



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization



World Organisation for Animal Health

2nd Quadripartite One Health Workshop for Asia

Report

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMR – Antimicrobial Resistance

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations

AT – Action Track

BRIN – National Research and Innovation Agency

CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CGIAR – Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

CIRAD – French Agricultural Research Centre for Sustainable Development

CNRS – French National Centre for Scientific Research

COHFE – Competencies for One Health field epidemiology

COP – Conference of the Parties

DFAT – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia

EOI – Expression of Interest

EU – European Union

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

FETP – Field Epidemiology Training Programmes

FETP-V – Field Epidemiology Training Programmes for Veterinarians

FTP-WEBE – Field Training Programme for Wildlife, Environment, Biodiversity and Ecosystem

GAPBH – Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health

GBF – Global Biodiversity Framework

GCF – Green Climate Fund

GEF – Global Environment Facility

HSP – Health Security Partnership

IHR – International Health Regulations

IRD – Research Institute for Sustainable Development

IKI – International Climate Initiative

ILRI – International Livestock Research Institute

IMCC – Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee

JEE – Joint External Evaluation

JRA – Joint Risk Assessment

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

MCM – Multisectoral Coordination Mechanism

MEA – Multilateral Environmental Agreement

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

N4H – Nature for Health

NAP – National Action Plan

NAPHS – National Action Plan for Health Security

NBSAP – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan

NBW – National Bridging Workshop

OH – One Health

OHAT – One Health Assessment Tool

OHHLEP – One Health High-Level Expert Panel

OH JPA – One Health Joint Plan of Action

OHZDP – One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritisation

OT – Operational Tool

PF – Pandemic Fund

PhilCZ – Philippine Inter-Agency Committee on Zoonoses

PPR – Prevention, Preparedness and Response

PVS – Performance of Veterinary Services

Q&A – Questions and Answers

QPT – Quadripartite

REPREP – Response Preparedness programme

SIS – Surveillance and Information Sharing

ToT – Training of Trainers

UK FCDO – United Kingdom – Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme

WB – World Bank

WHO – World Health Organisation

WOAH – World Organisation for Animal Health

WFD – Workforce development

Executive Summary

One Health is an integrated, multisectoral approach that addresses health threats at the human-animal-environment interface. It aims to improve the health of people, animals, and ecosystems by recognizing their interdependence. Economic and social progress, alongside the Triple Planetary Crisis—climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution—has intensified health threats, including pandemics that disproportionately affect vulnerable groups. As global recognition of One Health grows, coordinated, cross-sectoral action and strong health systems are essential to reduce risks and protect the health of people, animals, and the planet.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the Regional Tripartite partners have strengthened multisectoral collaboration through regular workshops since 2010. With the addition of UNEP and establishment of the Asia-Pacific Quadripartite in 2022, the regular coordination workshop has been renamed as the Asia-Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop in 2023. At the workshop in 2023, it was recommended that the Quadripartite organize the next Quadripartite One Health Workshop in 2025 to review progress in implementation of the One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA) at the country level.

Building on the collaborative work over the past years, the Second Quadripartite One Health (OH) Workshop for Asia convened more than 220 participants from 20 Member States, Quadripartite organizations, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), international partner organizations and donor agencies. The workshop was organized with financial support from the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UKFCDO), the European Union (EU), and the Pandemic Fund (hosted by the World Bank). The workshop provided a platform to raise awareness of emerging and persistent One Health challenges, review regional progress in operationalizing the One Health approach, promote regional knowledge exchange, networking and international partnerships, and identify priority actions to accelerate One Health efforts and investments across the region.

Across Member States, countries demonstrated varying levels of One Health maturity, though with clear and consistent momentum. Some have reported strengthened national One Health committees, development and updating of One Health strategies, and use of One Health operational tools. While the growing political recognition was evident, persistent challenges remain, including insufficient integration of the environment sector in One Health-related efforts, fragmented governance structures, limited surveillance interoperability, funding gaps, and shortages in trained workforce capacity. Sub-national implementation and institutionalization of One Health were identified as additional areas requiring sustained attention.

At the meeting, participants were informed of updated guidance from One Health High-Level Expert Panel on the need for sustainable and balanced One Health systems, as well as forthcoming resources on governance and implementation. The Quadripartite organizations reiterated the importance of the OH JPA's six action tracks and the need for harmonized and coordinated support to countries. Regional updates showcased increasing collaboration on One Health through ASEAN mechanisms, Pacific One Health initiatives, and environment–

health coordination platforms at the regional level. The meeting also highlighted an overview of existing One Health tools across technical areas and captured interest among Member States for future support in applying those tools. The discussions highlighted the interest of Member States in shifting the focus from assessments to practical implementation, scaling up sub-national rollouts, strengthening OH workforce development, improving tool sequencing, and ensuring greater environmental integration across all One Health tools.

Partners and donor agencies outlined emerging funding opportunities and highlighted governance and high-level coordination as central bottlenecks for countries. They emphasized the need for stronger education and workforce pipelines, improved data systems and evidence platforms, and enhanced integration of gender, social sciences, and engagement of Indigenous and Local Communities. Discussions further highlighted increasing opportunities for One Health–climate–biodiversity investment, including through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) programming, national development planning, and regional health security partnerships.

The meeting benefited from updates from a joint ASEAN–France Scientific Conference, held alongside the workshop, which reinforced the importance of addressing biodiversity loss and climate change as core drivers of disease risk. The importance of systems thinking, interdisciplinary science, community-centred approaches, and interoperable data systems were highlighted as critical elements of future One Health implementation and research.

Participants developed recommendations for Member States, Quadripartite organizations, and partners. Member States were encouraged to develop or align national One Health action plans with the OH JPA, formalize multisectoral coordination mechanisms with full integration of environment and wildlife sectors, mobilize domestic resources, and scale up Nature-based Solutions that deliver co-benefits for biodiversity, climate adaptation and human and animal health. The Quadripartite committed to jointly mobilizing financial and technical resources, providing coordinated support, strengthening environmental integration across tools, and sustaining high-level advocacy. Partners and donors were encouraged to align investments with regional needs, support interdisciplinary research and workforce development, and enhance regional knowledge sharing and data interoperability.

Overall, the workshop marked a significant step forward in strengthening regional coherence, multisectoral collaboration, and practical One Health implementation in Asia. While notable progress has been achieved through sub-regional and national initiatives, countries reiterated the need for stronger governance structures, further application of One Health operational tools, sustainable financing, environmental mainstreaming, and robust One Health workforce development. The Quadripartite and partners reaffirmed their commitment to supporting Member States in a coordinated manner, in accelerating One Health systems to address the region's interconnected challenges at human-animal-environment interface.

Introduction

The Second Quadripartite One Health Workshop for Asia brought together representatives from Member States, Quadripartite (QPT) organizations, 33 international partners¹, 3 donors², and technical experts to review progress, share knowledge, and identify priorities for strengthening One Health (OH) implementation across the human–animal–environment interface. The workshop was held in a hybrid format, with 184 attendees in person and 36 online, and a total of 20 countries in attendance³. The meeting combined plenary presentations, technical sessions, partner showcases, and interactive discussions intended to strengthen multisectoral collaboration and align national and regional actions with emerging global developments. The agenda of the workshop is presented in **Annex A**.

The workshop was organized with financial support from the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UKFCDO), the European Union (EU), and the Pandemic Fund (hosted by the World Bank).

Session 1: Opening Session

Welcoming Remarks

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Ms. Marlene Nilsson welcomed participants on behalf of the QPT organizations and emphasized the continued importance of the OH approach in addressing interconnected global challenges. She highlighted the essential role of the environment sector, noting that climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and ecosystem degradation directly affect human and animal health. She stressed the need for integrated, cross-sectoral action to safeguard planetary health.

United Kingdom – Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UK FCDO)

Mr. Sam Beckwith underscored the critical relevance of OH in addressing threats that transcend borders and sectors. He referenced the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on OH and the recent launch of the ASEAN–UK Health Security Partnership (HSP), under which financial support was provided for the workshop, reaffirming the United Kingdom's commitment to supporting regional health security and multisectoral cooperation.

¹ ACCAHZ , ACPHEED , ACSEO , FHI 360 UK , ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity , Asian Development Bank , Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank , BIMSTEC Secretariat , Chulalongkorn University , CIRAD, Colorado State University Animal and Population Health Institute, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade , Flemming Fund/Mott MacDonald , French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development , Global Health Strategists and Implementers , Griffith University , International Livestock Research Institute , Integral Global , International Union for Conservation of Nature, KfW Development Bank , Konkuk University , Mahidol University , National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention , SEAMEO TROPED Network, SEAOHUN , The Chinese University of Hongkong , Thammasat University , UKHSA, US Embassy Bangkok , WWF Asia Pacific , WWF Thailand , World Bank

² UK FCDO, EU, The Pandemic Fund

³ Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam.

European Union (EU)

Ms. Marie Luise highlighted the EU's work on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and emphasized that AMR is a cross-border issue requiring coordinated action among human, animal, agricultural, and environmental sectors. She stressed the importance of translating regional learning into national-level implementation to ensure sustainable progress.

World Bank (WB)

Dr. Feng Zhao reiterated the World Bank's strong collaboration with the QPT, particularly in South Asia. He cited the USD 200 million One Health initiative in Bangladesh, undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, as an example of large-scale investment in integrated OH systems. He reaffirmed the Bank's willingness to expand support for countries seeking to strengthen health systems, expand early warning and surveillance capacities, and ensure that OH commitments translate into tangible national impact.

Workshop Overview and Objectives

Ms. Makiko Yashiro (UNEP) introduced the workshop, outlining its background, objectives, and structure. The workshop aimed to:

- Raise awareness of emerging and persistent OH challenges across the human–animal–environment interface;
- Review Member States' progresses, including development of national OH strategies and frameworks, multisectoral plans, and integration of wildlife and environment sectors;
- Promote regional knowledge exchange, networking, and international partnerships; and
- Prioritize and plan next steps to scale up OH efforts and investments across the region.

The meeting format included technical presentations, regional updates, partner showcases, and interactive sessions.

