlight some of the outcomes of DFAT projects, a question frequently raised during the country visits. The DFAT's representative explained that DFAT's projects are primarily focused on long-term impacts rather than specific short-term endpoints of 2-3 years. These projects are collaborative efforts with other technical departments, such as agriculture and environment. The results are being consolidated, and DFAT intends to share results publicly and consider the outcomes, experiences, and best practices for the next phase of the projects.
- A participant from Thailand offered insights into the importance of involving local authorities, as they often hold the authority for budget allocation. She also noted that while there has been an increased understanding of OH at the central and policy levels, many villagers lack awareness of OH and its socio-economic benefits. Therefore, community engagement at the grassroots level is crucial.
- An IUCN representative pointed out that while OH is well-established in the health and animal health sectors, it lags in environment and biodiversity sectors. He inquired about funding options for these sectors, particularly in addressing the Triple Planetary Crisis. ADB and USAID representatives responded that various funding opportunities, including climate funds and the World Bank's pandemic fund are available to support such initiatives. USAID stressed the importance of this question, aligning with their strategy to translate investments into local actions and explore innovative funding mechanisms for such endeavors.
- A question from a Chair was posed to the panelists on whether there is a way from the donors or partners to put in place some mechanism of concurrent allocations of funding to go to different sectors at national level so that all the required or necessary partners can be part of the delivery under the OH umbrella. Often funding supports are channeled through a single sector and other sectors are not able to access them. They emphasized the importance of involving all relevant stakeholders under the OH umbrella. ADB acknowledged the existence of such mechanisms, encouraging subnational multisectoral allocation aligned with national efforts. GIZ cited a Sierra Leone project as an example of their multisectoral approach. DFAT mentioned the green climate fund and community engagement as other examples. USAID clarified their multisectoral funding model and commitment to including minorities and vulnerable groups. UKHSA stressed equitable distribution based on gender, ethnicity, and system thinking, highlighting the Nature4Health project in Mongolia as a successful joint effort between health and agriculture ministries.

11. Session 5: How Sectors within Countries are Currently Working, and Challenges Faced

11.1 Group Work 2: Identifying Existing Gaps of One Health in the Region

Dr Kinzang Dukpa and Dr André Furco from WOAHA, and Mr Cheng Liang from WHO HQ led Group Work 2, aimed to identify OH implementation gaps at the subregional level (South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia and the Pacific). Participants used Excel® and PowerPoint® templates for the group work. For Group Work 2 and 4, groups comprised mixed-country and mixed-sector members, spanning human health, animal health, and environment sectors. The focus was on the three POCs): (1) Governance, policies, and legislation; (2) Organizational and institutional development, implementation, and sectoral integration; and (3) Data and evidence, information systems, and knowledge exchange. Each sub-region consisted of three groups corresponding to the three POCs and identified gaps related to their assigned POC and aligning them with the six Action Tracks of the OH JPA. Themes were cross-cutting and interdependent, allowing for parallel prioritization and addressing. Each group selected a Chair and a Note Taker to document and present the identified gaps. Some examples were used to explain clearly how to proceed with the group work. The output from this group work was used for Group Work 4.

The overall summary of outputs from Group work 2 on gaps and challenges, and Group work 4 on intervention actions to address them across all sub-regions and action tracks are described in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Summary of outputs from Group works 2 and 4 across all sub-regions and action tracks

Group work 2: Gaps and challenges	Group work 4: Intervention strategies
A. Pathways of Change 1.	
<p>A.1 Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of formal national OH governance structure or body across many countries. • No proper coordination amongst technical working groups (TWGs). • Limited intersectoral communication. • No regional planning, communication, and coordination body in other regions (except ASEAN). • Food safety is often compartmentalized rather than treated as a holistic OH concern, further compounded by limited resources. • Many countries lack an overarching AMR governance structure to enable and strengthen integrated and coordinated surveillance and containment measures. • Lack of comprehension regarding the environmental dimensions of OH. • Lack of involvement and inclusion of indigenous and local community's perspectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish formal institutional, and inter-sectoral coordination structure at national and sub-national levels. • Increased ownership by all the relevant sectors through improvement in intersectoral coordination and communication including amongst and between TWGs. • Integration of country-level OH JPA across six action tracks in all sub-regions, emphasizing agency and sector coordination for efficient resource utilization and proactive planning. • Establish regional OH mechanism and coordination in other regions. • Strengthening the ASEAN Food Safety Network and restructuring the ASEAN One Health framework to accommodate food safety within the OH framework. • Establish overarching One Health AMR governance structure including Environment sector
<p>A.2 Policy and legislations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for harmonized tools, OH regulations, and policy analysis across all action tracks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a comprehensive National OH policy that actively engages all stakeholders. • Conduct regular review and analysis of policy, regulations and enforcement and harmonized with OH JPA.

