



Interagency One Health Collaboration for Wildlife Health

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Next Epidemic or Pandemic is not a Question of “If” but “When”

Risk anywhere is risk everywhere. Pathogens infectious to people and could be associated with epidemics are zoonotic or transmissible between animals and people. They can involve a vectorborne, wildlife or animalborne, or environmental transmission component or risk. Global shifts in risk factors are being observed, which warrant One Health actions for epidemic and pandemic preparedness.



High Population Density/ Ageing Population

Increase in human density and urbanisation. Disruption in regional habitats, leading to increased interactions.



Livestock and Wildlife Interaction

Desire for livestock, animal-based products, agricultural development, wildlife trade affects interactions with people and where they live in.



Global Transportation and Climate Change

Next pandemic is one flight away, considering how interconnected people, goods and fomites are linked. Increased risk of disease and vector multiplication and importation.

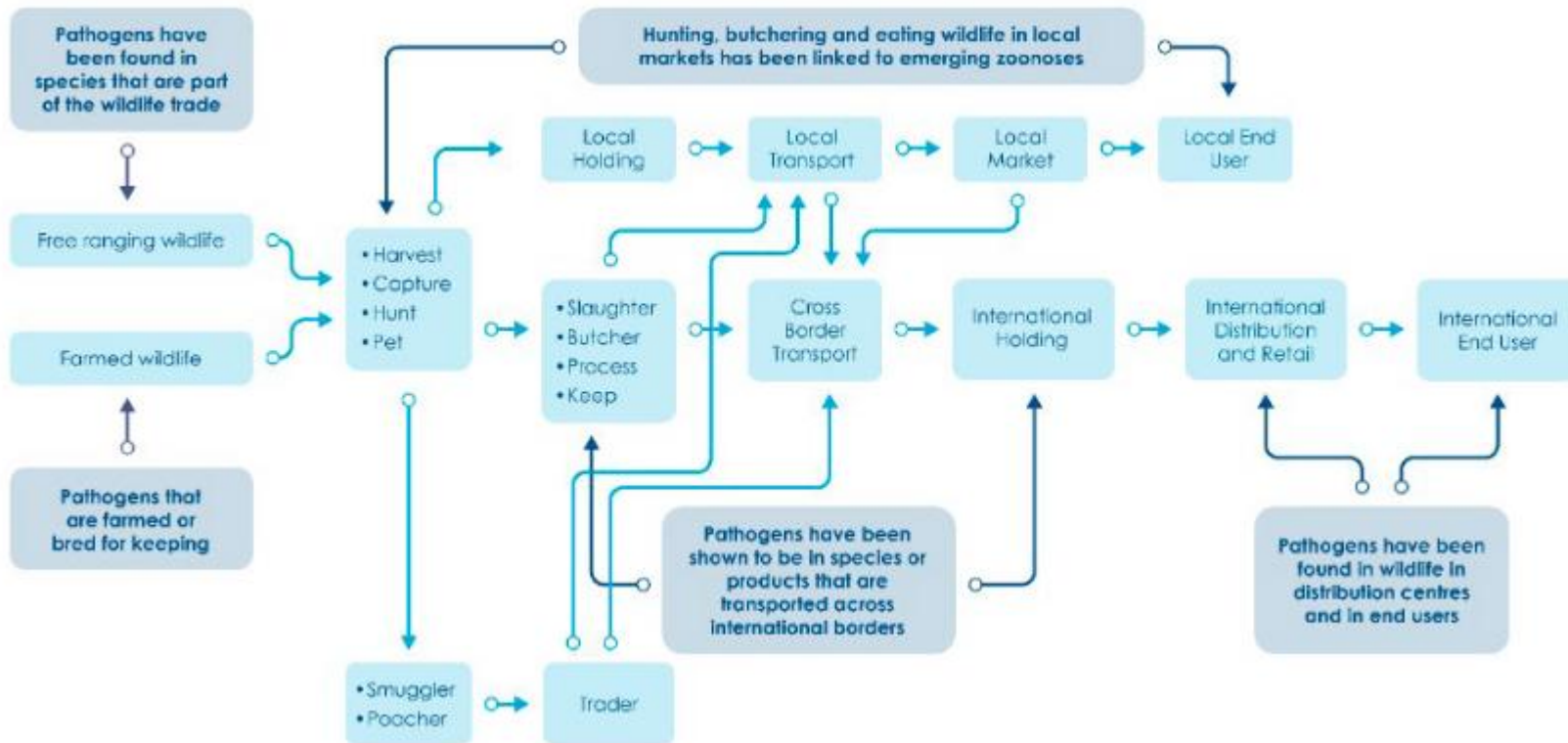


Interconnected Food Supply Chain

Food supply chain has expanded and more interconnected than ever before.



