VISION
BRIDGING ONE HEALTH SCIENCE
AND GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY POLICY

WORKPLAN 2019-2020
Foster science for the greater good
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The One Health Platform is a One Health Scientific Reference Network that aims to enhance understanding of and preparedness for current and future outbreaks of zoonoses, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in humans and animals and antimicrobial resistance. This includes the ecological and environmental factors which drive and impact on these diseases. As a Scientific Reference Network, the Platform unites some of the best One Health science researchers and global experts in its Scientific Advisory Board.

In order to serve the community, the One Health Platform has built strategic alliances with industry through its Industry Advisory Board and its partners through the One Health Coalition. Ties with governments are being secured by the establishment of a Governments Group. They form an informal think tank to safeguard a true exchange of ideas, needs and information bridging science and policy. The Governments Group consists of government officials responsible for public health, animal health, environmental health, food safety and global health security. As such the Platform is a Strategic Forum of Stakeholders, with the aim of constructing connections across One Health Science and One Health Policy - safeguarding Global Health Security.

The One Health Platform strives to achieve gender equality in all internal committees, congress committees, events and projects.

Who are we?

We stand for collaborative, multisectoral and transboundary approaches that tear down silos and enable interdisciplinary and multisectoral solutions to tackle major global health security challenges.
Why One Health?

There is a significant increase in the emergence of infectious agents and the risk of new pandemics as exemplified by the spread of highly pathogenic H5N1 influenza since 2003, the pandemic H1N1 influenza in 2009, influenza H7N9 in 2013, SARS, MERS, chikungunya and dengue. It is relevant to note that SARS, as the first novel pandemic virus of the new millennium, has clearly demonstrated that:

- previously unknown pathogens can emerge from a wildlife source at any time in any place and without warning, threaten the health, well-being and economies of all societies;
- there was a clear need for countries to have the capability and capacity to maintain an effective alert and response system to detect and quickly react to outbreaks of international concern, and to share information about such outbreaks rapidly and transparently;
- and responding to pandemic threats requires global cooperation and global participation.

Combined with the growing globalization of health risks and the importance of the human-animal-ecosystem interface in the evolution and emergence of pathogens, the only solution is a One Health approach.

1. Zoonoses are an International Public Health issue: in the past two decades, 60% of emerging infectious human diseases had their source in animals. Since 1970, new infectious diseases have been discovered at an average rate of 1 every 8 months.

2. Influenza pandemics are an economic issue: the World Bank has suggested that a low level pandemic could globally reduce production by almost 1% of gross domestic product, a moderate pandemic by almost 2% and a serious pandemic by as much as 5%, which would result in a serious economic recession.

3. Zoonotic diseases are a societal issue: SARS in 2003 and H1N1 influenza in 2009 have shown how quickly panic, stigmatization and mistrust towards governments and the scientific community can arise (even during clearly moderate epidemics). Effects may be long-standing and have long-term consequences for populations’ support of health measures. This emphasizes the important role of communication in health issues.

4. Zoonotic diseases have security implications: 80% of known biological weapons have a zoonotic origin.

5. Antimicrobial resistance develops and spreads at the animal human interface and is a major challenge to the future health of mankind. According to the World Bank the cumulative impacts by 2050 are $100 trillion and 10 million human deaths annually. Agriculture and aquaculture contribute to direct transmission of resistant strains and antimicrobial dispersion, reduced efficacy threatens both health and food production.

The One Health concept is not limited to zoonoses as it indeed incorporates all pathogens which have an impact on Global Health Security, including food and water security.

The One Health Platform has two scientific agendas and one Science Policy Interface agenda.