Session 2: Scene-Setting Presentations

One Health and One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) Initiatives

Dr. Xiao-Nong Zhou, China CDC / OHHLEP

Dr. Zhou provided an overview of the evolution of OH globally and in China, highlighting the 2021 OHHLEP definition emphasizing “sustainably balanced” and “optimizing health.” He introduced the QPT OH Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA) as a framework to operationalize OH at national and subnational levels. He also highlighted the work from the Shanghai Jiao Tong University OH Center, including the Global OH Index, lessons from China's schistosomiasis programme, reviews of OH workforce definitions, and recommendations to strengthen grassroots capacities and integrated data-sharing platforms. Upcoming OHHLEP products include an enablers and barriers report, governance framework, and a series of high-level commentaries.

Quadripartite OH JPA and Global Implementation

Dr. Junxia Song, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (QPT Chair)

Dr. Song presented the OH JPA's six action tracks and key pathways for implementation. She provided an overview of QPT advocacy in global political fora, including inputs to the Pandemic Agreement negotiations, G7 and G20 processes, and Multilateral Environmental Agreement Conference of the Parties (COPs). She described the QPT's global, regional, and national support mechanisms, including knowledge-sharing workshops, country OH profiles, and the QPT Workshop for Advancing OH held in June 2025 that focused on practical and harmonized support of QPT on the implementation of OH at the national level. She introduced the QPT Joint Offer for resource mobilisation and highlighted the Communities of Practice focused on governance and return on investment. Dr. Song concluded by emphasizing the need for unified OH actions driven by political commitment, stakeholder engagement, and country leadership.

Regional Quadripartite Initiatives and Future Directions

Dr. Gyanendra Gongal (WHO) and Ms. Makiko Yashiro (UNEP)

Dr. Gongal outlined on progress made since the 2023 1st QPT Regional OH Workshop, including new coordination mechanisms, implementation of recommendations for Member States and QPT partners, and provision of technical support to national OH activities. He highlighted regional engagement efforts, including collaboration with ASEAN under the Pillar 3 - ASEAN UK FCDO Health Security Partnership project, environmental sector engagement through the Asia-Pacific Forum on Health and Environment, and subregional work in the Pacific where climate change is a priority. Ms. Yashiro outlined future regional priorities: strengthening OH coordination and planning, promoting Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society approaches, elevating political advocacy, supporting environment and wildlife sector participation, and expanding regional partnerships. A video showcased regional OH initiatives and achievements from the past two years.

Discussion and Q&A

Participants raised questions on why practical multisectoral collaboration remains limited despite the availability of OH strategies, evidence, and investment. The panellists stressed the importance of strong government leadership, clear coordination mechanisms, sectoral commitment, and the role of local champions in operationalizing OH at community level.

Questions were also raised regarding the integration of OH into the legally binding Pandemic Agreement. QPT representatives confirmed that future OH JPA guidance and implementation frameworks will align with key provisions of the Agreement and pointed to opportunities for synergy with other binding instruments, including Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Participants sought guidance on operationalizing OH within the environment sector. UNEP highlighted entry points through the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), particularly through aligning OH actions with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). FAO shared ongoing work to develop an agrifood framework linking soil, water, animal, and plant health.

Session 3: Country Experiences

This session brought together country representatives to share experiences and shape the next phase of OH implementation across the region. Participants were divided and worked in four breakout groups, facilitated respectively by experts from the QPT partners.

In Part 1 (Day 1), countries took stock of progress made at the national level, with focused presentations on OH governance mechanisms; national OH strategies and action plans, legal frameworks and related policies; the status of environmental integration within OH; and key achievements and lessons learned. There were structured country presentations, followed by discussions, nomination of rapporteurs, and plenary reporting.

In Part 2 (Day 2), the same groups focused on identifying remaining challenges, priority future actions, and required support to strengthen governance, policy frameworks, environmental integration, and other critical dimensions of OH. Through this two-part dialogue – combining reflection, peer exchange, and forward planning – the session fostered practical collaboration, highlighted good practices, and informed coordinated action to advance OH implementation across Asia.

The breakout groups consisted of:

- **Group 1** – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Republic of Korea
- **Group 2** – Japan, Mongolia, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- **Group 3** – Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand
- **Group 4** – Lao PDR, Malaysia, Singapore, Viet Nam, Cambodia

Report of Breakout Group Discussions:

Key messages from reporting back include the following⁴:

- Countries are at different stages of OH implementation, but all are advancing situational analyses, governance arrangements, and national strategies and action plans.
- Integration of the environment sector remains uneven and requires further strengthening.
- Integrated surveillance is a priority, with country-specific approaches needed; Japan's avian influenza system illustrated effective context-adapted integration.
- Partners emphasized the urgent need to strengthen environmental engagement, particularly under Action Track 6.
- Capacity building must be expanded across in-service training, universities, and primary education to develop a sustainable OH workforce.
- Shrinking donor funding highlights the need for more efficient resource use and stronger coordination among OH partners at country level.
- Effective OH implementation must go beyond technical solutions, incorporating sociological and anthropological approaches to strengthen communication, community engagement, and behaviour change.

⁴ Further details on the reporting back are available in Annex B.

Partners Session: Parallel Session

The parallel partners session on identifying collaborative OH areas and funding support with the QPT was convened to provide an overview of current and pipeline OH programme support from QPT partners, donors, and implementing agencies, and to identify priority collaborative areas with potential funding linkages at global, regional, and national levels. The session aimed to foster a shared understanding of ongoing and planned OH investments, align collaborative priorities with the OH JPA Action Tracks 1–6, and facilitate discussions toward joint implementation pathways and coordinated funding mechanisms. It also sought to compile key funding streams supporting QPT and national OH plans, thereby helping to concretize implementation and strengthen resource mobilization efforts.

Key Issues Discussed:

Major issues highlighted during the Partners Session include the following:

- Strong and growing donor appetite for OH – climate – biodiversity convergence. Donors and partners (including UK FCDO, Australia Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade or DFAT, Global Environment Facility or GEF, International Climate Initiative or IKI and United Nations Development Programme or UNDP) clearly signalled openness to collaboration across OH, climate change, biodiversity, and environmental health. There is strong momentum, but participants emphasized that a coordinated donor engagement and communication plan is needed to sustain financing and avoid fragmentation.
- Systematic integration of environment, climate, gender, and social sciences is a priority gap. Multiple partners highlighted the need to move beyond conceptual endorsement and systematically embed the following aspects into OH implementation:
 - Climate change
 - Biodiversity and environmental dimensions
 - Gender equality
 - Social science perspectives
 - Action Track 6 was repeatedly identified as the weakest and least operationalized track, requiring focused investment, tools, and leadership.
- Governance and high-level coordination are central bottlenecks. Strengthening governance emerged as a recurring theme. Partners stressed the importance of high-level coordination mechanisms that span health, agriculture, environment, wildlife, and education sectors. OH implementation must be regionally differentiated. The Pacific region was recognized as having distinct needs, capacities, and development pathways. A dedicated Pacific workshop is planned, and partners agreed that the QPT should differentiate engagement models for Pacific, ASEAN and other sub-regions as needed.
- Education and workforce development are major opportunities for scale and sustainability. Education stakeholders confirmed readiness to embed OH into curricula, professional training, and in-service education. Ministries of Education are emerging as new and important stakeholders. QPT can play a catalytic role in aligning training pipelines, from youth and pre-service education to field epidemiology training programmes (FETP)/ FETP for veterinarians (FETP-V) and other professional programs.

- Better coordination of tools, data, and evidence is needed. Many tools already exist, but duplication and fragmentation persist. Partners expressed readiness to share mapping of initiatives and tools; align deployment of OH tools; and build a joint evidence and data platform. These efforts would enable more informed resource allocation, identification of gaps, and collaboration opportunities.

The Partners Session further highlighted the following specific themes:

1. Role of the QPT

- It was agreed that the QPT is well positioned to act as a convener, aligner, and catalyst, bringing together donors, tools, data, and sectors to accelerate OH implementation at scale.
- QPT's role is to guide national implementation, support countries in developing national OH action plans, and explore synergies across projects. UNEP, on behalf of QPT, outlined five core areas of QPT engagement:
 - National OH planning and implementation (including OH JPA and tools)
 - Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society approaches
 - Advocacy and awareness raising
 - Regional collaboration and partnerships
 - Equal engagement of wildlife and environment sectors

2. Action Track 6 (Environment, Climate, Multilateral Environmental Agreement MEAs)

- There is strong demand for:
 - Practical tools to link OH with NBSAPs, climate adaptation, and MEAs
 - Funding pathways (e.g. IKI, Nature for Health, Kunming Biodiversity Fund, GEF, Green Climate Fund or GCF)
- Partners emphasized the need for joint implementation, not parallel projects. It was stressed that Action Track 6 requires urgent operationalization, with leadership from UNEP and strong collaboration across partners.

3. Financing and Funding Opportunities

- ASEAN-UK FCDO HSP offers multi-year grant opportunities through different pillars.
- Discussions highlighted opportunities to mainstream OH into GEF and GCF investments.
- Participants stressed that OH should be framed as an investment case, not only a technical agenda. It was concluded that OH financing momentum exists, but coordination is essential to convert interest into impact.

4. Community, Social Science, and Equity Dimensions

- Strong calls to:
 - Bring social scientists into OH design and evaluation
 - Engage Indigenous People and Local Communities as partners, not beneficiaries

- Use examples like rabies control and wildlife spillover prevention to demonstrate practical multisectoral action

5. Education and Workforce

- Momentum to integrate OH into:
 - Basic education
 - University curricula
 - Professional and in-service training
- QPT can help harmonize curricula and connect education initiatives with workforce development tools.
- It was agreed that governance, education, and workforce development are cross-cutting enablers that deserve increased focus.

Session 4: One Health Tools and Support

The World Café was conducted as an interactive session aimed at providing an overview of existing OH tools, offering a deeper dive into key QPT/Tripartite OH operational tools across technical areas such as OH governance, surveillance and risk assessment, environmental integration, workforce development, food safety, and AMR, and capturing tentative country interest in receiving support.

Six thematic stations were set up, and participants were divided into six country groups that rotated every 20 minutes (with a break halfway), moving sequentially from Station 1 through Station 6.

Station 1: OH governance, coordination and action planning

Station 2: Risk assessments, surveillance and monitoring

Station 3: Integration of environment into OH

Station 4: OH workforce development

Station 5: Food safety

Station 6: AMR

Facilitators briefed delegates using standardized templates based on existing OH guidance materials, explained practical applications, and responded to questions. Countries expressed their interest in specific tools by completing sticky notes indicating the country name, tool, and tentative timeline (quarter and year), which were displayed at each station to visibly capture expressions of interest. A central board was also provided for additional comments, requests for other tools, and suggestions, helping to inform follow-up technical assistance and coordination by the QPT.

