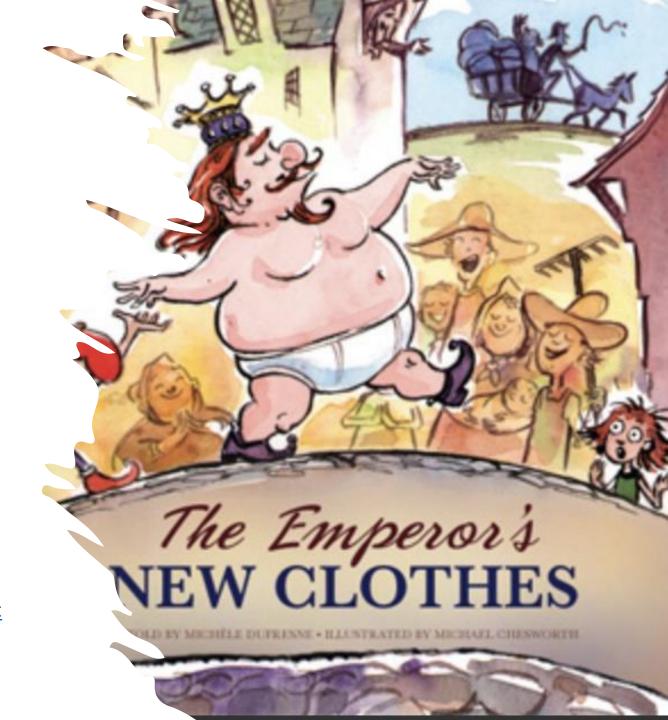
What is **One Health**?

"One Health is an **integrated, unifying** approach that aims to **sustainably balance** and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent.

The approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at varying levels of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle threats to health and ecosystems, while addressing the collective need for clean water, energy and air, safe and nutritious food, taking action on climate changes and contributing to sustainable development."

https://www.onehealthcommission.org/en/why one health/what is one health/. The OHHLEP created this definition



The Lancet One Health Commission

"The ambition of *The Lancet* One Health Commission is to generate insight into the interconnected nature of health among humans, animals, plants, and the wider environment, and to galvanize transformations in global governance, economics, and knowledge to ensure equitable, sustainable, and healthy socioecological systems in the 21st century and beyond."

https://www.med.uio.no/helsam/english/research/cent res/global-health/networks/one-health-networks/



The 15 yr History of the One Health phenomenon

"In response to the 2002–2004 outbreak of SARS and H5N1 avian influenza, which generated global attention, the World Wildlife Conservation Association officially proposed the concept of One Health and released the Manhattan Twelve Principles encapsulating this approach [11]. In 2005, The Lancet published its first reference to "One Health" in an article about the cooperation between human and animal health to strengthen health systems [12]. In 2008, FAO, OIE, WHO, UNICEF, The World Bank and the United Nations System Influenza Coordination (UNSIC) officially suggested One Health as the approach to deal with global epidemics [13]. In 2009, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the One Health Commission was established with the objective of disseminating the One Health approach more widely [14]. In 2020, the OHHLEP was jointly established by FAO, OIE, WHO and UNEP, to provide expert technical guidance on key scientific issues in One Health [15]. At the behest of the international community, countries including the United Kingdom and the United States of America established specific government entities or initiatives [16, 17] to lead administrative coordination, fundraising and policy-making relevant to One Health promotion."



https://recommendations.theindependentpanel.org/main-report/04-what-happened-what-we've-learned-and-what-needs-to-change/











ONE HEALTH JOINT PLAN OF ACTION

(2022-2026)

WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE HEALTH OF HUMANS, ANIMALS, PLANTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Plan of Action is Simply more Word Salad

"In the face of the increasing number of multidimensional health, water, energy, food security and biodiversity challenges that the world is facing, a shared vision of coherent and coordinated action on all levels is more important than ever. The Quadripartite considers this international dynamic to be a unique opportunity to take its partnership to a new level and stand together as a global coalition to jointly drive change and achieve the transformations required to mitigate the impact of current and future health challenges at global, regional and country level."