“The high pandemic risks make investments in veterinary and human public health systems ‘possibly the most productive investments on behalf of mankind’ ”

Lawrence Summers, Harvard economist and former US Treasury Secretary
One Health Science

**AIM:** Exchange between scientists

**OUTCOME:** Proceedings of the World One Health Congresses
SCIENTIFIC AGENDA

1. Determinants of inter-species (including zoonotic) transmissibility of animal infectious agents
   - Environmental and ecological drivers (natural and human induced)
   - Host determinants (e.g. receptor distribution, immunology and evolution, ...)
   - Pathogen determinants (e.g. receptor binding domain adaptation, escape from immunity, ...)
   - Vector determinants: entomology, pathogen -(intermediate) host/vector interaction/vector spread /climatic variabilities

2. Determinants of intra-species transmissibility of infectious agents that have crossed the species barrier
   - Environmental and ecological drivers (natural and human induced)
   - Host determinants (pathogenesis and replication/shedding sites) and evolution
   - Pathogen determinants
   - Reservoir studies: bats, rodents, migratory birds
   - Arthropod vectors (mosquitoes, ticks, ...): entomology, pathogen -(intermediate) host/vector interaction/vector spread

3. Syndromic surveillance of infectious diseases in humans & animals

4. Pathogen discovery/identification platforms for humans & animals
   - Genomics/proteomics
   - In vitro platforms
   - Animal models (BSL -2/3/4)

5. Development of diagnostic assays for emerging infectious agents

6. Epidemiology of newly emerging infections in original host and newly invaded species (classical, molecular and GIS aided, ...) / Especially Dangerous Pathogens

7. Pathogenesis of newly emerging infections in original host and newly invaded species (virulence and transmissibility, ...) / Especially Dangerous Pathogens/sustainable biosafety and biosecurity

8. Mathematical modelling and scenario evaluation for risk assessment and economic/disease burden impact

9. Intervention strategies in original host and in newly invaded species:
   - Isolation, quarantine, stamping out methods based on diagnostic/epidemiological data
   - Vaccine development and testing platforms
   - Antimicrobial drug discovery, development and testing platforms
   - Biological response modifier platforms (genomics, proteomics, NGS, ...)
   - Animal models
   - Mathematical modelling

10. Biological threat reduction including naturally occurring, accidentally or deliberately developed animal and zoonotic pathogens/control of biological agents

11. Advances in vaccine technologies and their impact in underprivileged communities/populations

12. Utilization of big data to mitigate biological threats and gathering epidemic intelligence

13. Cost-effectiveness of operational programmes of One Health

The One Health Science Agenda is reflected in the topics of the World One Health Congresses (biennial)
Antimicrobial Resistance

**AIM:** Exchange between scientists

**OUTCOME:** Proceedings of the World One Health Congresses
SCIENTIFIC AGENDA

1. Prevalence and surveillance of resistance
   • Prevalence of carbapenem resistant enterobacteriaceae (CRE) and vancomycin resistant enterococcus (VRE) in human, animal, environment/food/water
   • Treatment of CRE and VRE
   • Surveillance of antibiotic resistance (including resistant genes in nature)
   • Genomic surveillance (genetic relationships between resistant microbes)
   • Prevalence of colistin-resistance

2. Genomic epidemiology/evolution of transmission
   • Evolution of AMR genes (human/animal/environment)/AMR whole genome sequencing in hospitals and on farms/ genome sequencing of bacteria from the environment
   • Metagenomic reviews (including the evolution of soil microbial communities)
   • Gene mobilization factors (includes waste management)
   • Systems epidemiology of transmission (ecological compartments/patient and animal migration/network analysis/ bacterial spread/horizontal gene transfer/ bacteriophages)

3. Surveillance of antibiotic use (incl. the environment)
   • Challenges in sharing big data (humans/ livestock/developing countries)

4. Use of antibiotics in human and animals, in food and agriculture and the environmental impact
   • Role of antibiotics (including food safety)
   • Antimicrobial stewardship along the lifecycle of antimicrobial treatments in human and animals
   • Stewardship in resource-limited settings
   • Impact of measures to foster appropriate use/cost-effective measures (including on behavioural change of meds/vets/farmers)/ cultural differences in practice of medicine (underlying reasons)
   • Infection prevention and control
   • Access to existing and new antimicrobial medicines/vaccines and diagnostic tools (including need differences between developed and developing world countries)