<p>A.3 Financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not dedicated sustainable financing mechanism for OH and all are project-based funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to mainstream sustainable financing mechanism for essential OH activities to improve fund allocation and move away from sole project-based funding. Include sustainable OH financing in the One Health policy and legislation.
<p>A.4 Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of comprehension of OH approach by policy makers and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase OH advocacy and awareness raising activities, and risk communication by providing sufficient funding and human resource capacity. Strengthen community engagement.
<p>B. Pathways of Change 2</p>	
<p>B.1 Organizational & Institutional Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate OH agency capacity, resource allocation, and priority setting. Poor coordination on surveillance between different sectors, weak joint outbreak investigation and response management. Weak cross-border collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen OH capacity through workforce development and sustainable education and training programs. Develop integrated surveillance systems Develop joint or coordinated outbreak investigations and response management system and operationalize it. Establish regional mechanism or network for strengthening cross-border coordination and collaboration mechanism.
<p>B.2 Sectoral integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of integration between sectors in terms of diseases control guidelines, conflicting legislations, protocols, SOPs, laboratory analysis, training, and capacity building, regional disease prioritization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonize conflicting legislations, disease control guidelines, protocols, SOPs, laboratory analytical methods and interpretations, joint training and capacity building, resources and expertise sharing, conducting inclusive workshops, and education and upskilling staff through joint trainings. Establish environmental health courses to educate on environmental dimensions of OH.
<p>B.3 Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor coordination and siloed mindset resulting in weak and coordinated implementation of One Health approach in areas of surveillance systems, outbreak management, lack of enabling legislations, and inadequate infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve coordinated implementation of OH activities through development of joint roadmap and strategy framework, adoption of enabling legislations. Provide training and education of key officials on benefits and complementarity of OH to breakdown siloed mindset and territorial barriers. Develop an ASEAN OH network and OH JPA to address governance gaps in the ASEAN subregion. Other sub-regions can emulate similar approaches. Develop regional knowledge sharing platform and simulation exercises among Member States. Utilizing ongoing initiatives and platforms, such as those related to ASEAN+FETN, AMR, food safety and environmental conservation will further bolster better coordination and implementation efforts. Enhance integration of Environment sectors into One Health.
<p>C. Pathways of Change 3</p>	
<p>C.1 Data and Evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of formal mechanism to share data and information on real time basis. Lack of interoperability of different surveillance systems. Limited resources for data sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policy to enable data and information sharing. Establish advisory boards and TWGs at national and sub-national level to facilitate data and information sharing. Develop data sharing platforms and use of existing international tools. Establish networks of universities to identify data gaps and facilitate generating data and information. Standardize data collection and sharing protocols and SOPs across all relevant sectors. Enhance interoperability of databases within and between OH sectors.
<p>C.2 Information Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data in-accuracy, timeliness, different prioritization, and the need for integrated web-based information systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage modern digital technology to establish web-based and interoperable information collection and sharing systems. Develop SOPs for data collection and information sharing.
<p>C.3 Knowledge exchange</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of formal knowledge exchange platforms, transparency, and the underutilization of available knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish various TWGs and universities network facilitate knowledge generation and exchange at country and regional levels. Develop OH knowledge exchange and discussion platforms. Facilitate transdisciplinary research to generate knowledge. SEAOHUN's role as a hub for published papers and research in the region can significantly support knowledge exchange.

These gaps and challenges and intervention strategies to address them highlight the complexities and varied stages of OH implementation across different Asia Pacific sub-regions, pointing to the need for improved coordination, cooperation, and resource allocation to strengthen OH initiatives.

The group work was followed by plenary presentation where a representative from each working group presented their results.

11.2 Group Work 3: Identifying Existing Gaps of One Health in the Countries

Ms Marie-Yon Strücker and Ms Makiko Yashiro from UNEP, and Dr Scott Newman coordinated Group Work 3, focusing on discerning gaps and challenges in implementing OH within each of the OH JPA Action tracks. Participants were required to select and compile three of these gaps and challenges into a PowerPoint® template for presentation during the concluding sessions on the third or fourth day.