https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/40843/one_health.pdf

FIGURE 3: THE SIX OH JPA ACTION TRACKS

How the Joint Plan of Action will mainstream One Health

Action track 1: Enhancing One Health capacities to strengthen health systems

Action track 6: Integrating the Environment into One Health

Action track 5: Curbing the silent pandemic of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)



Action track 2: Reducing the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics

Action track 3: Controlling and eliminating zoonotic, neglected tropical and vector-borne diseases

Action track 4: Strengthening the assessment, management and communication of food safety risks

Some other proponents of One Health

- Tony Fauci
- Peter Daszak
- EcoHealth Alliance
- Tedros
- World Bank
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Unicef



Partnerships and leveraging external innovations, tools, and capacity are critical to the success of this program. These funding opportunities will help leverage both prior and new One Health partnerships while working toward the goal of preventing or minimizing the next pandemic, and addressing future One Health challenges.

- Public Health was starved. "Over the past decade, the public health workforce has shrunk by approximately 56,000 positions primarily due to funding issues" [TFAF]
- Some Public Health academics must obtain grants to pay their salaries, and without external grants they lose their jobs.
- One Health stepped in and money started flowing, but only to those who are willing to embrace the One Health concept and push it out to others
- It's all about building the network; above is from a USDA grant oppt'y
- NIH, NSF, CDC, NGOs, Universities all disbursing funds for One Health
- https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/onehealth/funding-opportunities



Annals of GlobalHealth

Reading: Applying a One Health Approach in Global Health and Medicine: Enhancing Involvement of Medical Schools and Global Heal...



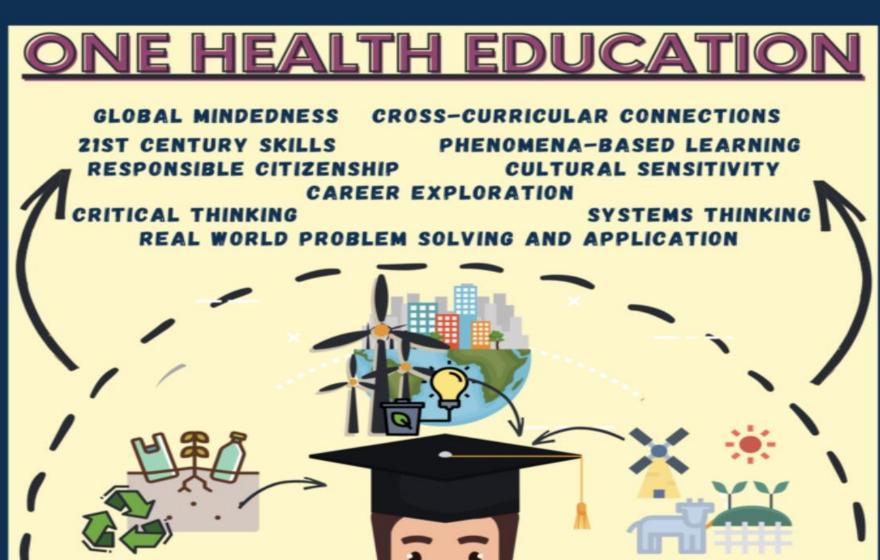
Expert Consensus Documents, Recommendations, and White Papers

Applying a One Health Approach in Global Health and Medicine: Enhancing Involvement of Medical Schools and Global Health Centers

Authors: Catherine Machalaba, Jill Raufman ■, Assaf Anyamba,
Amanda M. Berrian, Franck C. J. Berthe, Gregory C. Gray, Olga Jonas,
William B. Karesh, Michelle H. Larsen, Ramanan Laxminarayan,
Lawrence C. Madoff, Keith Martin, Jonna A. K. Mazet,
Elizabeth Mumford, Tina Parker

Findings and Recommendations: The following objectives provide opportunities for One Health involvement and benefits for medical schools and global health centers by: 1) Improving One Health resource sharing in global health and medical education; 2) Creating pathways for information flow in clinical medicine and global health practice; 3) Developing innovative partnerships for improved health sector outcomes; and 4) Informing and empowering health through public outreach. These objectives can leverage existing resources to deliver value to additional settings and stakeholders through resource efficiency, more holistic and effective service delivery, and greater ability to manage determinants of poor health status. We encourage medical and global health educators, practitioners, and students to explore entry points where One Health can add value to their work from local to global scale.

https://annalsofglobalhealth.org/articles/10.5334/aogh.2647





From a CDC poster: now food security, mental health and environmental pollution have been tossed into the One Health basket

But **ONE** Health isn't just about zoonotic diseases.
Other issues that can benefit from a **ONE** Health approach include:



ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

Antibiotic-resistant germs can quickly spread through communities, the food supply, healthcare facilities, and the environment (soil, water), making it harder to treat certain infections in animals and people.



VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES

Vector-borne diseases are on the rise with warmer temperatures and expanded mosquito and tick habitats. Vectors are mosquitoes, ticks and fleas that spread disease. A person who gets bitten by a vector and gets sick has a vector-borne disease.



FOOD SAFETY AND SECURITY

Diseases in food animals can threaten food supplies, livelihoods, and economies.



MENTAL HEALTH

The human-animal bond can help improve mental well-being.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

Contamination of water used for drinking, recreation, and more can make people and animals sick.

Here, the One Health Commission has produced a graphic claiming that One Health is the way to solve our global challenges!

But they never tell us HOW they will solve a single one

One Health: A Ray of Hope for the Future

One Health, A Ray of Hope for addressing our global challenges

- Animals as Sentinels
- Antimicrobial Resistance
- Bio-Diversity / Conservation
 Medicine
- Climate Change
- Comparative Biology
- Disaster Preparedness / Relief
- Economics/Complex Systems,
 Civil Society
- Food / Water Safety / Security

- Human Animal Bond
- Non-Communicable Diseases
- Plant & Soil Health
- Vector-borne Diseases / Climate Change
- Welfare / Well-being of animals, humans, planet
- Zoonotic Diseases



Scope of One Health

Some people misunderstand and think that One Health is about everything therefore if must be about nothing. But the truth is that One Health thinking (see definition above) and implementation is needed in so many arenas that it just <u>seems</u> to be about 'everything'.

Because of the inextricable interconnectedness of animal, environmental, human, plant and planet health, here are a few areas that urgently need the One Health approach, at all levels of academia, government, industry, policy and research:

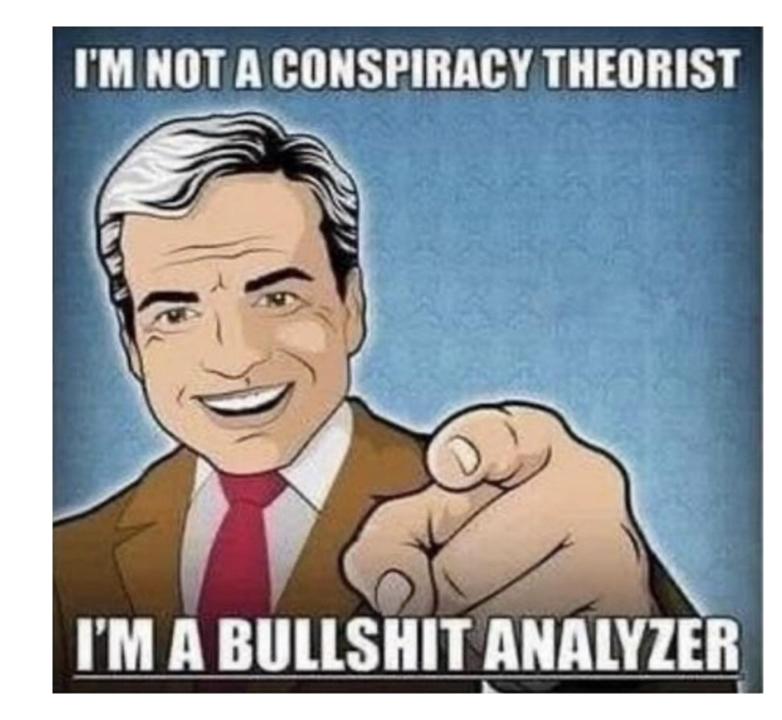
- · Agricultural production and land use
- · Animals as Sentinels for Environmental agent and contaminants detection and response
- Antimicrobial resistance mitigation
- · Biodiversity / Conservation Medicine
- Climate change and impacts of climate on health of animals, ecosystems, and humans
 - Clinical medicine needs for interrelationship between the health professions
 - Communications and outreach
 - Comparative Medicine: commonality of diseases among people and animals such as cancer, obesity, and diabetes
 - · Disaster preparedness and response
 - Disease surveillance, prevention and response, both infectious (zoonotic) and chronic / non-communicable diseases
- Economics / Complex Systems, Civil Society
 - Environmental Health
 - Food Safety and Security
- Global trade, commerce and security
 - Human Animal bond
 - → Natural Resources Conservation
 - Occupational Health Risks
 - · Plant / Soil health
 - Professional education and training of the Next Generation of One Health professionals
- Public policy and regulation
- Research, both basic and translational
 - Vector-Borne Diseases
 - · Water Safety and Security
 - · Welfare / Well-being of animals, humans, ecosystems and planet