5. Novel strategies for AMR interventions/ preparedness

6. Challenges in drug development
   • Design and implementation of efficient clinical trials for novel antibiotics
   • Development of new antimicrobial medicines/diagnostic tools/vaccines
   • Molecular basis of the bacterial cell wall permeability
   • Best practices for future antibacterial drug discovery efforts
   • Development of potential antibiotics against Gram negative bacteria/New antibiotics to treat Gram negative infections

7. Alternative approaches to tackling resistant infections
   • Antibiotic alternatives (including bacteriophages) in clinical practice, food safety, food security
   • Non-traditional approaches for humans and animals
   • Genome editing techniques
   • Nano techniques

8. Role of vaccines in AMR strategies and vaccine acceptance

9. New economic models
   • Incentives to invest while reconciling the need to use antibiotics wisely/economic models for antibiotic innovation

10. Risk assessment

11. Impact of AMR on global trade

12. Impact of AMR on food safety (Codex Alimentarius)

13. AMR and an integrated One Health approach

14. Emergence and spread of AMR as a significant challenge to global health and animal production with high economic consequences

15. Societal impacts from AMR

The AMR Scientific Agenda is reflected in the topics of the World One Health Congresses (biennial)
Science Policy Interface

**AIM:** Exchange between scientists and government officials responsible for public health, animal health, environmental health, food safety and global health security - developing policy based on science/understanding the scientific drivers of policy development

**OUTCOME:** White Paper of the World One Health Congresses
### Agenda

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<th>The impact of zoonotic diseases: why should One Health be of importance to policymakers? - lessons learnt from One Health crises</th>
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| 2. | Health emergencies: preparedness and management  
   • surveillance and outbreak response  
   • health crises and disasters |
| 3. | Addressing zoonotic diseases at the animal-human-ecosystem interface: what are the threats?/drivers of emerging zoonotic diseases |
| 4. | Resistance to antibiotics and antivirals: challenges for policy makers and scientists |
| 5. | Operationalizing One Health (based on the pillars of ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability) |
| 6. | Inter-sectoral collaboration at global level as a key to prevention, preparedness and response strategies |
| 7. | Strengthening One Health Science and the Health Security Interface / global perspectives on health and security |
| 8. | Strengthening national and regional epidemiological surveillance systems/development, assessment and deployment of new tools and mechanisms for early warning and surveillance systems |
| 9. | Biological Threat Reduction in practice: strengthening global biological security through collaborations and a better understanding of zoonotic origins |
| 10. | How can the public and private sectors take action and address disaster risk reduction?/global health security/role of the private sector and public private partnerships (PPP) |
| 11. | Civil society participation / risk communications |
| 12. | Community-driven development (CDD) projects and One Health |
| 13. | The role of vaccines in biological threat reduction |
| 14. | Establishment of long-term research collaborations (including scientists in low-resource environments)/what is needed? |
| 15. | New initiatives to identify unknown viruses on a global scale, advances in vaccine technologies and their impact on underprivileged communities |
| 16. | The global importance of pandemics for economic development |
| 17. | The economic benefits of a One Health approach / Economics of One Health |
| 18. | Multilateral initiatives/multisectoral approaches with the aim to build and strengthen sustainable capacities in the One Health arena |
| 19. | Bio threat scanning / scanning zoonotic diseases that could have the potential for misuse |

The Science Policy Interface Agenda is reflected in the topics of the World One Health Congresses. The Governments Group of the One Health Platform is a major contributor to the development of the programme, as is the Bio Threats Scanning Group.
Objectives

1. Exchange the latest high-level scientific state-of-the-art research and gather information on One Health Science and AMR at the biennial congresses and disseminate the results and insights of existing and new research projects on zoonoses, emerging infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance, including the ecological and environmental factors which drive and impact on these diseases. In that way, we aim to make science evolve, thus improving health and security.