Expression of Interest expressed by countries for the various OH tools have been summarised in Annex B.

Key Findings and Strategic Insights

Through the World Café session, the following key insights were highlighted.

1. **Countries are transitioning from assessment to implementation**
 - Many countries have already completed NBWs and initial assessments and are now seeking the follow-up on National Bridging Workshops (NBWs), sub-

national rollout of OH tools and implementation-focused tools (e.g. Multisectoral Coordination Mechanism Operational Tool MCM-OT, Monitoring and Evaluation Operational Tool M&E OT) There is strong interest in Training of Trainers (ToT) approaches to accelerate scale-up.

2. **Tool sequencing and potential duplication remain unclear**
 - Countries raised concerns about overlap between NBW and MCM-OT.
 - For countries with existing OH strategies/action plans, there is uncertainty about whether governance tools need repeating, and when to shift directly to technical tools (risk assessment, surveillance, preparedness).
 - Countries were informed to refer to ‘WHO Guidance on Selection and Use of One Health Operational Tools’ (available at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789290211426>) and FAO guidance on operationalization of One Health (available at <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cc8107en>).
3. **Growing demand for targeted technical strengthening**
 - Countries are prioritizing specific technical areas (risk assessment, joint surveillance, preparedness, food safety) rather than applying all tools uniformly.
 - Disease prioritization is crucial to guide for collaborative implementation on specific technical areas, including joint risk assessment and surveillance.
 - Joint surveillance and information sharing require deeper multisectoral dialogue and sufficient preparation time.
4. **Environmental integration is widely recognized as essential**
 - There is strong consensus that integrating environmental dimensions into OH tools is a major and necessary update.
 - Countries that are planning to follow-up on NBWs are especially interested in the updated NBW framework that better integrates environmental dimensions.
5. **Workforce development is a foundational gap**
 - Workforce development tools are seen as a core enabler of OH sustainability.
 - Countries wish to expand workforce assessments beyond zoonoses to include food safety and other multisectoral health threats.
6. **Implementation constraints are practical, not conceptual**
 - Key barriers include: 1) language limitations and need for translated materials; 2) insufficient time for M&E to show impact; 3) limited familiarity with OH concepts prior to workshops; and 4) need for alignment with funding and planning cycles (e.g. Pandemic Fund, Joint External Evaluation JEE).

Action-Oriented Recommendations

Through the discussions, the following ideas were proposed to guide future efforts in the roll-out of OH tools.

1. **Provide clear guidance on tool sequencing and use**
 - Develop and disseminate a simple OH tool roadmap that clarifies when to use the QPT OH technical tools, differentiates pathways for countries at early, intermediate, and advanced OH maturity, and explicitly address how to avoid duplication while maintaining continuity.
2. **Prioritize implementation-focused follow-up**

- Shift support from one-off assessments to follow-up efforts and ToT, as well as sub-national implementation models.
- Encourage hybrid and online follow-up modalities where appropriate.

3. Mainstream environmental integration across QPT OH tools

- Systematically promote the updating of QPT OH tools with environmental integration.
- Provide practical examples and guidance to help countries operationalize environmental inputs, not just acknowledge them.

4. Support targeted technical tool deployment

- Encourage countries to select specific technical tools based on priority gaps rather than adopting all tools sequentially.
- Allocate sufficient pre-consultation and preparation time, especially for joint surveillance, information-sharing mechanisms and M&E frameworks.

5. Strengthen workforce development as a cross-cutting enabler

- Position Workforce Development Operational Tool (WFD OT) and Competencies for One Health Field Epidemiology (COHFE) as foundational tools that support governance, surveillance, preparedness, food safety, etc.
- Explore adaptation of workforce assessment frameworks to non-zoonotic and food safety domains.

6. Address Practical Enablers of Successful Implementation

- Invest in translation and localization of tools and materials and pre-workshop orientation sessions to build shared OH understanding.

7. Align QPT OH tool deployment with national and global cycles

- Coordinate tool implementation with for instance, JEE schedules, and the cycles of other key assessments such as Performance Veterinary Services (PVS) and reporting to MEAs, as well as timelines of key initiatives such as Pandemic Fund projects, national development and sectoral planning cycles and others.
- Use this alignment to maximize political buy-in and financing impact.

Highlights of One Health ASEAN-France Scientific Conference, Jakarta

Session Overview

The ASEAN–France OH Conference, organized by the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), the Embassy of France in Indonesia, Timor-Leste and to ASEAN, Indonesia’s Ministry of Health and ASEAN, in collaboration with the Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), and French Agricultural Research Centre for Sustainable Development (CIRAD), was attended by regional and international experts to discuss and advance implementation of the OH approach

across ASEAN. Since this Conference was being conducted at the same time as the 2nd QPT OH Workshop for Asia, the two events were virtually connected to facilitate cross-learning and dialogue, enabling panelists and presenters from Jakarta to exchange insights, showcase achievements, and reinforce coordinated regional and international cooperation at the human–animal–environment interface.

Key Presentations

Presentation by Dr. Soawapak Hinjoy, Department of Disease Control of the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand

Dr. Hinjoy highlighted the importance of linking recent ASEAN and global OH meetings to strengthen continuity, coherence, and shared learning. The presentation noted a strong regional commitment to operationalizing OH, with several ASEAN Member States making tangible progress in multisectoral governance. Key points highlighted include:

- Environmental and climate drivers of disease risk, such as urbanization, pollution, and changing vector-borne disease patterns.
- The need for stronger early-warning systems and climate-informed surveillance, building on existing tools that could be scaled up regionally.
- Persistent gaps in cross-sector data integration, as well as shortages in staffing and resources, particularly within environmental and wildlife sectors.
- The critical role of community engagement in ensuring sustainable disease prevention and risk reduction.
- Opportunities for enhanced regional and QPT collaboration, including integrated surveillance, climate–health forecasting, digitalization, and strengthened cross-border cooperation.

Presentation by Dr. Serge Morand, Director of the International Research Laboratory HealthDEEP (Health, Disease, Environment, Ecology & Policies)

Dr. Serge Morand focused on both challenges and lessons learned from implementing OH approaches across different contexts. Key points highlighted in his presentation include:

- Limited support for environmental sectors in data systems and digitalization.
- Ongoing difficulties in effectively engaging local communities.
- The importance of strong cross-sector collaboration among ministries and international organizations.
- The necessity of shared data systems and integrated, systems-based thinking.
- Inclusion of a broad range of disciplines beyond health and veterinary sciences, including agronomy, plant health, forestry, hydrology, ecology, biodiversity sciences, and social sciences (anthropology, geography, economics, political science).
- Adoption of a systems-thinking perspective, particularly related to food systems and land-use systems.
- Need for co-learning with local stakeholders and communities, integrating both quantitative and qualitative data.
- Engage communities by addressing locally relevant concerns such as pollution, sound quality, and sustainable development.
- Strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration to more effectively implement the OH approach.

Presentation by Dr. Stéphane Blanc, Director of CNRS Ecology and Environment

Dr. Stéphane Blanc emphasized a paradigm shift in how global health and environmental challenges are framed. Key points highlighted include the following:

- Biodiversity loss is as critical as climate change, and climate solutions alone cannot replace functioning ecosystems.
- Biodiversity is not an add-on to OH; it is a foundational condition for all health systems.
- Ecosystem collapse ultimately undermines human, animal, and environmental health.
- The priority should be on building strong networks, rather than developing additional strategies or frameworks.
- Effective coordination, capacity building, and local anchoring are essential.
- Rather than expecting individual scientists to be fully interdisciplinary, collaboration should occur in real territories facing complex pressures.
- Research questions must be co-constructed with local actors.
- OH requires long-term observatories supported by multiple partners.
- Data interoperability remains a significant challenge.
- Effective OH implementation requires scaling up (institutionalization), scaling out (replication), as well as focusing on cultural and behavioural transformation.
- Short-term funding cycles (3–4 years) are incompatible with OH needs.
- Innovative funding mechanisms are needed to support long-term, territory-based research and experimentation.
- Success depends on deeper integration, stronger coordination, and the courage to rethink funding models, governance structures, and collaboration.
- The focus should be on interconnected projects and actionable practices, rather than isolated initiatives.

Q&A and Discussion Highlights

Statement by Dr Hung Nguyen-Viet (ILRI) – Online Intervention

Dr Nguyen-Viet emphasized the urgency of strengthening investment and implementation of OH in Asia, highlighting the following aspects:

- Domestic investment is critical; reliance on external funding is increasingly unsustainable as global resources decline.
- ASEAN has a central role to play in regional coordination and resource mobilization.
- There is a need to move beyond dialogue to concrete, local-level implementation, focusing on capacity building and practical interventions.
- The scope of OH has expanded to include zoonotic diseases, food safety, nutrition, non-communicable diseases, water, sanitation, and environmental health.
- Cost–benefit evidence demonstrates strong returns on investment (e.g., USD 1 invested yielding approximately USD 3 in benefits).
- This evidence should be better communicated to health and finance ministries to secure sustained funding.
- Effective implementation requires close community engagement and improved coordination among existing projects to scale up impact.

- ILRI and Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) programs are focusing on sustainable aquatic food systems in Asia, including initiatives in Viet Nam, India, Japan, and Cambodia.
- Continued efforts will aim to strengthen partnerships and better integrate existing initiatives.

Conclusion

The session underscored that operationalizing OH in ASEAN requires long-term commitment, integrated data systems, strong community engagement, and sustainable domestic financing. Participants consistently emphasized the need to move from frameworks to action, from short-term projects to long-term systems, and from sectoral silos to truly interdisciplinary and territorially grounded collaboration.

Session 5: One Health Support and Donor Perspectives

Panel Discussion on Key OH Initiatives

This session brought together major global and regional partners to outline current and planned OH financing and support mechanisms, highlighting how donor investments are increasingly aligned around pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR), AMR, environmental drivers of health, and regional collaboration. The discussion emphasized multisectoral coordination, leadership, and catalytic financing as essential enablers for effective OH implementation.

Representatives of partners contributed to the session by providing the following key highlights of different initiatives and programmes:

Pandemic Fund

Dr. Susheel Chandra Lekhak, WHO

- The Pandemic Fund is the first dedicated multilateral financing mechanism for pandemic PPR in low- and middle-income countries, launched in 2022.
- It currently supports 47 projects across 75 countries, working through 14 implementing entities.
- Investments focus on three core areas: surveillance, laboratory systems and workforce development
- OH is embedded as a cross-cutting principle, alongside gender equality, equity, and community engagement.
- The Pandemic Fund prioritizes coordination, collaboration, and catalytic impact, requiring multisectoral cooperation in proposal development.
- Evaluations will be planned, at present, IHR JEE, PVS and globally agreed indicators are being used to assess performance.

