



Quadripartite One Health Intelligence Scoping Study

ENHANCING ONE HEALTH INTELLIGENCE TO STRENGTHEN GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

Preliminary high-level findings

- ◆ National information systems are the critical foundation for effective international One Health intelligence. It is recognized that existing systems have varying capabilities and that countries need to implement comprehensive cross-sectoral One Health surveillance systems.¹
- ◆ An effective global One Health intelligence system (OHIS) must be flexible and future-proof, with comprehensive data sharing and access. The incentives and disincentives to report to international organizations must be addressed. The current lack of baseline data and underlying knowledge of the human-animal-ecosystem interface limits the ability to rapidly detect and assess emerging threats.
- ◆ An effective OHIS should use modern information technologies including big data, artificial intelligence, mobile platforms, new monitoring methodologies and remote sensing.
- ◆ The capacity, funding and political support for One Health surveillance systems must be sustained at international and national levels – and not only prioritized in times of emergencies. Investing in One Health intelligence systems provides a net benefit when all costs are considered.
- ◆ Internationally, the many One Health initiatives are resulting in duplication and overlap of activities, and inefficient use of resources.

Quadripartite One Health Intelligence Scoping Study

The One Health Intelligence Scoping Study (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).

¹The preliminary high-level findings of the Quadripartite One Health Intelligence Scoping Study are taken from the project's Interim Report covering the period of December 2021 to March 2022. A final report, outlining the overall high-level findings from the project, will be produced after July 2022.



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In June 2021, the G7 Carbis Bay Health Declaration requested that the Quadripartite alliance conduct 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.

Since the launch of the OHISS in December 2021, the study has engaged with experts, groups and initiatives across

the animal, human and ecosystem health sectors, to support the development of a global One Health Information System.

The OHISS will use the findings to recommend an operational framework for a global One Health intelligence and early warning system.

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

Evidence base activities for the preliminary high-level findings



The **External Advisory Group** workshop, attended by international experts, identified a range of One Health approaches, best practices and systems at international and national levels. It highlighted the components required and possible sources of information for future One Health intelligence systems.

40 EXPERTS CONVENED IN JAN 2022



National best practice competencies using existing networks including the FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities (INFOSAN) and Connecting Organizations for Regional Disease Surveillance (CORDS), identified through a **rapid survey**.

20 COUNTRY REPLIES



A **systematic literature review** assessed available knowledge and information on international and national One Health intelligence systems.

2157 STUDIES SCREENED
67 REVIEWED



A **standardized assessment** of prioritized One Health systems and activities of the Quadripartite organizations, including their capabilities, limitations and opportunities conducted.

Next steps in the OHISS project

- ◆ Complete the operational framework for a global One Health intelligence system to enhance One Health information sharing at national and international levels.
- ◆ An expert consultation process to develop a conceptual model using a risk-based approach (a 'riskscape') will be conducted through four risk-focused mini-workshops.
- ◆ A survey of national One Health intelligence systems will be carried out.
- ◆ A second External Advisory Group workshop will be held to further develop and validate the findings of the OHISS project.
- ◆ The final report outlining the findings and the framework will be published.



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