2. Identify and prioritize research gaps in the fields of zoonoses, emerging infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance, including the ecological and environmental factors which impact on these diseases, and advocate the resulting scientific research agenda - both at the scientific and the policy level.

3. Engage the broader scientific community and global health security policy makers in understanding that some zoonotic and animal diseases can potentially be misused.

4. Establish a Bio Threats Scanning Group of experts that connects the One Health Science and the Global Health Security Policy.

5. Create synergies and facilitate the sharing of data between researchers and research groups in order to mend the prioritized research gaps, and translate these novel data to anyone who might benefit from them.

6. Translate the relevant information and knowledge to governments and policy makers and serve as a reference network and a resource for providing information to governments, thus bridging One Health Science and Global Health Security Policy by maintaining a web portal and by operating a Customer Relationship Management (database) system.

7. Provide a strategic forum for researchers, early career investigators, governmental and non-governmental institutions, international organizations and companies in the One Health arena in order to foster cross-sectoral collaborations.

8. Implement the White Paper (outcome of Congresses) into concrete actions and discuss the state of the art, progress and future actions with all stakeholders involved, thus enabling the dissemination of information to all stakeholders through the different components of the One Health Platform’s organizational structure.

9. Create and enhance awareness of the value of the One Health approach through the organisation of the global annual One Health Day (3 November) and through the promotion of the One Health concept in undergraduate and postgraduate education (veterinary, medical & environmental studies) in order to break down professional silos.
Who’s who?

STRUCTURE

One Health Platform

MANAGEMENT BOARD / SECRETARIAT

- Scientific Advisory Board
  - CHAIR
  - One Health Science
  - CHAIR
  - Antimicrobial resistance

- Governments Group
  - CHAIR

- Bio Threats Scanning Group
  - CHAIR

- Vaccines Working Group
  - CHAIR

- International One Health Coalition
  - CHAIR

- Editorial Board
  - CHAIR
  - One Health Outlook

- Early Career Researchers Circle
  - CHAIR

Steering Committee
consists of all chairs of the stakeholder groups
Ab Osterhaus is an internationally recognized and award-winning scientific researcher and principal investigator for numerous major scientific projects. Prof Osterhaus is the CEO of Artemis One Health Foundation. In addition, he is Professor of wildlife virology and virus discovery at the Utrecht University. He is also the director of the newly established Center for Infection Medicine and Zoonoses Research at the University of Veterinary Medicine in Hannover, Germany. He is the former head of the Department of Viroscience of the Erasmus Medical Center in Rotterdam, where he guided on a daily basis over 140 scientists in their quest for scientific excellence. Prof. Osterhaus’ major accomplishments include the discovery of over 50 new viruses in humans and animals, influential work on the pathogenesis of major infections, and the development of innovative intervention strategies. His work has enabled health authorities including the WHO to combat outbreaks like SARS, MERS, and avian influenza. As Chief Scientific Officer at Viroclinics Biosciences BV, Osterhaus leads effective testing and refining of preventive, therapeutic, and diagnostic tools. He has mentored over 60 PhD students, holds several key patents, and has authored more than 1100 papers in peer-reviewed journals, cited over 45,000 times, and his H index is more than 90.