ASEAN-UK FCDO Health Security Partnership

Ms. Suthida Hearn, Health Adviser British Embassy Bangkok

- The ASEAN-UK FCDO HSP is a five-year regional program aimed at strengthening health security in ASEAN.
- It focuses on emergency preparedness and response, health system resilience and equity and health impacts of climate change
- Implementation is structured around 3 pillars:
 - Pillar 1: A grants facility funding medium-long term projects that support implementation of relevant national and regional action plans to strengthen health security and preparedness for health emergencies, contributing to HSP target outcomes.
 - Pillar 2: A ‘peer exchange platform’ brokering and funding short-medium term peer exchange partnerships between UK, ASEAN and ‘global south’ practitioners, researchers, policy makers and academics across OH domains.
 - Pillar 3: A partnership with the QPT (FAO, UNEP, WHO, WOA) enabling their combined support to implementation of the ASEAN OH JPA.
- OH is central, with support provided to the ASEAN OH JPA
- Upcoming activities under all three pillars will be announced in the coming year, with direct grants expected from 2026.

EU-Supported AMR Project

Dr David Sutherland, FAO

- The EU-funded “Working to Fight AMR in Asia” project operates across nine countries (2022–2025).
- The project addresses five key outcomes: 1) National Action Plans (NAPs); 2) Integrated surveillance; 3) Private sector engagement; 4) Research and innovation; and 5) Pandemic preparedness.
- Achievements include improved AMR NAPs, strengthened surveillance and laboratory capacity, private sector engagement workshops, and regional QPT OH activities.
- The project represents a first major platform for coordinated regional delivery of shared AMR outcomes.

Nature for Health (N4H)

Ms. Nadja Muenstermann, UNEP

- N4H is a German-funded trust fund focused on upstream prevention, targeting the environmental and ecological drivers of zoonotic spillover.
- The initiative promotes systemic, participatory approaches integrating biodiversity, climate and health.
- Funding is phased, with competitive selection for scoping and implementation, and typical project funding of USD 2 million over 2–3 years.
- The extended timeline (up to 18–24 months from EOI to funding) reflects the complexity of upstream, cross-sectoral design.
- Strong emphasis is placed on learning, evaluation, and adaptive programming, with lessons feeding into future phases.

Discussions and Key Takeaways

The discussions highlighted the following key issues:

- Leadership and governance gaps remain a major constraint to OH implementation. There is a recognized need for strengthened political leadership and need flagship programs to support policy-level advocacy.
- Community engagement and local champions were repeatedly highlighted as powerful drivers of policy influence and ensuring sustainability of OH-related efforts. Environmental sector leadership is critical for upstream prevention, with indigenous peoples and local communities playing a key role.
- Regional and global initiatives increasingly converge around: 1) QPT collaboration; 2) Alignment with national priorities; and 3) Catalytic investments that strengthen existing systems rather than create parallel structures

Roundtable with Donors

The donor roundtable brought together UK FCDO, DFAT, and the World Bank to examine how financing, regional cooperation, and multisectoral coordination can better support OH implementation. The discussion highlighted that while OH is widely recognized conceptually, financing, leadership, and coordination mechanisms remain the main constraints to action. Specific points highlighted by each representative are summarized below.

World Bank

Dr. Caryn Bredenkamp

- The World Bank operates primarily as a financing partner (loans and grants) working directly with governments across health, agriculture, environment, and industry.
- OH investments have focused on avian influenza, food safety, and COVID-19, with over USD 12.3 billion mobilized for COVID-19 health system resilience and vaccines.
- Underinvestment in certain sectors weakens overall OH impact.
- Priority areas highlighted include multisectoral investment cases, budget tagging for OH and long-term capacity building to ensure sustainability beyond project cycles.

DFAT (Australia)

Ms. Rashmi Venkatraman

- OH is embedded within DFAT's Healthy Region initiatives, which integrate environmental health, climate resilience, and multisectoral action in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.
- All Action Tracks of the OH JPA are reflected across DFAT investments.
- Priority areas highlighted include: A whole-of-government approach; Alignment with QPT frameworks; and a need to connect national agencies with regional and bilateral partners.
- High-level AMR discussions reinforced the importance of including all sectors, particularly those traditionally under-resourced.

UKFCDO

Mr. Sam Beckwith

- Mr. Beckwith highlighted the ASEAN-UK FCDO HSP as a flagship regional platform for OH collaboration.
- The UK supported the inclusion of OH in the Pandemic Agreement and promotes integrated, cross-sectoral approaches.
- Regional partnerships are viewed as strategic and cost-effective, complemented by bilateral engagement.
- UK initiatives such as the Darwin Initiative demonstrate co-benefits between conservation, health, and development.
- ASEAN's role was emphasized as a: 1) Regional policy convener; 2) Platform for peer-to-peer learning; and 3) Enabler of regional OH networks.

The roundtable discussions further highlighted the following key issues:

1. Financing and Coordination Challenges

- OH actions remain largely sector-based, with funding flows reinforcing silos.
- Under-funded sectors (e.g. animal health, environment, nutrition) limit multisectoral outcomes.
- Participants called for formal mechanisms to coordinate financial resources across sectors without creating new silos.

2. Making the Investment Case for OH

- Strong agreement that OH requires clear, step-wise, and harmonized investment cases.
- Examples such as rabies elimination illustrate how investments in one sector depend on action in others.
- Nature-based solutions and ecosystem approaches were highlighted as untapped financing entry points.

3. Role of Regional Platforms and the QPT

- Regional entities such as ASEAN play a critical role in: 1) Setting policy frameworks; 2) Facilitating regional networks; 3) Linking national efforts to regional and global initiatives.
- The regional QPT is seen as a key mechanism to: 1) Reach under-resourced sectors; 2) Leverage existing networks; and 3) Support coordinated implementation.

4. Data Sharing and Integrated Surveillance

- Participants emphasized that early warning systems and surveillance data are fragmented across sectors.
- Data sharing is constrained by concerns related to trade and transparency.
- A coordinated OH approach was seen as essential to define what data should be shared, link local and national data to regional platforms, and strengthen integrated surveillance proposals.

5. Reducing Dependency on Donor Funding

- Donors emphasized that sustainability depends on alignment with national priorities, use of domestic financing and borrowing decisions, and investments that build long-term institutional capacity.

Session 6: Way Forward and Recommendations

The session summarized the main outcome of the 2nd QPT OH Workshop for Asia. It was noted that the meeting brought together Member States and partners to review progress since September 2023 and advance coordinated implementation of the OH approach across the region. Participants were updated on global and regional efforts of the QPT and the work of the OHHLEP, while sharing country experiences in strengthening governance mechanisms, national strategies, and rollout of the OH JPA, with growing integration of the environmental sector. The workshop emphasized practical operational tools, sustainable financing, and improved resource coordination, underscoring the need to further embed environment, agrifood systems, and socio-economic dimensions into OH. It also highlighted positive regional momentum, including the ASEAN OH JPA and ASEAN OH Network, alongside strengthened high-level advocacy and country-level mainstreaming of OH priorities. The workshop also provided opportunities for the QPT, partners and donors in identifying opportunities to scale-up collective support to countries in advancing their efforts towards OH implementation in the coming years.

The final session also focused on developing consolidated recommendations from participants that will guide future efforts towards scaling-up and sustaining OH implementation at regional, national, and subnational levels.

Recommendations

The following section outlines specific recommendations developed for member states, QPT and partners based on the deliberations at the workshop, to guide their future efforts on OH in the region.

Member States

- The country participants at this workshop are the national OH “champions” who could lead a broader set of national stakeholders, supported by QPT partners to develop robust national OH national action plans, or to align existing OH national action plans with the QPT OH JPA, as well as ensuring the alignment between OH action plans with other relevant national policies, frameworks and action plans.
- Next steps to improve OH governance, policy and implementation at national level needs to take into consideration bottom-up approaches – solutions that come from sub-national, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities with respect for traditional knowledge and rights-based approaches, and top-down approaches that support coordination among sectors and provides both human and financial resources, including domestic funding for OH activities for more sustainability, as well as political commitment.
- Member States are encouraged to continue to take a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to operationalise OH. They should ensure meaningful engagement of all OH stakeholders – including wildlife and environment sectors – by mainstreaming the environmental dimension of OH. Solutions lie in both *bottom-up* and *top-down* approaches.

- Member States are encouraged to implement activities based on identified priorities and needs, by making best use of available resources, guidance, tools, methodologies and support for the implementation of OH JPA.
- Member States are encouraged to advocate for political and policy-level support for OH and implementation of prioritized activities, facilitated through the Multisectoral Coordination Mechanisms or OH secretariats, including mobilization of sustainable resources - both human and financial, public-private partnerships and strengthening legislations.
- Member States are encouraged to scale up Nature-based Solutions (NbS) within national climate, health and urban planning strategies as cost-effective interventions delivering co-benefits for biodiversity, climate adaptation and human and animal health.

QPT

- QPT partners to jointly mobilise resources, including financial and technical resources, for implementation of OH activities.
- Continue to engage OH stakeholders to advance shared interests on OH through cohesive actions and taking advantage of the comparative advantages and expertise of each organisation.
- Continue to support Member States in rolling out national OH JPA to develop or align their existing OH strategies, including strengthening OH governance mechanisms. The QPT will coordinate closely with regional and sub-regional organizations and partners in supporting these efforts in the future. Support should be based on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, taking gender-responsive, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities-centred and rights-based approaches.
- Promote and support the use of QPT OH operational tools and other related initiatives and tools to strengthen better coordination and collaboration among national OH stakeholders in support of developing and implementing OH action plans at national and sub-national level. Support should also focus on collecting, generating and sharing of OH -related knowledge and data across sectors.
- Support further efforts to integrate environmental dimensions into OH -related efforts, including through the provision of guidance for the environmental sector stakeholders.
- Continue to undertake high-level advocacy and awareness activities to promote action on OH through key national events, as well as regional and sub-regional policy fora and processes, including through targeted technical and capacity development support, online platforms and awareness materials.
- To organize the Second QPT OH Workshop for the Pacific in 2026 and the Third QPT OH Workshop for Asia in 2027 to review progress in implementation of OH, including OH JPA at the country level.