Pathogen Detection and Nodes for Surveillance



- Scope of the wildlife trade supply chain involves a network of animals, people, and activities
- Managing the risks associated with spillover demands an interdisciplinary and intersectoral collaborative approach that considers the interplay of factors
- Governments, conservation organizations, and law enforcement agencies must collaborate to enforce wildlife trade

Adapted from Source

https://www.woah.org/fileadmin/Home/eng/International_Standard_Setting/docs/pdf/WGWildlife/OIE_review_wildlife_trade_March2021.pdf

Joint Efforts to Reduce Zoonotic Diseases



1

Reduce the probability that wild animals (and products) contact people or trade animals.

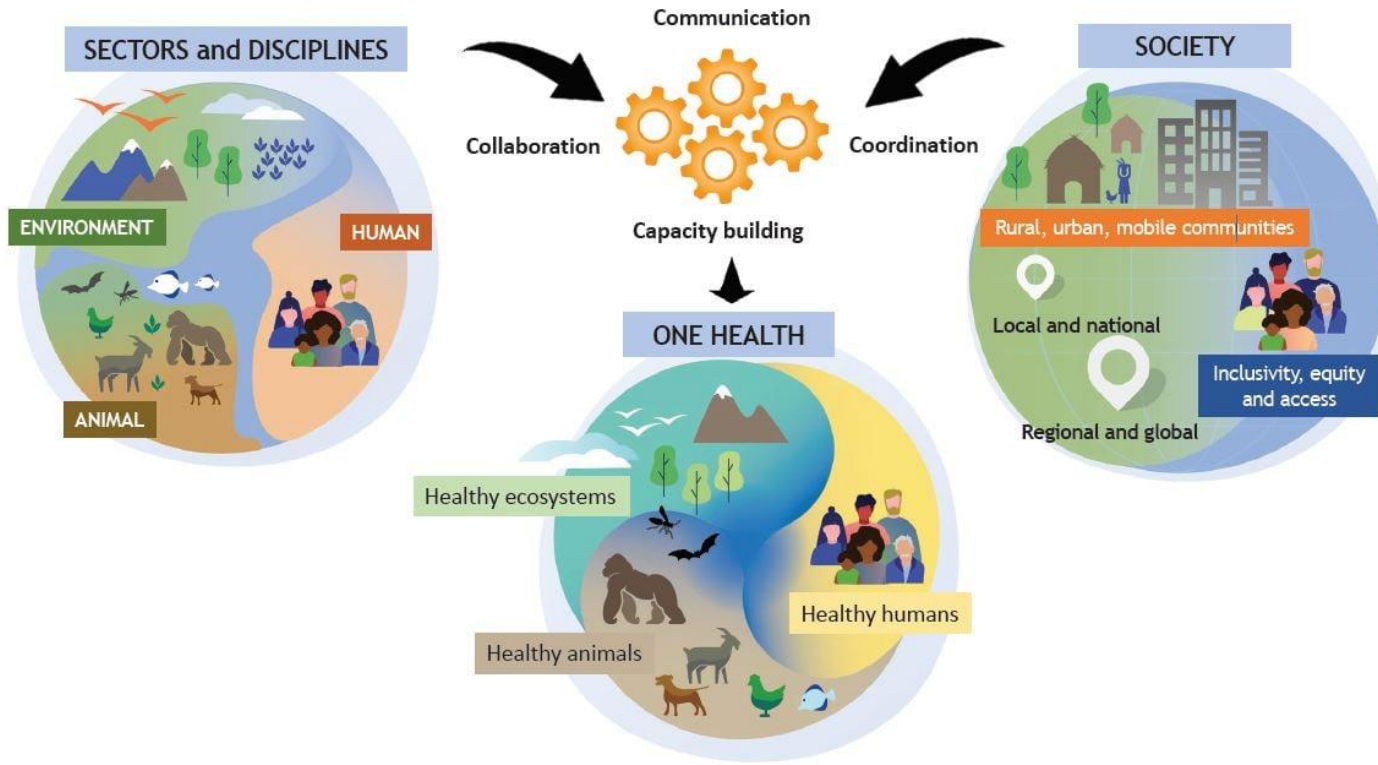
2

Reduce the probability that wild animals are infected and shedding viral pathogens by balancing biodiversity and development.