11.3 One Health Partnership Discussion Sessions

The Asia Pacific Quadripartite organized a meeting with Asia Pacific OH partners from 1-2 March 2023 in Bangkok to sensitize OH JPA. As a follow up of the previous meeting with partners, OH partner discussion sessions were organized. The objectives of the sessions were to confirm better understanding of OH JPA and its implementation guide among all OH partners and to facilitate exchange of updates among partners in supporting regional and country initiatives for operationalization of OH in the Asia Pacific region, including priority actions in further enhancing coordination and collaboration for implementation of OH JPA.

Three rounds of partner discussion sessions took place over the two-day workshop duration (corresponding to country group works), co-chaired by Dr Jean-Philippe Dop and Dr Chadia Wannous and facilitated by Dr Gyanendra Gongal. Attendees included representatives from various partner organizations, such as ASEAN HQ, SAARC Secretariat, SPC, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), UNICEF, SEAHOHUN, WWF, GIZ, KfW (Development Bank of Germany), UKHSA, USAID, US CDC, and the Quadripartite organizations. The meeting's objectives encompassed ensuring a comprehensive understanding of OH JPA and its implementation guide among all OH partners, exchanging updates on regional and country initiatives, briefing about the Quadripartite resource mobilization task force for OH (FAO/UNEP), and discussing priority actions to enhance coordination and collaboration in OH JPA implementation.

Key updates covered various aspects, including the organization of a meeting to sensitize Asia Pacific OH partners on the OH JPA from 1-2 March 2023, the issuance of the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on OH Initiatives, a commitment to OH JPA implementation as part of the G20 Health Ministers Meeting communiqué in Gandhinagar (India), the awarding of Pandemic Fund projects to Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Mongolia, and Nepal, and the completion of the OH JPA Implementation Guide.

Summary of the Discussion

The discussion showed vital aspects of OH collaboration in the Asia Pacific region, exposing knowledge gaps among participants and a growing interest and ongoing OH projects implemented by various partners funded by various sources, including the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (example N4H), and international organizations like the EU, GIZ, KfW, USAID, UKHSA, ADB, and the World Bank.

Regional organizations such as ASEAN, SAARC, Bay of Bengal Initiatives for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), and SPC were identified as valuable platforms for mutual learning, notably through the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on OH Initiative and the ASEAN One Health Network. The Quadripartite Resource Mobilization Taskforce is developing an innovative "One Health Accelerator" strategy to identify key gaps, foster long-term political commitment, and integrate environmental aspects into OH initiatives. The importance of long-term political commitment and coordination mechanisms was highlighted, and the need for community engagement, concrete investment cases (with robust return on investment, resource mapping, funding landscape analysis and detailed costing) were emphasized.

Better coordination, synergy in action, and a coordination mechanism akin to the UN System for Influenza Coordination during avian influenza crises were recommended. Partners recognized the productive role of the Partners' forum in fostering collaboration and urged closer coordination with the Asia Pacific Quadripartite Secretariat. The Asia Pacific Quadripartite Secretariat has been asked to update mapping of OH projects and partners. Ensuring continuous fund flow and engagement of all sectors including financial agencies at the country level were deemed essential, with OH projects to be piloted in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific. In conclusion, the forum emphasized the importance of improved coordination, collaboration, knowledge sharing, and long-term commitment to advance the OH approach in the Asia Pacific region, with specific partner recommendations outlined in the workshop's recommendation section.

12. Session 6: Regional Actions and Interventions to Address Identified Gaps in the One Health Landscape

12.1 Group Work 4: Actions and Ways to Address Existing Gaps of One Health in the Region and Way Ahead

The Group Work 4 session was facilitated by Dr Jessica Lopes (WHO), Dr André Furco and Dr Kinzang Dukpa (WAOH). Its primary aim was to determine strategic interventions addressing the gaps identified in Group Work 2 session. The same groups and members from Group Work 2 session were maintained for this session. Participants were instructed to document interventions and subsequently present them in the plenary session using either the Excel® worksheet or the PowerPoint® template provided. Each group nominated a representative who presented the outcomes of their group's work during the plenary session. The summary of the group work 4 across all sub-region and action tracks are presented in Table 1 side by side gaps and challenges from Group work