Partners

- Strengthen resource mobilisation through the allocation of specific and dedicated resources, through linking with existing initiatives and systems at national level and with harmonized support across partners and donors to better assist countries in addressing their OH needs.
- Align partner support with the Asia–Pacific QPT to reinforce national and regional OH initiatives and synergise action.

- Strengthen education, in-service training and capacity-building programmes on OH across sectors, including through the integration of OH into academic curricula and professional development frameworks and provide targeted support to interdisciplinary research to generate evidence and inform policy and practice in the region.
- Enhance regional efforts to raise awareness and promote understanding of One Health, while systematically identifying and addressing gaps in capacity, coordination, knowledge and implementation across the region, through targeted advocacy, information-sharing, technical support and strengthened collaboration among relevant sectors and partners.

Annexes

- **Annex A:** Agenda
- **Annex B:** List of Participants
- **Annex C:** A Detailed Summary of Reporting Back - Session 3
- **Annex D:** Expression of Interest by Countries for OH Tools and Support
- **Annex E:** A Summary of Information Sharing Session
- **Annex F:** A Summary of Post-Workshop Evaluation Responses

Annex A: Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday, 25 November 2025

| Start Time | End Time | Duration (mins) | Session | Speaker |
|---|----------|-----------------|--|--|
| Opening Session: (MC: Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP) | | | | |
| 08:00 | 08:30 | 30 | Registration | |
| 08:30 | 08:40 | 10 | Welcome remarks | Ms. Marlene Nilsson, Deputy Regional Director and Representative for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP (on-behalf of FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH) |
| 08:40 | 08:47 | 7 | Opening remarks | Mr. Sam Beckwith, Regional Director- Health, Southeast Asia, British Embassy Bangkok, UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) |
| 08:47 | 08:54 | 7 | Opening remarks | Ms. Marie Luise Schwarzenberg, Programme Manager, Foreign Policy Instruments – Asia & Pacific, Delegation of the European Union to Thailand |
| 08:54 | 09:01 | 7 | Opening remarks | Dr. Feng Zhao, Practice Manager, World Bank |
| Session1: Introduction (Session lead and moderator: Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP) | | | | |
| 09:01 | 09:10 | 9 | Overview of the Workshop and its objectives | Moderator: Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP |
| 09:10 | 09:25 | 15 | Introduction of participants (Mentimeter©) | Co-moderator: Ms. Nadisha Sidhu, UNEP & Ms. Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC |
| 09:25 | 09:40 | 15 | Photo session | Moderator: Ms. Nadisha Sidhu, UNEP |
| 09:40 | 10:00 | 20 | Coffee/tea break | |
| Session 2: Scene setting and key initiatives on One Health at global, regional and national levels (Session lead and moderator: Dr. Lesa Thompson, WOAH) | | | | |
| 10:00 | 10:10 | 10 | Overview of One Health and One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) Initiatives | Dr. Xiao-Nong ZHOU, Chief Scientist, China CDC (OHHLEP Member) |

| Start Time | End Time | Duration (mins) | Session | Speaker |
|---|----------|-----------------|--|---|
| 10:10 | 10:20 | 10 | An overview of Quadripartite, One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA) and its implementation at the global level | Dr. Junxia Song, FAO HQ Quadripartite Focal Point |
| 10:20 | 10:40 | 20 | Overview of Regional Quadripartite initiatives since 1 st One Health workshop and future directions | Dr. Gyanendra Gongal, WHO & Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP (on behalf of the Regional Quadripartite) – 15 min. A short video with key highlights – 2 min. |
| 10:40 | 10:55 | 15 | Q&A | Moderator: Lesa Thompson, WOAHA |
| 10:55 | 11:10 | 15 | Overview of the Quadripartite OH JPA Action Tracks | Dr. Kinzang Dukpa, WOAHA |
| 11:10 | 12:30 | 80 | Rapid Fire Round – One Health in Action: Country Best Practices Q&A Moderators: Dr. Sithar Dorjee, WHO & Dr. Jessica Kayamori Lopes, WHO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AT1: One Health governance - Mr. Ahmad Alfarobi Jauharul Ilmi, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Indonesia • AT2: Emerging diseases – Dr. Kelvin ZJ LIM, CDC-MOH, Singapore • AT3: Endemic diseases – Dr. N Dahal, Specialist, One Health Secretariat, Bhutan • AT4: Food safety - Dr. Athar Abass, Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Pakistan • AT5: AMR – Ms. Enkhtuya Jargalsaikhan, FAO Mongolia • AT6: Environment and One Health – Dr. Nur Maajidah Binti Hj Abdul Rahman, Medical Officer, CDC-MOH Brunei Darussalam |
| Session 3: Country experiences | | | | |
| (Session lead and moderator: Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP) | | | | |
| Country experiences on OH implementation | | | | |
| 12:30 | 12:40 | 10 | Introduction to Session 3 on Country Experiences on One Health implementation | Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP |
| 12:40 | 13:40 | 60 | Lunch | |
| Session 3: Country experiences | | | | |

| Start Time | End Time | Duration (mins) | Session | Speaker |
|--|----------|-----------------|--|---|
| (Session lead and moderator: Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP) | | | | |
| Country experiences on OH implementation | | | | |
| 13:40 | 15:00 | 80 | Stocktaking of progress made in implementing One Health at the national level, covering: Status of One Health implementation and situational analysis; One Health governance mechanisms; national One Health strategies and action plans; status of integration of environment into One Health; key achievements and lessons learned (7 min./country, followed by Q&A) | Breakout groups (4 groups): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group 1 – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Republic of Korea (Facilitator: Dr Sithar Dorjee, WHO & Notetaker: Dr Kazim Sanikullah, Kencho Wangdi, WHO) Group 2 – Japan, Mongolia, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (Facilitator - Ms. Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC & Notetaker - Ms. Hikaru Shirai, UNEP) Group 3 – Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand (Facilitator – Dr. Muhammad Usman Zaheer, FAO & Notetaker - Dr. Yin Myo Aye, FAO) Group 4 – Lao PDR, Malaysia, Singapore, Viet Nam, Cambodia (Facilitator – Dr. Kinzang Dukpa, WOAHO & Notetaker - Dr. Tikiri Priyantha, WOAHO) |
| Parallel Session: Partners Session | | | | |
| (Session leads and moderators: Dr. Gyanendra Gongal, WHO & Dr. Scott Newman, FAO) | | | | |
| 13:40 | 15:00 | 80 | Partnership Discussion Session: Identifying collaborative One Health areas/activities and funding support with Quadripartite | Co-moderators: Dr. Gyanendra Gongal, WHO & Dr. Scott Newman, FAO |
| 15:00 | 15:30 | 30 | Coffee/tea break | |
| 15:30 | 16:20 | 50 | Reporting back, Q&A and discussions | Moderator: Dr. Lesa Thompson, WOAHO |
| 16:20 | 16:30 | 10 | Close day 1 | Ms. Nadisha Sidhu, UNEP |
| Information Sharing Session | | | | |
| (Session lead and moderator: Dr. Yin Myo Aye, FAO) | | | | |

| Start Time | End Time | Duration (mins) | Session | Speaker |
|------------|----------|-----------------|---|---|
| 16:40 | 17:20 | 40 | Presentations on Quadripartite organization tools to support One Health implementation at national level, followed by Q&A | Moderator: Dr. Yin Myo Aye, FAO Dr. Scott Newman, FAO Ms. Nadja Muenstermann, UNEP Dr. Tikiri Priyantha, WOAHA |
| 18:00 | 20:00 | | Reception – at the same hotel (arranged by WOAHA) | |

Day 2: Wednesday, 26 November 2025

| Start Time | End Time | Duration (mins) | Session | Speaker |
|--|----------|-----------------|--|---|
| Session 3: Country experiences – continued (Session lead and moderator: Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP) | | | | |
| 09:00 | 09:10 | 10 | Recap of Day1 | Dr. Sithar Dorjee, WHO |
| Identification of remaining challenges and future actions | | | | |
| 09:10 | 09:15 | 5 | Introduction to the breakout group session | Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP |
| 09:15 | 10:35 | 80 | Breakout group: Identify remaining challenges and future actions | Breakout groups (4 groups): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group 1 – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Republic of Korea (Facilitator: Dr Sithar Dorjee, WHO & Notetaker: Dr Kazim Sanikullah, Kencho Wangdi, WHO) Group 2 – Japan, Mongolia, Maldives, Pakistan, Breakout group: Identify remaining challenges and future actions Sri Lanka (Facilitator - Ms. Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC & Notetaker - Ms. Hikaru Shirai, UNEP) Group 3 – Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand (Facilitator – Dr. Muhammad Usman Zaheer, FAO & Notetaker - Dr. Yin Myo Aye, FAO) Group 4 – Lao PDR, Malaysia, Singapore, Viet Nam, Cambodia (Facilitator – Dr. Kinzang Dukpa, WOAHA & |

| Start Time | End Time | Duration (mins) | Session | Speaker |
|--|----------|-----------------|--|---|
| | | | | Notetaker - Dr. Tikiri Priyantha, WOAHA) |
| 10:35 | 10:50 | 15 | Coffee/tea break | |
| 10:50 | 11:40 | 50 | Reporting back, Q&A and discussions | Moderator: Xiaoyi Wang, FAO |
| Session 4: One Health tools and support (Session lead and moderator: Dr. Muhammad Usman Zaheer & Ms. Xiaoyi Wang - FAO) | | | | |
| 11:40 | 11:45 | 5 | Support to scale-up actions on OH | Moderator: Dr. Muhammad Usman Zaheer, FAO |
| 11:45 | 12:05 | 20 | Presentation: An overview of existing One Health tools | Dr. Gunel Ismayilova, FAO |
| 12:05 | 13:25 | 80 | Lunch | |
| 13:25 | 14:25 | 60 | World Café session (three rounds, 20 min/round) | Moderator: Dr. Muhammad Usman Zaheer & Ms. Xiaoyi Wang, FAO Stations and facilitators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One Health governance, coordination and action planning (WOAHA: Dr. Kinzang Dupka & Dr. Kinley Choden) 2. Risk assessments, surveillance and monitoring (FAO: Dr. Yin Myo Aye & Dr. Gunel Ismayilova) 3. Integration of environment in One Health (UNEP: Ms. Charlotte Hicks) 4. One Health work force development (WHO: Dr. Sithar Dorjee & Dr. Jessica Kayamori Lopes) 5. Food safety (FAO: Dr. Shridhar Dharmapuri; WHO: Dr. Gyanendra Gongal) 6. AMR (WOAHA: Dr. Tikiri Priyantha) |
| 14:25 | 14:45 | 20 | Coffee/tea break | |
| 14:45 | 15:45 | 60 | World Café session (two rounds, 20 min/round) | Moderator: Dr. Muhammad Usman Zaheer & Ms. Xiaoyi Wang, FAO Stations and facilitators: |