John Mackenzie has an outstanding international reputation in the field of microbiology and its impacts on public health. Prof Mackenzie has received a number of international awards for his research, including the inaugural Mahathir Science Award by the Academy of Sciences Malaysia for scientific excellence in recognition of his contributions and innovations towards solving problems in the tropics through science and technology, and the inaugural Premier’s Research Fellowship of the Science Council of Western Australia. He served as Secretary-General of the International Union of Microbiological Societies from 1999 to 2005, and as President of the Australian Society for Microbiology from 1992-1994. He was elected as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering and of the American Academy of Microbiology, and was awarded the decoration of Officer in the Order of Australia for service to microbiology research, particularly as a leading contributor to the understanding of the genetics, pathogenesis and public health implications of viruses, and to education. He led the World Health Organisation mission into China seeking information on SARS in 2003 and in 2009-2010, he was the Chair of the Emergency Committee on Influenza H1N1 under the International Health Regulations of WHO. For many years Prof. Mackenzie was a member of the Steering Committee of the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, and of various international committees concerned with emerging diseases. He has published widely on various viruses, especially vector-borne viruses and emerging zoonotic viruses, and has a Google Scholar ‘h’ index of 63 from 15,665 citations.

Chris Vanlangendonck is a strategic communication expert, specializing in communicating scientific merits to society. Currently, she is the managing director of SEMIOTICS, an internationally operating communication and advocacy agency, working for a variety of scientific organizations, consortia, academic institutions and EU projects. Chris is an expert in political and governmental communication (ministerial level). She also coaches executives and spokespersons. Since 1998, she has been working for the European Scientific Working group on Influenza (ESWI) - a network organization that aims to reduce the burden of influenza in Europe - as their adviser on communication and strategy. Semiotics is responsible for the development and organization of ESWI’s triennial European Influenza Conferences (including the separate Science Policy Interface programme), annual Science Policy influenza summits, national networks of influenza stakeholders, the dissemination of scientific articles and messages, and ESWI’s young scientist actions. Chris has published several papers in respected scientific journals on topics such as the role of scientists in the public health debate, stakeholders dialogue and the science-policy interplay.
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD OF THE ONE HEALTH PLATFORM

PATRON AND HONORARY BOARD MEMBER:
• PETER DOHERTY, University of Melbourne, Australia

CHAIR OF ONE HEALTH SCIENCE:
• AB OSTERHAUS, University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover, Germany

CHAIR OF AMR:
• JÖRGEN SCHLUNDT, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

BOARD MEMBERS:
• JOHN MACKENZIE, Curtin University, Australia
• DAVID HEYMANN, Centre on Global Health Security at Chatham House, London, UK
• MARTYN JEGGO, AUSGEM Governing Board, Australia
• LONE SIMONSEN, George Washington University, USA
• PETER DASZAK, EcoHealth Alliance, USA
• GEORGE GAO, CDC China
• SUSAN WELBURN, Zhejiang Edinburgh Institute, China
• JONNA MAZET, University of California, USA
• RITA COLWELL, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA
• LINFA WANG, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore
• MARK RWEYEMAMU, Director of the Southern African Centre for Infectious Diseases and Surveillance (SACIDS)
• NICK JULEFF, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
• LARRY MADOFF, University of Massachusetts, USA, and Editor ProMED
• PENINAH MUNYUA, CDC Kenya
• MARIETJIE VENTER, University of Pretoria, South Africa
• JONATHAN RUSHTON, University of Liverpool, UK
• PIERRE VAN DAMME, University of Antwerp, Belgium
• DELIA GRACE, ILRI

INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD

CHAIR:
THEO KANELLOS, Zoetis

TASKS:
Core Think Tank of the One Health Platform, determines policy and actions of the Platform

INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD OF THE ONE HEALTH PLATFORM

Tasks:
Interact with the Scientific Advisory Board and Programme Committees/Bio Threats Scanning Group/Governments Group to shape the OH Science, AMR and SPI agendas. Perspectives from funders and industry are absolutely necessary to tackle the major Global Health Security challenges.
INTERNATIONAL ONE HEALTH COALITION

