When have One Health approaches been successful?
Successful collaboration was driven by a stimulus such as natural disaster or emerging disease, something with clear economic impacts. Shared leadership and an agreed upon definition of success encouraged good communications and engendered political support.

What differences do One Health approaches make?
Working across disciplines and between sectors builds relationships, strengthens communications, saves resources and maximizes outputs. Understanding the capacity of each partner before an emergency has positive effects on decision-making and promotes successful response.

Action steps needed?
Brainstorming of actions needed to move forward One Health approaches. Five ideas generated the most interest out of the 34 ideas shared in a spirited discussion that lasted more than an hour.

1. Creation of National One Health Strategic Plans
2. Develop “How to…” guides to help advance One Health activities
3. Generate demand-driven research goals and outcome-based funding
4. Expand One Health skill-building and education
5. Engage communities to create ground-up One Health implementation. e.g. participatory surveillance

Over 100 people from public health and agriculture ministries, multilateral organizations, NGOs and universities contributed to a day-long workshop to enable more successful inter-disciplinary, trans-sectoral (public-private, academic) collaborations to address global public health challenges.

Ashvin Dayal of Rockefeller Foundation opened the workshop by sharing the foundation’s experience in supporting a three-pronged strategy for strengthening regional disease surveillance networks. He elaborated on how the lessons of the last decade have deepened commitment to taking a one health approach, and why taking a systems approach remains the ‘best bet’ for addressing increasing complex global challenges like emerging infectious diseases, climate change and global food security.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE — To convene leadership of One Health initiatives to build trust and discuss with transparency the rate limiting factors affecting global adoption of One Health.
Elevator speeches

Regulatory Agencies: The one health approach improves collaboration and communication creating a change in behavior and reducing the cost of regulatory enforcement.

Funders: An integrated approach (ie one health approach) to complex problems, such as zoonotic diseases gives funders the biggest ‘bang for the buck’.

UPDATE FROM STONE MOUNTAIN WORKGROUPS: Three years ago, 55 representatives from intergovernmental organizations, national governments, non-governmental organizations and universities met to consider policy issues for operationalizing One Health approaches. Everyone agreed one the need for mutual respect across professions, recognition of the value-added by One Health approaches, increased political will and funding, and improved coordination and collaboration. Six workgroups continue today: Training, Proof of Concept, Business Plan, Country Level Needs Assessment, Capacity Building, Information Clearing House/One Health Global Network. The workgroups welcome new members. onehealth@cdc.gov

Networking

Small workgroups wrestled to create an ‘elevator speech’, a compelling argument demonstrating why One Health approaches carry more benefits than costs for each of the different groups that must be involved.

Co-organizers
- CORDS
- EcoHealth Alliance
- Foundation Merieux USA
- Gates Foundation
- World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Skoll Global Threats Fund
- Stone Mountain Meeting
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
- United Nations System Influenza Coordination
- US Agency for International Development
- US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- World Health Organization

Elevator speeches

Some words are more useful when less defined, like trust, faith and One Health.

Key operational elements of effective cross-sectoral collaboration

A. Joint cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms
B. Routine communication
C. Joint simulation exercises
D. Data sharing
E. Joint risk assessment
F. Active cooperation on disease control programmes

From High-Level Technical Meeting to Address Health Risks at the Human-Animal-Ecosystems Interfaces, Mexico City, Mexico, 2011

Slow progress IS progress