13. Session 7: Country Roadmap / Action Plan for Implementation of One Health JPA

13.1 Group Work 5: Actions and Ways to Address Existing Gaps of One Health in the Countries

Ms Makiko Yashiro, Ms Marie-Yon Strücker, and Dr Scott Newman moderated Group work 5 to identify actions and interventions to address OH gaps within countries, aligning with OH JPA Action Tracks. The outcomes were utilized to create Country OH roadmap or action plan, which were subsequently presented. The country presentations, facilitated by Dr Carla Baker, Dr Amina Benyahia, and Dr Chadia Wannous from FAO, WHO, and WOAHA, respectively, featured best practices, identified gaps, and action plans for each Action Track. The country action plans are presented in Annexure 3 (supplementary materials).

Following the country roadmap presentations, Dr Stefanie Elena Preuss of GIZ India presented a summary of discussions and resolutions, including recommendations from the Quadripartite – Partners Discussion forum.

14. Session 8: Workshop Feedback, Recommendations and Closing Ceremony

This session was chaired by Dr Carla Baker of FAO. The session began with feedback from all the participants who had filled out an online questionnaire using Microsoft Forms®. The results were displayed in real time for certain key questions.

14.1 Workshop Feedback

A total of 76 participants responded to the questionnaire (73 attended in-person and 3 virtually), comprising 38 country participants, 22 from the quadripartite organizations, and 13 from other partner organizations, and three of the invited speakers or Temporary Advisors. The key summary of the workshop feedback is presented in Figures 2(a) to 2(c). The workshop was well received, and most of the participants (98.7%) had positive overall experiences (score of ≥ 3) (Figure 2(a)). The percentage of the participants who were 'Satisfied to Fully satisfied' with all the organizational aspects of workshop ranged from 94.7%-98.6% (Figure 2(b)). About 72% of the participants stated that the duration of the workshop was 'Just right' and 96% responded that the workshop had met or exceeded their expectations (Figure 2(c)).

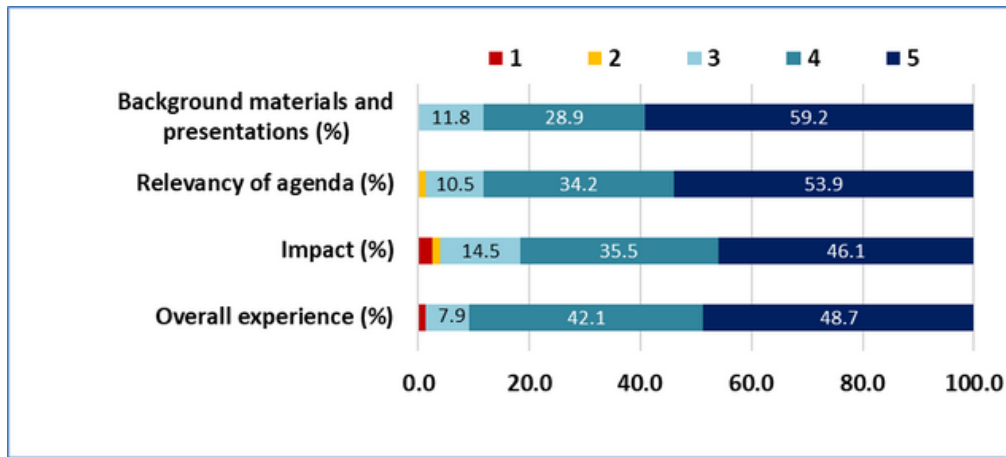


Figure 2(a). The feedback of the participants on the background materials, relevancy of the agenda, its impact on individuals and their organizations, and the overall experiences of the Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health workshop held from 5-8 September 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand.