CHAIR:
JOHN MACKENZIE

FEDERATION OF VETERINARIANS OF EUROPE
RAFAEL LAGUENS

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
LARRY MADOFF

ECOHEALTH ALLIANCE
PETER DASZAK

ONE HEALTH INITIATIVE
BRUCE KAPLAN

GLOBAL NETWORK OF SCIENCE ACADEMIES (IAMP)
PETER MCGRATH

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
LARRY MADOFF

FEDERATION OF VETERINARIANS OF EUROPE
RAFAEL LAGUENS

PLANETARY HEALTH ALLIANCE
AMALIA ALMADA

FONDATION MÉRIEUX
HUBERT ENDTZ

WORLD VETERINARY ASSOCIATION
RÉNE CARLSON

WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
OTMAR KLOIBER

ONE HEALTH COMMISSION
CHERYL STROUD

CHATHAM HOUSE LONDON
DAVID HEYMANN

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
OSMAN DAR

GERMAN RESEARCH PLATFORM FOR ZOONOSES
MARTIN GROSCHUP

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION
NICK JULEFF

CENTER FOR ONE HEALTH RESEARCH
PETER RABINOWITZ

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL COLLEGES
ANDREW MACCABE

SOUTHERN AFRICAN CENTRE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SURVEILLANCE
MARK RWEYEMAMU

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
CASEY BARTON-BEHRAVES

GORDON AND BETTY MOORE FOUNDATION
HARVEY FINEBERG

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
MARIETJIE VENTER

ARTEMIS ONE HEALTH RESEARCH FOUNDATION
LESLIE REPERANT

RESEARCH CENTER FOR EMERGING INFECTIONS AND ZOONOSES (RZI-TIHO)
AB OSTERHAUS

ASCLEPIUS ONE HEALTH, GREECE
ELENI PAVLIOU

TASKS:
Inform and interact with the Scientific Advisory Board and Programme Committees/Bio Threats Scanning Group/Governments Group to shape the OH Science, AMR and SPI agendas. See to it that replication of work is avoided, inform about and connect their work to the One Health Platform’s initiatives, take responsibility in “filling the gaps”. Closely collaborate with the Platform on the implementation of the White Paper (outcome of the WOHC) and agenda-setting for the International One Health Forum, Africa. Active participation.
GOVERNMENTS GROUP

CHAIRS:
• CHRISTIANNE BRUSCHKE, CVO The Netherlands
• OSMAN DAR, Public Health England, UK

MEMBERS:
• HEATHER BROWN, Public Health Agency of Canada
• HOVHANES MKRTCHYAN, State Service for Food Safety, Armenia
• KLAUS LORENZ, Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety, Germany
• ARNOLD DWARKASING, Ministry of Health, Curaçao
• TARA WAHAB, Public Health Agency of Sweden
• MUSA SEKAMATTE, Ministry of Health, Uganda
• WAYNE RAMKRISHNA, National Department of Health, South Africa
• FRANK KOENEN, One Health coordinator, Belgium
• SANNE WIINGREEN, Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark
• PEBI SUSEN and NI MADE RIA ISRIYANTHI, Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia
• PHIL SHOEMACK, Medical Officer of Health, New Zealand
• HELEN SCOTT-ORR, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australia

TASKS:
*Shape and develop a top level SPI programme track at the World One Health Congresses, based on the topics of the Science Policy Interface Agenda. Select presentations and develop methods for discussion that are in line with the Science Policy Interface Agenda.*

EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS CIRCLE

COORDINATOR:
LESLIE REPERANT, The Netherlands

TASKS:
*Coordinate the Fellowship Programme at the World One Health Congresses, play an active role in the annual One Health Day campaign by participating in the One Health Day Student Competition Awards Jury.*
One Health Outlook, published by BioMed Central, part of Springer Nature, is the official journal of the One Health Platform

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
AB OSTERHAUS, University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover, Germany