| Start Time | End Time | Duration (mins) | Session | Speaker |
|------------|----------|-----------------|--|--|
| | | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One Health governance, coordination and action planning (WOAH: Dr. Kinzang Dupka & Dr. Kinley Choden) 2. Risk assessments, surveillance and monitoring (FAO: Dr. Yin Myo Aye & Dr. Gunel Ismayilova) 3. Integration of environment in One Health (UNEP: Ms. Charlotte Hicks) 4. One Health work force development (WHO: Dr. Sithar Dorjee & Dr. Jessica Kayamori Lopes) 5. Food safety (FAO: Dr. Shridhar Dharmapuri & WHO: Dr. Gyanendra Gongal) 6. AMR (WOAH: Dr. Tikiri Priyantha) |
| 15:45 | 16:00 | 15 | Reflections, discussions | <p>Moderator: Dr. Muhammad Usman Zaheer, FAO</p> <p>Station leads to briefly describe key takeaways (2-3 minutes / station lead)</p> |
| 16:00 | 16:45 | 45 | Highlights of One Health ASEAN-France Scientific Conference, Jakarta (30 min presentations followed by 15 min Q&A) | <p>Co-Moderators: Mr. Jules Irrmann, Counsellor for Cooperation and Cultural Affairs, French Embassy in Indonesia (in Jakarta) & Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP (in Bangkok)</p> <p>Panelists (joining virtually from Jakarta):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Serge Morand, Director of the Laboratory HealthDEEP in Thailand, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) • Dr. Soawapak Hinjoy, Ministry of Public Health of Thailand, and Vice-President of the PREZODE General Assembly • Dr. Stéphane Blanc, Director of CNRS Ecology and Environment |
| 16:45 | 16:55 | 10 | Closing of Day 2 | Ms. Nadisha Sidhu, UNEP |

Day 3: Thursday, 27 November 2025

| Start Time | End Time | Duration (mins) | Session | Speaker |
|--|----------|-----------------|--|---|
| Session 5: One Health support and donor perspectives (Session lead and moderator: Dr Jessica Kayamori Lopes, WHO) | | | | |
| 09:00 | 09:10 | 10 | Recap of Day2 | Dr. Tikiri Priyantha, WOAHA |
| 09:10 | 10:05 | 55 | One Health Support: Overview of One Health support initiatives by partners | <p>Moderator: Dr Jessica Kayamori Lopes, WHO</p> <p>Panel discussion: Partners to be invited and initiatives to be highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pandemic Fund</i>: Dr. Susheel Chandra Lekhak, WHO • <i>ASEAN One Health initiative (supported by UKFCDO)</i>: Ms. Suthida Hearn, Health Adviser British Embassy Bangkok • <i>EU-supported AMR project</i>: Dr David Sutherland, FAO • <i>Nature for Health (N4H)</i>: Ms. Nadja Muenstermann, UNEP |
| 10:05 | 10:20 | 15 | Coffee/tea break | |
| 10:20 | 11:30 | 70 | Roundtable with donors | <p>Moderator: Dr. Scott Newman, FAO</p> <p>Roundtable discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>World Bank</i>: Dr. Caryn Bredenkamp • <i>UKFCDO</i>: Mr. Sam Beckwith, Regional Director- Health, Southeast Asia • <i>DFAT</i>: Ms. Rashmi Venkatraman |
| Session 6: Way forward (Session lead and moderator: Ms Makiko Yashiro, UNEP and Dr Scott Newman, FAO) | | | | |
| 11:30 | 12:20 | 50 | Discussion and finalization of recommendations on the way forward | Co-Moderators: Dr. Scott Newman and Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP |
| 12:20 | 12:30 | 10 | Closing | Ms. Makiko Yashiro, UNEP |
| 12:30 | 13:30 | 60 | Lunch | |

Annex B: List of Participants

In-person

| Bangladesh | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Dr. Mohammad Mojibur Rahman | Department of livestock Services, Bangladesh |
| 2 | Dr. Md Mahfuzar Rahman | Department of Livestock Services, Bangladesh |
| 3 | Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman | Bangladesh Forest Department |
| 4 | Dr. Umme Ruman Siddiqi | Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Bangladesh |
| Bhutan | | |
| 5 | Mr. Tshewang Choden | Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Bhutan |
| 6 | Mr. Narapati Dahal | Department of Livestock / Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Bhutan |
| 7 | Ms. Sonam Dema | Nature Conservation Division, Department of Forests and Park Services, Bhutan |
| 8 | Ms. Tandin Wangmo | Ministry of Health, Bhutan |
| 9 | Dr. Kezang Dorji | Samdrup Jongkhar Hospital, Bhutan |
| Brunei Darussalam | | |
| 10 | Mr. Haji Mohamad Dinnie Haji Mahadi | Forestry Departments, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, Brunei Darussalam |
| 11 | Mr. Mohamad Azni Dato Haji Alidin | Forestry Departments, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, Brunei Darussalam |
| India | | |
| 12 | Dr. Ajit Dadaji Shewale | National Centre for Disease Control , Dt.GHS , MoHFW Delhi, India |
| 13 | Dr. Adhiraj Mishra | Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, India |
| Indonesia | | |
| 14 | Mrs. Niken Wuri Handayani | Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, Indonesia |
| 15 | Dr. Syafrison Idris | Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS), Indonesia |
| 16 | Mr. Rama Prima Syahti Fauzi | Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Indonesia |
| 17 | Mr. Ahmad Alfarobi Jauharul Ilmi | Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Indonesia |
| 18 | Dr. Yuni Yupiana | Directorate of Animal Health, DGLAHS, Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia |
| 19 | Mr. Dedi Candra | Ministry of Forestry Indonesia |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 20 | Mr. Alan Dwi Krisnandi | Ministry of Health of Republic of Indonesia |
| Japan | | |
| 21 | Dr. Manabu Onuma | National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan |
| 22 | Dr. Akiko Okutani | Japan Institute for Health Security, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Japan |
| Lao PDR | | |
| 23 | Mr. sounadeth soukchaleun | Department of Planning and Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Lao PDR |
| 24 | Dr. Souphavanh Keovilay | Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of agriculture and Environment, Lao PDR |
| 25 | Mr. Laphinh Phithacthep | Division of Veterinary Services, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao PDR |
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Annex C: A Detailed Summary of Reporting Back - Session 3

Details on the status of OH implementation, governance and strategy, integration of environment, key challenges and priority actions highlighted by countries during the reporting back under Session 3 on Country Experiences are provided below.

Brunei Darussalam

Status of OH Implementation:

Brunei has undertaken a OH landscape assessment, including a SWOT analysis, and developed a One Health Progress Framework (2023–2025) aligned with the ASEAN One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA). Capacity needs for strengthened collaboration were further defined through a National Bridging Workshop (NBW) in April 2025.

Governance and Strategy:

Formal OH governance is evolving. While zoonoses and AMR coordination mechanisms exist, a national OH Committee has not yet been established but is planned.

Integration of Environment:

Early engagement of the environment sector was achieved prior to NBW to build awareness, clarify roles, and contribute to the NBW roadmap development. However, operational roles beyond wildlife remain limited.

Key Challenges:

Absence of a formal OH coordination body, limited clarity of wildlife and environment roles, fragmented sub-national implementation, limited food safety interventions, and resource constraints.

Priority Actions:

Establish a national OH committee, strengthen sub-national implementation, clarify environmental roles, and improve food safety and cross-border collaboration

Cambodia

Status of OH Implementation:

Cambodia has demonstrated strong alignment of OH activities with national priorities, supported by donor financing. Key tools include JEE, NBW, OHZDP, and surveillance systems.

Governance and Strategy:

An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) provides high-level oversight. National OH strategic direction bridges NBW outcomes and the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS).

Integration of Environment:

The environment sector is actively engaged in NBW, JEE, and surveillance networks, including wildlife health.

Key Achievements:

Mobilisation of Pandemic Fund resources, establishment of wildlife surveillance networks, and strengthened multisectoral coordination.

Key Challenges:

Sustainability of financing, sub-national capacity gaps, and long-term institutionalisation.

Indonesia

Status of OH Implementation:

Indonesia has advanced implementation of the six action tracks under the ASEAN OH JPA, coordinated by the national Coordinating Ministry. Multisectoral surveillance, early warning, and outbreak response systems are operational.

Governance and Strategy:

National governance is led by the Coordinating Ministry, with a Presidential Regulation on OH under development.

Integration of Environment:

Strong engagement through wildlife disease monitoring, joint risk assessments, integration of climate and land-use risks, and strengthened regulation of wildlife trade.

Key Achievements:

Formal coordination mechanisms (TIKOR/TIKORDA), national OH simulations, integrated surveillance (SIZE 2025), strengthened AMR surveillance, rabies and zoonoses control, and rapid multisectoral outbreak responses.

Key Challenges:

Data integration, sustained funding, workforce limitations, and fuller operationalisation of environmental data streams.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

Status of OH Implementation:

Lao PDR has strengthened multisectoral implementation through improved surveillance systems and wildlife health SOPs, using tools such as JEE, NBW, OHZDP, and JRA.

Governance and Strategy:

A National OH Committee and National OH Strategic Plan are in place, supported by institutional consolidation across sectors.

Integration of Environment:

OH-related priorities are incorporated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

Key Challenges:

Limited sub-national capacity, donor dependence, and the need for stronger legal anchoring.

Malaysia

Status of OH Implementation:

Malaysia implements broad OH activities, including biodiversity-linked initiatives and joint simulation exercises.

Governance and Strategy:

A multi-tier governance framework exists, with a National OH Strategic Plan under development.

Integration of Environment:

Supported through the National Policy on Biological Diversity and coordinated via Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES) and the National Biodiversity Council.

Key Challenges:

Need for unified OH framework, interoperable surveillance, and clearer operational linkages.

Philippines**Status of OH Implementation:**

The Philippines has conducted capacity assessments and is strengthening zoonotic disease prevention under the OH approach.