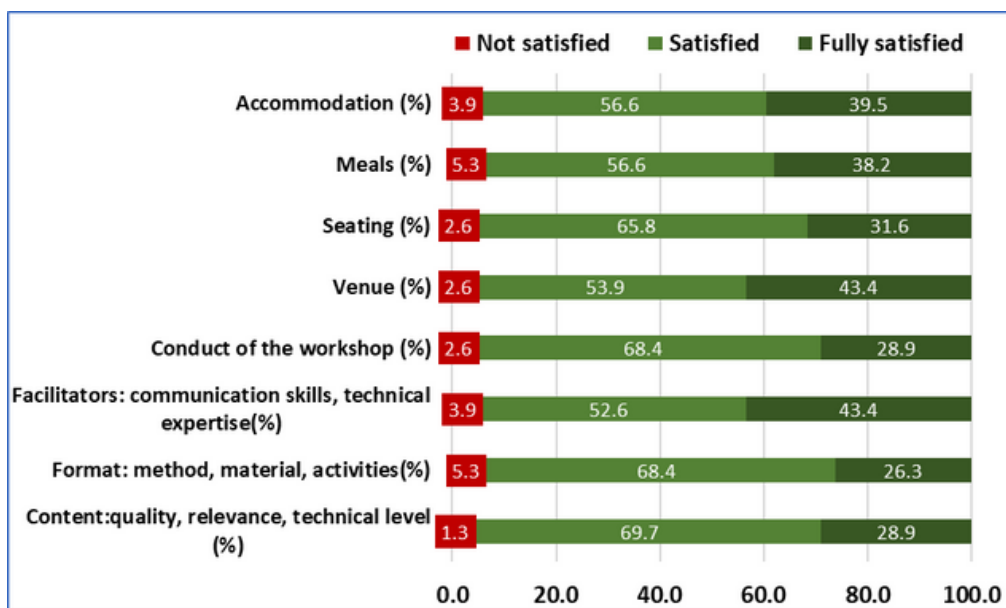


Figure 2(b). The feedback of the participants on the organization and conduct of the Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health workshop held from 5-8 September 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand.

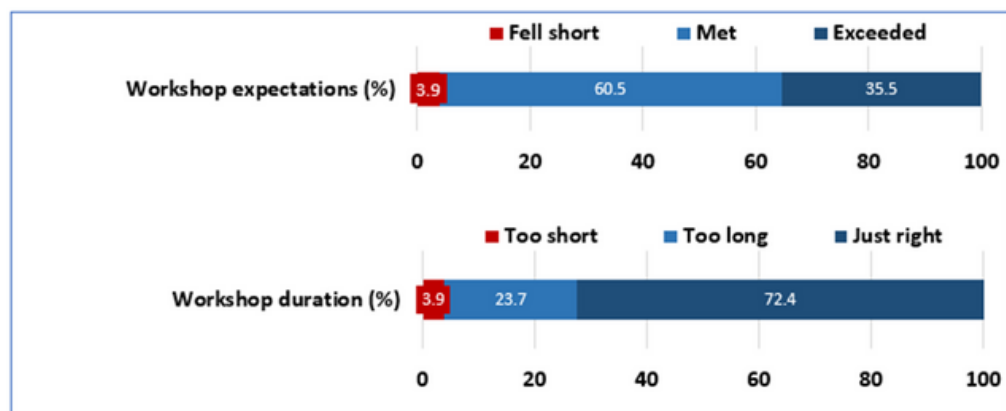


Figure 2(c). The feedback of the participants on meeting their expectations and the duration of the Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health workshop held from 5-8 September 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Suggestions to Improve Similar Workshops in Future

While many participants lauded the workshop for its organization and educational value, several key suggestions were provided for improving future workshops. Recommendations included suggestion to include more country OH case studies for improved learning, circulating the workshop agenda well in advance, and determining the workshop's duration through consensus (with some proposing a reduction to 3 days and others suggesting extending beyond 4 days). Participants also advocated for incorporating country poster presentations, providing resource materials ahead of time, expanding sector representation from food safety sectors, ensuring equitable distribution of lecture presentations and group works across the workshop's duration, appointing dedicated facilitators for discussion groups, involving some case study or experience sharing from other regions (beyond the Asia-Pacific region), addressing co-benefits of OH, and including non-technical aspects like financing, economics, and project management. Inviting high-level officials and issuing early invitations for adequate preparation were emphasized. Furthermore, suggestions included longer lunch and coffee breaks to facilitate informal networking, establishing the OH workshop as an annual event for sustained learning and collaboration, and the critical recommendation of conducting OH JPA at the national level to involve key all relevant stakeholders inclusively.

14.2 Workshop Recommendations

The workshop recommendations were presented by Ms Makiko Yashiro of the UNEP on behalf of the Quadripartite and provided in the Executive Summary.

During the workshop, participants developed three sets of recommendations for follow-up action by Member states, Quadripartite, and partners.