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
• JOHN MACKENZIE, Curtin University, Australia
• WILLIAM KARESH, EcoHealth Alliance, USA
• LONE SIMONSON, George Washington University, USA
• LINFA WANG, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore
• MARIETJIE VENTER, University of Pretoria, South Africa
• HEINZ FELDMANN, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, USA
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• TRACEY GOLDSTEIN, University of California, USA
• W. IAN LIPKIN, Columbia University, USA
• JÖRGEN SCHLUNDT, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
• JONNA MAZET, University of California, USA
• DEREK SMITH, University of Cambridge, UK
• WOLFGANG BAUMGÄRTNER, University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover, Germany
• GUUS RIMMELZWAAN, University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover, Germany
• JAAP WAGENAAR, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

TASKS:
Edit and publish the proceedings (OH Science and AMR programme tracks) of the World One Health Congresses
BIO THREATS SCANNING GROUP

Top experts from different One Health Science disciplines who connect the One Health Science and the Global Health Security Policy.

- LINFA WANG, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore
- GEORGES GAO, CDC China
- WILLIAM B. KARESH, EcoHealth Alliance
- AB OSTERHAUS, RIZ Hannover, Germany
- JOHN MACKENZIE, Curtin University, Australia
- REBECCA KATZ, Center for Global Health Science and Security, Georgetown University, USA
- MAURIZIO BARBESCHI, WHO Int
- RON FOUCHIER, Erasmus MC Rotterdam, Netherlands
- THOMAS V. INGLESBY, John Hopkins, USA
- GEOFFREY SMITH, Cambridge University, UK
- IAN LIPKIN, Columbia University, USA

TASKS:
Help predict potential biological events that could impact on public health security in the future
PROGRAMME COMMITTEE ONE HEALTH SCIENCE
(WORLD ONE HEALTH CONGRESSES)

CHAIRS:
• ANNA MEREDITH, University of Melbourne, Australia
• AB OSTERHAUS, University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover, Germany

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
• JOHN MACKENZIE, Curtin University, Australia
• MARTYN JEGGO, AUSGEM Governing Board, Australia
• MARK RWEYEMANU, Director of the Southern African Centre for Infectious Diseases and Surveillance (SACIDS)
• LINFA WANG, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore
• WILLIAM KARESH, EcoHealth Alliance, USA
• OTTORINO COSIVI, WHO-Brazil
• ANDREW DOBSON, Princeton University, USA
• CASEY BARTON BEHRAVESH, CDC, USA
• MALIK PEIRIS, University of Hong Kong
• MARIE-TJIE VENTER, University of Pretoria, South Africa
• JONNA MAZET, University of California, USA
• PENINA MUNYUA, CDC Kenya
• REBECCA KATZ, Center for Global Health Science and Security at Georgetown University, USA
• LARRY MADOFF, University of Massachusetts, USA, and Editor ProMEDmail
• SARAH CLEAVELAND, University of Glasgow, UK
• JULIE FITZPATRICK, University of Glasgow, UK
• PIP BEARD, Pirbright Institute, UK
• JO SHARP, University of Glasgow, UK
• MARK BRONSVOOORT, University of Edinburgh, UK
• SIMON GIRLING, Royal Zoological Society Scotland

• SUSAN WELBURN, Zhejiang Edinburgh Institute
• GRANT D. STENTIFORD, Cefas Weymouth Laboratory, UK
• DELIA GRACE, ILRI
• JAKOB ZINSSTAG, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland
• BERNADETT RAMIREZ, WHO TDR
• TRACEY MCNAMARA, Western University College of Veterinary Medicine, US

TASKS:
Shape and develop a top level OH Science programme track at the World One Health Conferences, based on the topics of the OHS Scientific Agenda. Select abstracts that are in line with the OH Science Agenda.