Governance and Strategy:

The Philippine Inter-Agency Committee on Zoonoses (PhilCZ) serves as the primary coordination mechanism. Development of the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) is ongoing.

Integration of Environment:

Environmental engagement exists but remains limited and inconsistently operationalised.

Key Challenges:

Fragmented sub-national implementation, unclear communication workflows, and limited workforce and resources.

Singapore**Status of OH Implementation:**

Singapore has a mature and well-resourced OH system supported by a pandemic preparedness framework with clear milestones.

Governance and Strategy:

A dedicated OH Office oversees implementation of the national OH Master Plan (2025).

Integration of Environment:

Strong integration led by the National Parks Board (NParks) through biosurveillance, vector control, and its role as a WOAHC Collaborating Centre for Wildlife Trade and Wildlife Health.

Key Challenges:

Sustaining interoperability across advanced systems.

Thailand

Status of OH Implementation:

Thailand has conducted JEE-IHR OH assessments and implemented NBW roadmaps, including sub-national roll-out through four missions and four strategies.

Governance and Strategy:

An OH coordination network has operated under an MOU since 2011, involving eight agencies. A OH Coordinating Unit under the Ministry of Health facilitates multisectoral collaboration.

Integration of Environment:

Strong integration through joint zoonotic disease response, liver fluke control strategies, and environmental management within the same ministry.

Key Achievements:

Joint simulations, AMR collaboration, food safety campaigns, community engagement, and integrated disease control programmes.

Key Challenges:

Data harmonisation, consistent governance, and sustained environmental engagement.

Timor-Leste**Status of OH Implementation:**

Timor-Leste has entered a new phase of multisectoral health security, with increasing recognition of OH. Activities include collaborative surveillance, outbreak response, JRA, and risk communication.

Governance and Strategy:

Coordination occurs through the National OH Platform. A National Health Strategic Plan supports OH, with plans under discussion for zoonoses and food safety.

Integration of Environment:

Engagement remains partial and largely ad hoc.

Key Challenges:

Limited resources, workforce constraints, fragmented implementation, and weak environmental integration.

Viet Nam**Status of OH Implementation:**

Viet Nam has an active OH Partnership with strong focus on zoonoses and AMR. JRA tools have been adapted and implemented at sub-national levels.

Governance and Strategy:

The partnership operates through multiple technical working groups. A National OH Master Plan (2026–2030) is under development.

Integration of Environment:

Focused attention on wildlife trade, environmental AMR, and ecosystem-related risks.

Key Challenges:

Sustaining financing, strengthening environmental sector capacity, and long-term institutionalisation.

Japan**OH Implementation:**

Japan demonstrates strong technical implementation of OH through well-established collaboration among research and surveillance institutions (National Institute of Infectious Diseases (NIID), National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NIAH), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)), particularly for zoonoses such as avian influenza and AMR. However, OH remains largely research- and issue-driven rather than systemically institutionalized.

Governance and Strategy:

There is no overarching national OH governance mechanism or integrated national strategy. Coordination is largely ad hoc and disease specific. Policymaker awareness and political buy-in remain limited, constraining institutionalization and sustainable financing.

Integration of Environment:

Japan shows the strongest environmental integration among the five countries in their designated breakout group (Japan, Mongolia, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka), with NIES leadership in environmental and wildlife surveillance. Nevertheless, this integration is not fully reflected at the policy or governance level, and some disease areas remain single sector led.

Key Challenges:

Limited political commitment, absence of a formal national OH mechanism, and insufficient translation of technical collaboration into national policy frameworks.

Priority Actions:

Strengthen advocacy targeting policymakers, formalize governance structures, and elevate successful inter-agency collaboration as national best practice.

Mongolia**Status of OH Implementation:**

Mongolia has growing recognition of the OH approach, but implementation remains reactive and informal. Collaboration is often event-driven, with limited follow-up planning and reliance on informal communication channels.

Governance and Strategy:

OH is not legally recognized, preventing allocation of state budgets. Coordination across sectors and international partners is fragmented, and leadership-level understanding remains limited.

Integration of Environment:

Recent progress has been made following evidence-based advocacy linking environment,

AMR, and health. The Ministry of Environment has begun engaging in OH discussions, though operational integration remains limited.

Key Challenges:

Lack of legal framework, weak governance, workforce shortages with high turnover, fragmented data systems, and limited partner coordination.

Priority Actions:

Institutionalize OH through legal frameworks, strengthen leadership awareness, establish formal information-sharing systems, and build a stable OH workforce.

Maldives

Status of OH Implementation:

OH implementation in Maldives remains at an early stage. Collaboration is sector-based and largely informal, with limited operational capacity in animal and environmental health sectors.

Governance and Strategy:

There is no formal OH governance mechanism. An informal technical working group exists but is activated only during specific events. Revision of the National Action Plan for Health Security provides an opportunity to institutionalize OH.

Integration of Environment:

Environmental data exist but are siloed and not routinely integrated into health surveillance or planning. Environmental agencies have limited capacity to engage in OH activities.

Key Challenges:

Absence of formal governance, fragmented legal and planning frameworks, limited workforce capacity, lack of integrated data systems, and heavy reliance on external funding.

Priority Actions:

Establish a formal national OH platform, develop a unified and costed OH plan, strengthen environmental and animal health capacity, and build integrated data systems.

Pakistan

Status of OH Implementation:

Pakistan has made significant progress in governance reform, with a newly notified National OH Secretariat and provincial OH Units. Implementation, however, varies widely across provinces due to the federal system.

Governance and Strategy:

Health, livestock, wildlife, and environment are provincial mandates, leading to fragmented implementation. While governance structures now exist, harmonization across provinces remains a challenge.

Integration of Environment:

Engagement of the environment sector is weak, partly due to dominant climate change

funding streams that do not explicitly integrate OH. Incentives for participation remain limited.

Key Challenges:

Provincial disparities, siloed donor funding, pending national animal health legislation, limited environmental engagement, and coordination complexity across administrative units.

Priority Actions:

Operationalize and strengthen provincial OH units, harmonize legal frameworks, use successful provinces as models, and align donor funding with integrated OH objectives.

Sri Lanka

Status of OH Implementation:

Sri Lanka recognizes the importance of OH but lacks formal structures for implementation. Collaboration remains informal, with limited operational mechanisms and weak integration at sub-national levels.

Governance and Strategy:

There is no national OH coordination mechanism. Legal frameworks exist but were developed independently and lack interoperability. No dedicated OH budget lines are in place.

Integration of Environment:

Environmental and wastewater surveillance are weakly integrated into health systems. Wildlife trade poses risks but remains inadequately regulated within OH frameworks.

Key Challenges:

Absence of formal governance, fragmented legal frameworks, workforce shortages, weak surveillance systems, and limited environmental integration.

Priority Actions:

Establish a National OH Secretariat, harmonize legal frameworks, introduce dedicated OH financing, strengthen environmental surveillance, and build workforce capacity.

Annex D: Expression of Interest by Countries for OH Tools and Support

| Station | Tool Name | Country Expressing Interest | Proposed Year & Quarter | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. OH governance, coordination and action planning | NBW | Singapore | 2027 | |
| | NBW | Timor-Leste | Q1 2026 | |
| | NBW Follow-up | Lao PDR | Q3 2026-2027 | |
| | NBW Follow-up | Malaysia | 2025/2026 | |
| | NBW Follow-up (Online) | Pakistan | | |
| | NBW Follow-up | Philippines | 2027–2028 | |
| | NBW Follow-up | Thailand | May 2026 | |
| | NBW Roadmap Follow-up | Myanmar | | |
| | OH JPA | Lao PDR | 2026 | |
| | OH JPA | Nepal | 2026 | |
| | OH JPA | Sri Lanka | 2026 | |
| | MCM OT (Sub-national) | Indonesia | 2027 | |
| | MCM OT | Lao PDR | Q3–Q4 2026–2027 | |
| | MCM OT | Malaysia | Q4 2025 | |
| | MCM OT | Mongolia | 2026-2027 | |
| | MCM OT | Nepal | 2026 | |
| | MCM OT | Pakistan | 2026 | |
| | MCM OT | Sri Lanka | 2026 | |
| | MCM OT | Thailand | 2026–2027 | |
| | | PVS | Singapore | |
| 2. Risk assessments, surveillance and monitoring | JRA OT | Bangladesh | 2026-2027 | |
| | | Brunei | | |
| | | Cambodia | Q2 2026 | |
| | | Japan | 2026 | |
| | | Laos | Q1 2026 | |
| | | Maldives | Q2 2027 | |
| | | Mongolia | 2027 | |
| | | Nepal | 2026 | |
| | | Pakistan | 2026 | |
| | | Philippines | 2026 | |
| | | Singapore | 2028 | |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2026 | |
| | | SIS OT | Bangladesh | 2026-2027 |
| | | | Bhutan | May 2026 |
| | | | India | 2026-2027 |

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| | | Laos | Q3 2028 |
| | | Malaysia | 2027 |
| | | Mongolia | 2027 |
| | | Nepal | 2026 |
| | | Pakistan | 2026 |
| | | Philippines | 2026 |
| | | Singapore | 2027 |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2026-2027 |
| | | Thailand | 2026 |
| | | Timor-Leste | Q3 2026 |
| | | Viet Nam | 2026 |
| | M&E OT | Bangladesh | 2026-2027 |
| | | Indonesia | 2027 |
| | | Laos | Q3 2026 |
| | | Malaysia | 2027 |
| | | Mongolia | 2027 |
| | | Pakistan | 2026 (online) |
| | | Philippines | 2027 |
| | | Singapore | 2028 |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2027 |
| | | Timor-Leste | Q1 2027 |
| | | Viet Nam | |
| | REPREP | Bangladesh | |
| | | India | Q3 2026 |
| | | Indonesia | Q3 2027 |
| | | Japan | 2026 |
| | | Laos | Q4 2027 |
| | | Mongolia | 2027 |
| | | Pakistan | 2026 |
| | | Philippines | 2026 |
| | | Singapore | 2026 |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2027 |
| | | Thailand | 2026 |
| | OH ZDP | Bangladesh | 2026-2027 |
| | | Laos | Q1 2026 |
| | | Philippines | Q1 2026 |
| | | Thailand (One Health threats) | 2026 |
| 3. Integration of environment in OH | NBW | All countries listed above that are requesting a NBW, are interested in the | |