Thanks for your attention!

Meryl Nass, MD

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May 15, 2023



'ONE HEALTH' is a scam to enable the WHO to declare jurisdiction over the entire planet

https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/one-health

- The WHO expert definition: "an integrated unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems."
- WHO formed a One Health Initiative to integrate work on human, animal and environmental health across the Organization. One Health is enshrined in 2023 NDAA
- "Critical areas include **food production** and distribution, **urbanization** and infrastructure development, international **travel** and **trade**, activities that lead to **biodiversity loss** and **climate change**, and those that put **increased pressure on the natural resource base** *all of which can lead to the emergence of zoonotic diseases*." WHO through One Health asserts jurisdiction over the entire planet.
- One Health: "all life is equal, and of equal concern..." "We are as concerned about the welfare of non-human animals and the environment as we are about humans"

The Lancet Editorial, 1/21/23. https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S0140-6736%2823%2900090-9

The 'need' for pandemic preparedness relies on 4 FALSE **ASSUMPTIONS:** that pandemics are common, very deadly, arise through contact with animals, and that we can anticipate and prevent them

- √The deadly 1918 Spanish Flu occurred before we had antibiotics, antivirals, IVs and ICUs—before modern medicine; it's unlikely to recur
- ✓ The US flu pandemics of 1957, 1968 and 2009 were barely noticeable
- ✓ The COVID pandemic of 2020 resulted in a LOWERING of death rates in many countries. People died from COVID, but way less than claimed.
- ✓ The US CDC rewrote its case definitions and financially incentivized doctors and hospitals to increase reported COVID diagnoses and deaths
- ✓ SARS-CoV-2 was made in a lab, and the only question today is whether it escaped accidentally or was deliberately spread
- ✓ The Wet Market theory was a cover story to protect the rollout of pandemic preparedness, a.k.a. the Global BioSecurity Agenda



An admission that One Health lacks a conceptual system, real world evidence, and a method for being implemented and evaluated

Towards a global One Health index: a potential assessment tool for One Health performance

https://idpjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40249-022-00979-9--May 22, 2022

"Although the One Health approach has been well-recognized [23], its determinants and practical enablers have yet to be clarified. The dearth of real-world evidence has hindered the identification of gaps in the human—animal—environment health nexus, which hampers the application of a One Health approach in shaping policies and practice. A well-constructed conceptual system, along with an appropriate evaluation scheme, is needed to better understand the current situation and to set goals and strategies for One Health implementation..."

Environmental sustainability of health systems: time to act

The Lancet. April 21, 2023. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)00730-4

- "The health-care sector faces a great climate change paradox: health-care facilities and health-care givers are responsible for providing care to those who face harm and illness caused by climate change, but health systems also bear responsibility for the extensive environmental waste and contamination that contribute to these threats.
- Health care contributes nearly 5% of greenhouse gas emissions globally; and if the sector was a country, it would be the fifth largest polluter in the world.
- As the Pan-European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development and others have underlined, the world is at a crucial moment that requires the operationalisation of One Health and the re-envisionment of health-care practices, the determinants of health, and collaboration and coordination across sectors.
- A first step in reducing countries' carbon footprints is to work with those who are tackling climate change and biodiversity loss issues to foster environmental sustainability within health systems and the way they function."