Member States (MS)

- 1 The country participants in this workshop are the national OH JPA “champions” who could lead a broader set of national stakeholders and sectors, supported by Quadripartite partners to develop a robust national OH JPA or to align existing OH national action plans with Quadripartite OH JPA.
- 2 The next steps to improve OH governance, policy, and implementation at the national level need to take into consideration, both bottom-up approaches – those solutions that come from sub-national, IPLCs, as well as top-down approaches that support coordination among sectors and provide both human and financial resources as well as political commitment.
- 3 Member States are encouraged to enhance the meaningful engagement of the environmental sector in OH initiatives including implementation of OH JPA, by mainstreaming the environmental dimension of OH into all Action Tracks of national OH JPA.
- 4 Member States are encouraged to identify their priorities and needs, map out existing resources for OH, and make the best use of available resources for the implementation of OH JPA.

Quadripartite (QPT)

QPT will continue to:

- 1 Engage all OH players - academia, research institutions, regional economic communities, public and private sector, NGOs (non-governmental organization), IPLCs, and other relevant stakeholders - to contribute to advancing shared interests in OH through cohesive actions.
- 2 Support member states in national OH JPA development and alignment with existing OH strategies. As a first step, one country from South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific region will be chosen to pilot the development of national OH JPA implementation in consultation with sub-regional organizations and partners.
- 3 Organize a series of Asia Pacific webinars to promote OH JPA implementation and priority issues under each Action Track on a regular basis.
- 4 Promote the use of OH operational tools to strengthen better coordination and collaboration among national OH stakeholders.
- 5 Organize similar advocacy workshops on OH JPA and regional implementation for the Pacific Island Countries in 2024.
- 6 Organize the Asia Pacific Quadripartite OH Workshop in 2025 to review progress in implementation of OH JPA at the country level and date and venue will be decided in due course of time.

Partners

- 1 Dialogue with partners like this event is important to update and inform the development and to complement the works of others.
- 2 Regional coordination mechanisms for collaboration across partners and among donors should be identified as it can support countries to address their priorities.
- 3 Partners are encouraged to better coordinate with the Asia-Pacific Quadripartite secretariat for supporting country OH projects.

14.3 Closing Remarks

Global Quadripartite Secretariat

In his closing remarks, Dr Dop expressed that the workshop was a great success with fruitful outcomes, and it was well planned and organized and commended its inclusivity, with participation from various countries and partners, including the Quadripartite organizations representing from headquarters, regional and country offices. He extended his congratulations to those responsible for designing the workshop's agenda and facilitation. He acknowledged both progress and areas for improvement in regional OH implementation, emphasizing the significance of governance, sustainable funding, and environmental integration. Dr Dop urged preparedness for future pandemics through preventive measures and encouraged ongoing collaboration at global, regional, and country levels. He extended special thanks to regional Quadripartite colleagues, wished participants a safe journey, and expressed hope for a 2025 meeting to review progress, underscoring commitment to continued collaboration. The closing remarks encapsulated the workshop's achievements, challenges, regional initiatives, and the ongoing importance of collaborative efforts in the realm of OH.

Asia Pacific Regional Quadripartite Secretariat

Dr Gyanendra Gongal delivered closing remarks on behalf of the Asia Pacific Regional Quadripartite organizations, expressing gratitude to workshop participants, and recognizing the successful gathering of 144 in-person and 44 virtual attendees from 19 countries in the Asia Pacific region. He emphasized the participants' role as champions of the OH JPA and encouraged advocacy for its implementation at the country level. Dr Gongal highlighted the need for aligning ongoing OH activities with the OH JPA and advocated the use of operational toolkits developed by the Quadripartite to foster trust, confidence and understanding among stakeholders at the country level. He underscored the importance of coordination and collaboration, suggesting the establishment of a high-level committee with clear terms of reference to address coordination issues. The discussion underlined the importance of securing domestic funding for the OH JPA and highlighted the availability of various funding opportunities such as N4H, Pandemic Fund, AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund, etc. He highlighted that the Quadripartite Resource Mobilization Taskforce is actively working on “One Health Accelerator” program which will identify key gaps and demands for OH activities, and link to potential funding and technical partners.

Dr Gongal acknowledged the unique needs of Pacific Island countries and pledged to organize a separate event in 2024 to promote the OH JPA in this region. He thanked all involved in organizing the workshop and expressed confidence in future collaborations, encouraging participants to apply the best practices learned for more efficient and environmentally friendly events. He thanked the external donor partners like GIZ, the European Union, DFAT, and USAID for extending financial support for organizing the workshop. He assured the ongoing technical support from the regional Quadripartite team in implementing the OH JPA at both country and regional levels, wishing all attendees a safe journey home and commitment to continued collaboration at the country level.

