



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



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Enhancing One Health intelligence to strengthen global health security



The One Health Intelligence
Scoping Study

A Quadripartite initiative



The One Health Intelligence Scoping Study

COVID-19 has highlighted the challenge and importance of achieving sufficient early detection, risk assessment and warning of threats to global health security. Bolstering collective and collaborative methods through a universal and inclusive One Health approach represents the best means to prevent future pandemics. Strengthening global One Health intelligence is the first step in the identification and mitigation of risks against emerging and re-emerging diseases, endemic and epidemic diseases, and threats to environmental health and food security.

The Quadripartite¹ is undertaking a One Health Intelligence Scoping Study (OHISS), which will support global health security by improving early warning and risk assessment at national and international levels. This will be delivered through the identification of an operational framework for enhanced sharing of information between the environment, agriculture, animal and human health sectors. Better data sharing will allow increased integration, analysis and reporting, and provide the basis for improved intelligence of emerging and ongoing threats.

¹ The Quadripartite partnership for One Health brings together the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The alliance aims to accelerate coordinated strategy on human, animal and ecosystem health through the One Health approach.

What is One Health?

◆
One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. One Health recognizes that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants and the wider environment are closely linked and interdependent ([One Health High-Level Expert Panel One Health definition, 2021](#)).



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One Health intelligence – reducing the threat to global health

◆ Effective One Health intelligence offers great opportunities and benefits by improving early warning and risk assessment of global health threats, including endemic, epidemic and pandemic diseases.

◆ The One Health Intelligence System (OHIS) framework being developed will support the integration of surveillance and other relevant activities across the One Health domains at national and international levels. This will improve early detection and the ability to respond effectively to emerging and on-going threats.

◆ The broad scope of One Health also presents challenges in assessment and identification of effective systems. The OHIS will provide an approach to defining, scoping and prioritizing hazards using a risk-based framework and support the identification of critical monitoring points.

◆ The OHIS framework will support a modular stepwise approach to operationalize One Health intelligence systems at global and national levels.

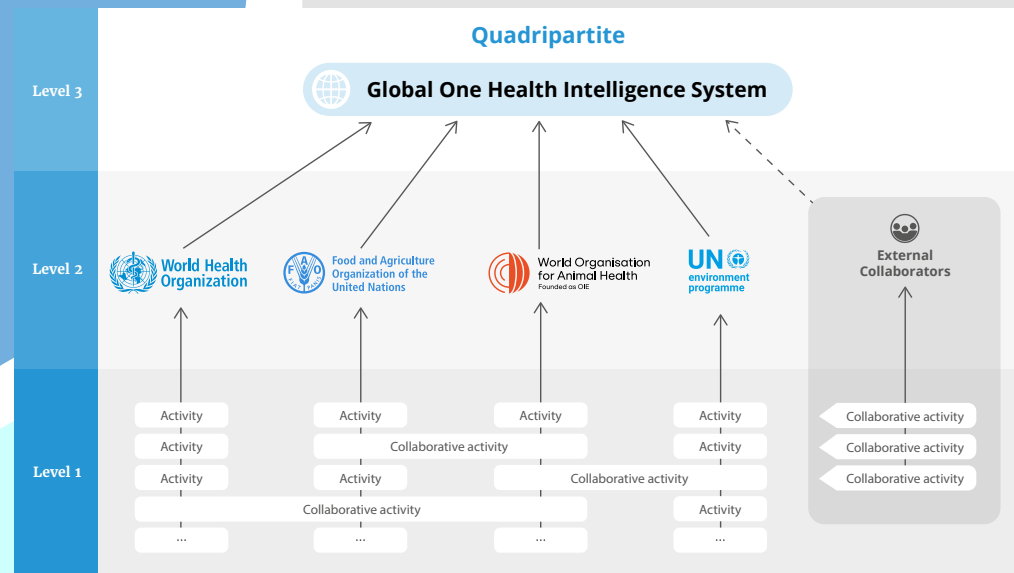
The essential elements of effective One Health intelligence

- ◆ Better understanding of the threats to global health security by gathering information from across the One Health landscape, including human, animal, agriculture and environmental health sectors.
- ◆ Strong national and sector-specific information systems are essential for an international One Health framework.
- ◆ The information being provided must be reliable and timely. Transparency is a critical aspect of data sharing.
- ◆ Data must be transformed into intelligence by systematic analysis, validation, interpretation and reporting.
- ◆ Identification of emerging trends that may present a threat to global health.
- ◆ The gathering, generating and reporting of intelligence must be conducted as close as possible to real time to ensure that alerts are promptly provided and thereby enable effective and efficient response.
- ◆ Rapid risk assessment to identify the likelihood and impact of a threat and to support the identification of effective and feasible control measures to mitigate the negative impact of health events on humans, animals and the environment.

The One Health Intelligence System framework

The OHIS framework will identify opportunities and limitations of current information systems and how these might be improved to ensure priority information can be better shared. The scoping study is focusing not only on the Quadripartite systems, but also seeks to identify other priority systems. The study is engaging closely with other One Health initiatives. Foundational activities include a literature review, identification of national best practice systems, and a high-level mapping of selected Quadripartite systems – including an assessment of key functionality, data standards and interoperability.

The logic of the approach to developing an OHIS and its integration across systems



Level 3: An integrated Quadripartite intelligence system that draws from the systems of all four organizations.

Level 2: The intelligence system of each individual Quadripartite organization.

Level 1: Individual intelligence activities within an organizations system that contribute to its function.

Who are we?

OHISS is an initiative of the Quadripartite alliance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

In June 2021, the G7 Carbis Bay Health Declaration requested that the Quadripartite alliance jointly undertake the OHISS to identify opportunities for further technical harmonization of their systems to strengthen One Health Intelligence and to improve global health security. The OHISS is funded by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and is being coordinated by FAO, as the lead agency for the project.

The Quadripartite alliance is working to reduce the global health threats at the animal-human-environment interface and supporting the adoption of a One Health approach. Global health security will be improved by developing the ability to prevent, predict, detect and respond to emerging and on-going threats.

Since the launch of the OHISS in December 2021, the study has engaged with experts, groups and initiatives across the different sectors of animal, human and ecosystem health, to support the design of a global One Health Information System.

The study started in December 2021 and is to be completed in July 2022.

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United Nations Environment Programme
[www.unep.org/environmentassembly/
nature-human-and-ecosystem-health](http://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/nature-human-and-ecosystem-health)

World Health Organization
www.who.int/health-topics/one-health

World Organisation for Animal Health
[www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/global-initiatives/
one-health/](http://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/global-initiatives/one-health/)



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