3

Reduce the probability that high risk wildlife and wildlife products enter the trade routes

What is One Health?

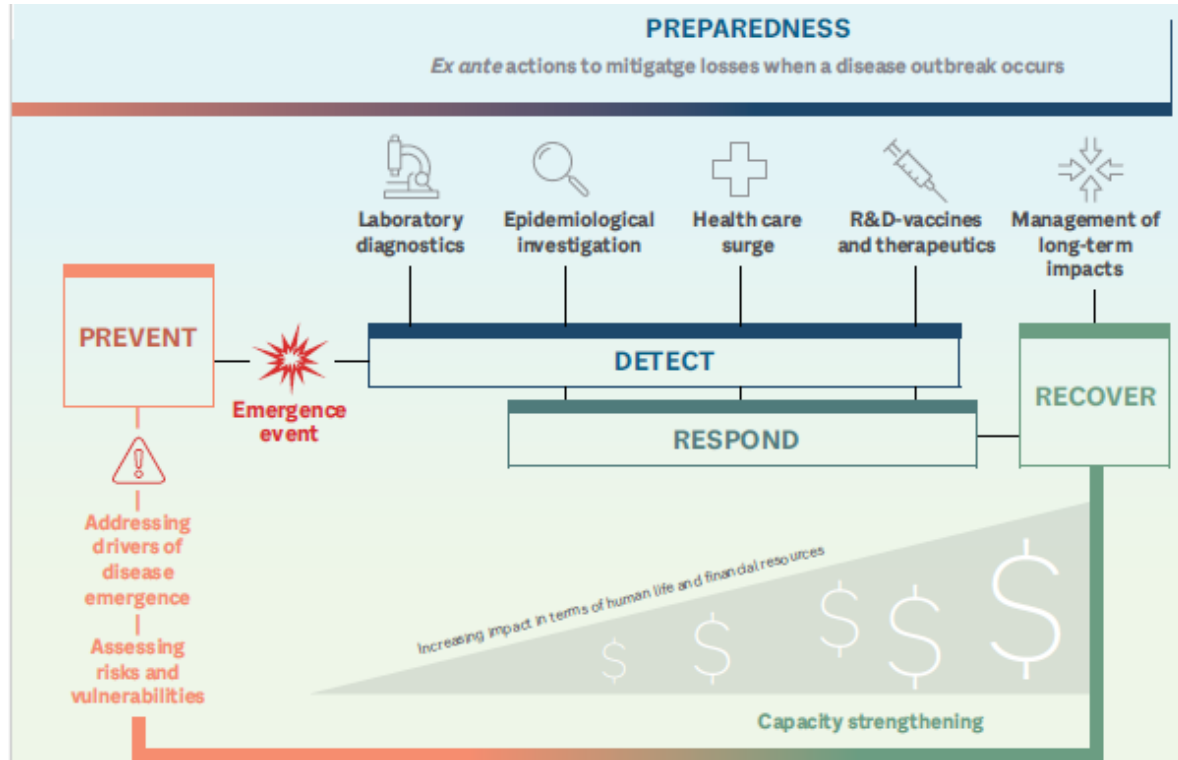


One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimise the health of humans, animals, plants and ecosystems. It recognises that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants and the wide ecosystem are closely linked and interdependent.