Annexure 1: Agenda of the Asia Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop

Time	Agenda
Day 1: 5 September 2023	
Morning session	<p>Session 1: Opening and Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome and Opening Remarks from each of the Quadripartite organizations - Introduction of the workshop - workshop overview and its objectives; Quadripartite One Health development and way forward; Video on Regional Quadripartite One Health collaborative accomplishments and its transformation in the past 2 decades <p>Session 2: Setting the Scene - Multi-sectoral collaboration for One Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keynote presentations: Overview of One Health; Triple Planetary Crisis and One Health; An overview of Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA) and its Implementation Guide; Video on OH JPA
Afternoon session	<p>Session 3: Update and progress -Description of the OH JPA ATs and Regional QPT contribution to each Action Track:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action Tracks 1-6 and Three Pathways of Change of OH JPA <p>Group work 1: Linking Current National Activities and Initiatives to the OH JPA Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify successful country activities & interventions within each OH JPA Action Track
Day 2: 6 September 2023	
Morning session	<p>Session 4: Regional initiatives and role of multi-sectors in One Health practice</p> <p>Panel discussion: Sharing experiences of engaging multi-sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature For Health N4H initiatives - Bat surveillance for emerging zoonoses - ASEAN Leader's Declaration on One Health: What Next? - Multi-sectoral collaboration experiences in the Pacific Islands and Fiji - Experiences of academia in promoting OH <p>One Health funding opportunities and investment cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (DFAT) Australia - German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) - United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)

<p>Afternoon session</p>	<p>Session 5: How sectors within countries are currently working, and challenges faced</p> <p>Group work 2: Identifying existing gaps of One Health in the region by sub-region and pathways of change followed by plenary session (group presentation)</p> <p>Group work 3: Identifying existing gaps in the countries</p> <p>One Health Partnership Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Session 1: Key program updates - Session 2: Identifying joint activities with Quadripartite
<p>Day 3: 7 September 2023</p>	
<p>Morning session</p>	<p>Session 6: Regional actions and interventions to address identified gaps in the One Health landscape</p> <p>Group work 4: Actions and ways to address existing gaps of One Health in the region and way ahead By sub-region and pathways of change followed by plenary session (group presentation)</p>
<p>Afternoon session</p>	<p>Session 7: Country roadmap/action plan for implementation of OH JPA</p> <p>Group work 5: Actions and ways to address existing gaps of One Health in the countries - Country roadmap/action plan for implementation of OH JPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By country, identify actions, activities, next steps, and interventions to support One Health implementation at national level <p>One Health partnership discussion session 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify key priority areas that each agency with support Member States and regional bodies based on the gaps identified <p>Presentation of country roadmaps/action plans</p> <p>Presentation of outcomes of partnership for OH JPA implementation</p>
<p>Day 4: 8 September 2023</p>	
<p>Morning session</p>	<p>Session 8: Conclusions and Closing Ceremony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post-workshop survey on feedback on the workshop - Recommendations and way forward from Quadripartite for regional and national OH JPA implementation <p>Closing Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Quadripartite Secretariat - Asia Pacific Quadripartite Secretariat

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One Health is an integrated approach focused on preventing and mitigating health threats that arise at the intersection of humans, animals, plants, and the broader environment. In recent years, progress has been made to further enhance collaboration between human health, animal health, wildlife and environment to share the best practices and innovative ideas to address zoonotic and other emerging and re-emerging diseases at the human, animal and ecosystem interfaces.

The Asia-Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop was organized by the Quadripartite from 5-8 September 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand. The main objectives of the workshop were to advocate and familiarize Quadripartite OH JPA and its Implementation Guide, support Member States to better understand and adapt the OH JPA to their national context, and raise awareness of One Health issues to the official representatives of the Member States and other international partner organizations. The participants were well-oriented to the Quadripartite OH JPA and its theory of change through Three Pathways of Change and Six Action Tracks. The Member States identified the gaps using three pathways of change and six action tracks and generated a country roadmap for the implementation of OH JPA to address these gaps. The Member states also identified regional gaps (for South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific) and generated three sets of recommendations to Member States, Quadripartite and One Health partners to address these gaps.