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| | | updated NBW framework which includes integration of environment. | |
| | Biodiversity Workshop | Lao PDR | Q1 2027 |
| | NBSAP Workshop | Malaysia | Q2 2026 |
| | NBSAP Workshop | Malaysia | Q3 2026 |
| | Env. Data System (OH Platform) | Indonesia | 2027 |
| | OH–Environment Integration | Mongolia | 2026–2027 |
| | Biodiversity Work | Mongolia | 2026–2027 |
| | Chemicals/Waste/Finance (NBSAP) | Maldives | 2026–2027 |
| | Connecting NBSAP with IAS | Indonesia | 2026 |
| | OH Guidance/Tools with Environment Ministry | Indonesia | |
| | Env. Data Sharing | Indonesia | 2026 |
| | Climate & OH Technical Advice | Indonesia | 2026 |
| | Wildlife Disease Surveillance | Pakistan | |
| | AMR with Environment Sector | Bangladesh | |
| | AMR with Environment Sector | Indonesia | |
| | Collab. with Environment Sector | Myanmar | |
| | Collab. with Environment Ministry | Timor-Leste | |
| | AMR Regional Work | Sri Lanka | |
| | Biodiversity Impact Reduction | Sri Lanka | |
| | Stop Pollution (City Project) | Sri Lanka | |
| | Global Scientific Tech Transfer | Sri Lanka | |
| | NBSAP Alignment | Bangladesh | |
| | Invasive Species Surveillance | Sri Lanka | |
| | OH–NBSAP Alignment | Nepal | 2026–2027 |
| | OH Alignment beyond NBSAP | Nepal | 2027 |
| | Mandates & Policy Mapping | Thailand | |
| | Wastewater Surveillance | Thailand | |

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| 4. OH work force development | WFD OT | Bangladesh | Q2 2026 |
| | | Bhutan | 2027 |
| | | India (Subnational) | 2026 |
| | | Indonesia | 2026 |
| | | Lao PDR | Q3 2026 |
| | | Maldives | Q3 2026 |
| | | Pakistan | Q2 2026 (April) |
| | | Philippines | 2027 |
| | | Singapore | 2026 |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2027 |
| | | Thailand | Q1-2026 |
| | | Timor Leste | After NBW |
| | COHFE | Bhutan | Q3/2026 |
| | | Indonesia | Q4-2026 |
| | | Lao PDR | Q4/2026 |
| | | Maldives | Q2/2027 |
| | | Malaysia | Q4/2026 |
| | | Mongolia | March/2026 |
| | | Nepal | 2026 |
| | | Pakistan | 2026 |
| | | Philippines | 2027/2028 |
| | | Singapore - Review current FETP using COHFE | 2026 |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2026/2027 |
| | | Timor-Leste | Q1/2027 |
| | | Thailand | 2027 |
| 5. Food Safety | FCSAT | Bangladesh | 2026–2027 |
| | | Bhutan | 2026 |
| | | India | 2026 |
| | | Indonesia | Q2 2026 |
| | | Lao PDR | Q4 2026 |
| | | Maldives | Q1 2026 |
| | | Mongolia | Sep 2026 |
| | | Nepal | 2026 |

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| | | Pakistan | |
| | | Philippines | Q4 2025 |
| | | Philippines | Q2 2027 |
| | | Sri Lanka | 2026/2027 |
| | FCSAT – Meat Inspection Training | Indonesia | Q2 2026 |
| | FCSAT Review | Indonesia | 2026 |
| 6. AMR | AMR NAP M&E | Nepal | |
| | | Philippines | 2028 |
| | | Sri Lanka | |
| | | Timor-Leste | 2027–2028 |
| | | Thailand | |
| | OHLAT | Lao PDR | Q3 2026 |
| | | Maldives | Q4 2026 |
| | | Mongolia | 2027 |
| | | Philippines | 2026 |
| | | Singapore | 2027 |
| | | Sri Lanka | |

Annex E: A Summary of Information Sharing Session

An additional information sharing session was held at the end of Day 1. The session showcased different OH tools and initiatives that can support OH implementation at the National level for countries. The following section summarizes the key tools and initiatives highlighted by QPT partner representatives.

Presentation by FAO

Dr. Scott Newman, Dr. Yin Myo Aye, Dr. Alessandro Patriarchi

Dr. Newman presented on the following FAO tools and capacity development initiatives:

Assessment and Planning Tools

- One Health Assessment Tool (OHAT)
- OH Investment Case portfolio tools
- Legal Hub for multisectoral regulatory analysis

Capacity Development Initiatives

- Field Training Programme for Wildlife, Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Environment (FTP-WEBE)

US CDC Tools

- One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization (OHZDP) Process (implemented in Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore)

AMR Tools

- Progressive Management Pathway for AMR
- AMR National Action Plan Costing and Budgeting Tool

Additional tools and training resources are available across areas such as epidemiology, veterinary diagnostics, and disease surveillance. QR codes linking to online toolkits were provided for participants.

Presentation by UNEP

Ms. Nadja Muenstermann

Ms. Muenstermann highlighted the alignment between OH and biodiversity priorities under the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). She introduced the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health (GAPBH), adopted at CBD COP 16, and described UNEP's support for its national uptake through indicator development, NBSAP analysis, and capacity-building. She shared an example from Lao PDR (2024) illustrating how OH considerations can be integrated into national biodiversity planning and implementation processes.

Furthermore, *UN Biodiversity Lab* was also highlighted, which is a free, open-access spatial platform containing over 1,000 datasets related to biodiversity, ecosystems, and

environmental indicators. It offers analytical tools that do not require GIS expertise and supports the development of national reporting processes, metrics, and OH-relevant analyses.

Presentation by WOAAH

Dr. Tikiri Priyantha

Dr. Priyantha presented several key tools supporting veterinary services and OH implementation, including:

- The Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway and online PVS Information System;
- Public–Private Partnership guidelines;
- WOAAH’s e-learning platform;
- WAHIS, the global animal health information and early warning system;
- ANIMUSE for monitoring antimicrobial use in animals;
- The Wildlife Health Framework and reporting tools.

Participants were encouraged to follow up directly with partners and technical agencies to explore targeted support and opportunities for collaboration.

Annex F: A Summary of Post-Workshop Evaluation Responses

The workshop demonstrated strong inclusivity and engagement across participants. Gender representation was well balanced (*Fig. 1*), while the majority of participants fell within the 45–54 age group, with overall participation largely concentrated between 35–54 years (*Fig. 2*). Most attendees were country representatives and participated in person, with the largest proportion coming from the animal and public health sectors (*Fig. 3*).

Participant feedback reflected a highly positive experience. Of the 45 respondents, 27 gave the workshop the highest overall rating (5), while 23 rated its impact on their organizations at the same level. Achievement of the workshop agenda was also rated 5 by 25 participants, and 24 indicated that the presentations and background materials were highly substantive and relevant.

Satisfaction with the workshop content—its quality, relevance, and technical level—was very high, with nearly half of respondents fully satisfied and the remainder satisfied. The workshop format, including methods, materials, and activities, also received strong ratings, with most participants reporting satisfaction or full satisfaction.

Facilitators were particularly well regarded: 55.6% of participants were fully satisfied with their technical expertise and communication skills, and 44.4% satisfied. The overall conduct of the workshop was similarly rated, with 48.9% fully satisfied and 48.9% satisfied.

Logistical arrangements for in-person participants were also highly rated. The meeting venue received 62.2% full satisfaction and 33.3% satisfaction, while seating, meals, and accommodation were positively assessed, with roughly half to sixty percent reporting full satisfaction.

Overall, expectations were largely met or exceeded: 30 of 45 participants said the workshop met their expectations and 13 said it exceeded them. Most participants (40) considered the duration appropriate, with only four suggesting it was too long.

Participants particularly appreciated the World Café sessions, practical tools, networking opportunities, and interactive discussions. Suggestions for future improvement included increasing participation of policymakers and environmental professionals, incorporating more country case studies and practical examples of One Health implementation, strengthening discussions on wildlife, antimicrobial resistance, and zoonotic risks linked to wildlife trafficking and eco-tourism, and addressing emerging areas such as donor financing, proposal development, disaster risk reduction, and improved interdepartmental data sharing. Participants also recommended greater involvement of government decision-makers, researchers, and environmental focal points, as well as more interactive small-group discussions and forward-looking dialogue on funding landscapes and implementation challenges.



Fig. 1: Gender balance

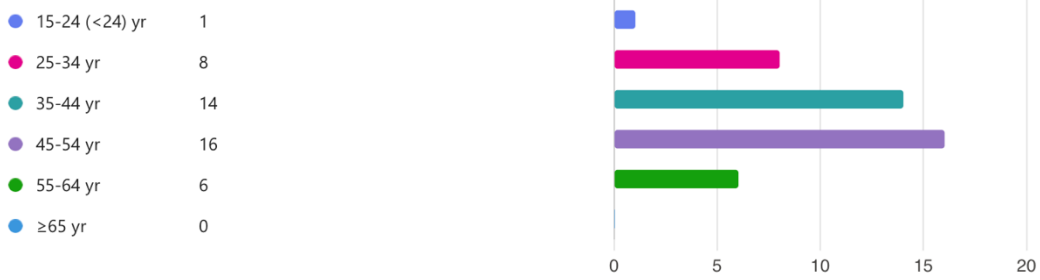


Fig. 2: Participants Age group

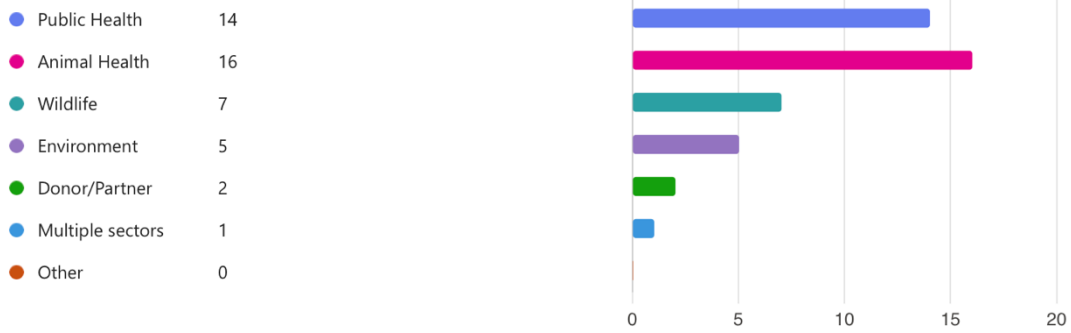


Fig. 3: Participating sectors