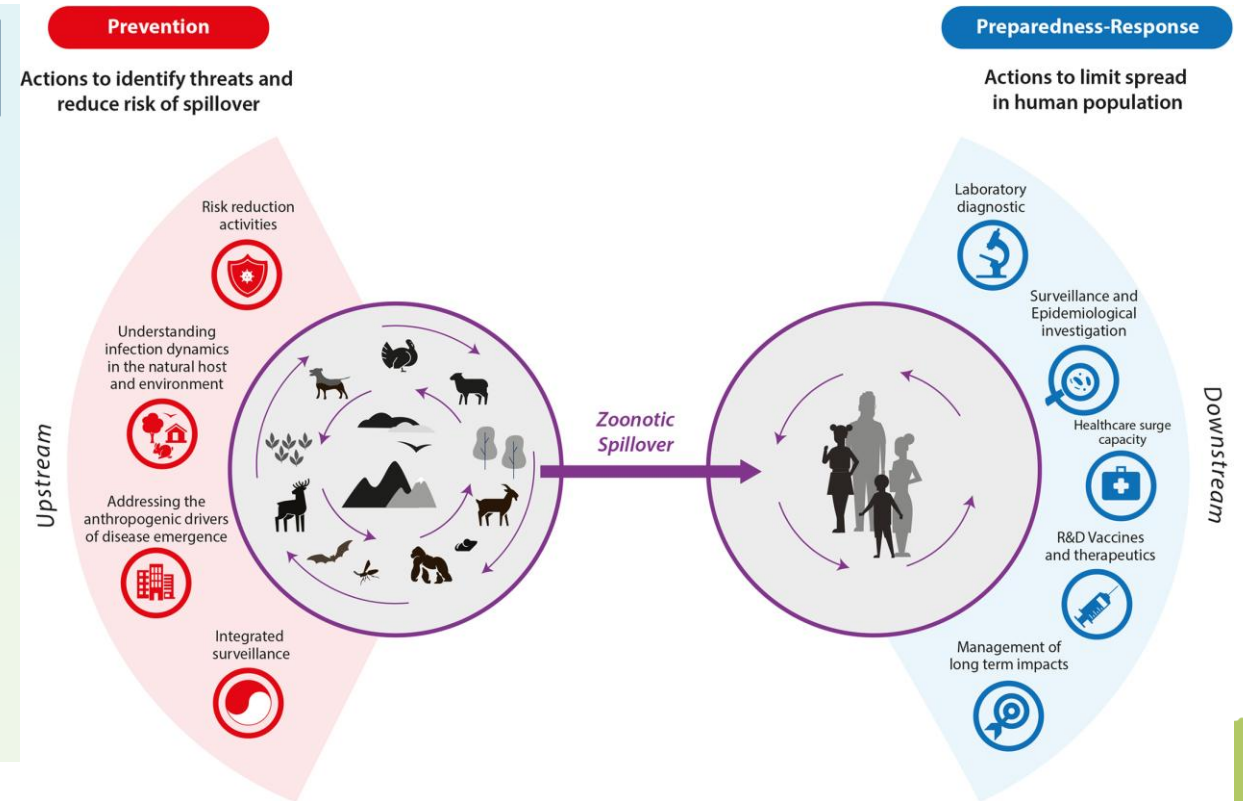
Source: <https://iris.who.int/server/api/core/bitstreams/578db93c-0ada-4c37-bcb5-e1dff68f4a0d/content>



One Health – Shifts from Reactive to Proactive toward Prevention of Pandemics and Epidemics



World Bank. 2022. "Putting Pandemics Behind Us: Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases." Washington, DC: World Bank.



Source: Authored by the members of the One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP), 2023. Prevention of zoonotic spillover: From relying on response to reducing the risk at source. PLoS Pathogens, 19(10), p.e1011504.

Quadripartite Call for One Health for a Safer World

1

Prioritise One Health in the international political agenda, increase understanding and advocate for adoption and promotion of enhanced intersectoral health governance.

2

Strengthen national OH policies, strategies and plans.

3

Accelerate implementation of OH plans.

4

Build intersectoral OH workforces.

5

Strengthen and sustain prevention of pandemics and health threats at source.

6

Encourage and strengthen OH scientific knowledge and evidence creation and exchange.

7

Increase investment and financing of OH strategies and plans.



Credit WHO/Pierre Albouy. Joint statement signing by Inger Anderson, Executive Director, UNEP – Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General, WHO – Qu Dongyu, Director-General, FAO and Monique Eloit, Director-General, WOA

WHO Pandemic Agreement – One Health and Pandemic Prep

- Introduces the concept of One Health and corresponding obligations to
 - Prevent emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, to identify and address drivers of diseases for early prevention of pandemics
 - Prevent zoonotic disease spillover
 - Coordinate multisectorial surveillance
- Obligations to promote a One Health approach for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response
 - Develop, implement and review national policies and strategies that reflect a One Health approach
 - Promote or establish joint training and continuing education programmes for workforce at human- animal- environment interface



*The One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization (OHZDP) in Singapore uses a **prioritization process** developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) One Health Office.*



Lessons from Past Zoonotic Disease Outbreaks

**Manage the system that creates spillover
And not just the infected animal.**



Look upstream

Track ecological and land-use changes that bring wildlife, livestock and people into closer contact.



Map the pathway

Assess risks across capture, transport, holding, markets and final use — legal trade can still carry disease risk.



Surveil before outbreaks

Use wildlife, animal, human and international signals for joint risk assessment and early escalation.



Control movement

Strengthen traceability, zoning and compartmentalisation where animal or wildlife movements create risk.



Govern together

Operationalise CITES–WOAH collaboration through shared data, joint exercises and agreed escalation pathways.

THANK YOU