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE ON AMR
(WORLD ONE HEALTH CONGRESSES)

CHAIRS:
• JÖRGEN SCHLUNDT, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
• TILL BACHMANN, University of Edinburgh, UK

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
• BRITTA LASSMANN, International Society for Infectious Diseases, USA
• LAURA H. KAHN, Princeton University, USA
• DAVID HEYMANN, Centre on Global Health Security at Chatham House London, UK
• JAAP WAGENAAR, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
• PETER COLLIGNON, National University of Australia
• BARBARA E. MURRAY, University of Texas Health Science centre, Houston, USA
• MARC MENDELSON, University of Cape Town, SA
• SHAHIDA SYED, Global AMR Innovation Fund
• KITTY HEALEY, Veterinary Medicines Directorate, Defra
• MARK WOOLHOUSE, University of Edinburgh, UK
• TAMIKA SIMS, International Food Information Council

• SUSAN WELBURN, Zhejiang Edinburgh Institute

TASKS:
Shape and develop a top level AMR programme track at the World One Health Congresses, based on the topics of the AMR Scientific Agenda. Select abstracts that are in line with the AMR Agenda.
Activities
WORLD ONE HEALTH CONGRESS (BIENNIAL)

Make science evolve to improve health and security

Biennial gathering of approximately 1,500 professionals from relevant international organisations, OIE, FAO, WHO, World Bank, leading scientific experts and researchers in the field of One Health, animal production and trade, food safety sector, animal health, human health, environmentology/ecologists, government representatives in public health, human health, food safety, environmental health and global health security.

The meeting of scientists occurs in the One Health Science and AMR programme tracks. The programme is based on the OHS Scientific Agenda and the AMR Scientific Agenda. The aim is to exchange high-level scientific data and to foster collaborations. The exchange between scientists and government officials responsible for public health, animal health, food safety and global health security occurs in the Science Policy Interface programme track. In the SPI track, scientists share their knowledge and translate that knowledge towards policy makers. At the same time, policy makers can inform scientists about what is needed to make adequate global health security policy. Public and animal health and the security policy departments are the target audience of the Science Policy Interface programme track.

The Bio Threats Scanning Group is involved in all programme tracks of the World One Health Congress.

Outcomes from the scientific sessions are published as proceedings in a Special Issue of the One Health Outlook Journal. The outcome of the SPI track is a White Paper.

Before they formally start, the Congresses open with a series of side events planned by coalition partners and other stakeholders in the One Health community. These meetings offer good opportunities to engage scientists and bioweapons threat related research experts (already present at the World One Health Congress) with biological security policy makers/global health security policy makers in order to discuss cooperative threat reduction. Discussion topics may include the consolidation and securement of dangerous pathogens collections, the improvement of safety and scrutiny of bio facilities as well as building biosecurity networks involving research.

Prior to the World One Health Congresses, the members of the Scientific Advisory Board, the Industry Advisory Board and the Governments Group have a ½ day meeting at the congress venue.
Across the African continent, initiatives are set up, meetings are organised and networks are established that adopt the One Health approach.

In November 2019, the One Health Platform is holding its First International One Health Forum Africa, at the Africa CDC Headquarters in Addis Ababa, to be hosted by Africa CDC.

The Forum has three objectives:

1) To assemble existing African initiatives concerned with One Health in a setting that fosters acquaintance as well as the sharing of information and knowledge, in support of Africa CDC strategies for zoonotic disease surveillance and response.

2) To provide an opportunity to integrate One Health and related activities in Africa within the framework of African CDC initiatives to build public health institutes in the aim of developing strategies for improved zoonotic disease surveillance and response.

3) To inform policy makers from African Union Member States about existing and ongoing One Health initiatives in Africa as well as about the importance of collaborating across national boundaries in the fields of zoonoses surveillance, research and control. To inform the Global Health Security policy makers by inviting them to attend the Forum as observers.

The proceedings of the Forum are published as a special issue of Public Health in Africa, the Africa CDC Journal.
The One Health Platform has established a One Health Fellowship Fund to provide Fellowships to young scientists and promising researchers from resource-challenged countries. Intercontinental partnerships with One Health leaders in Africa, Asia and South America, combined with the involvement of underserved communities and international associations like WHO, FAO, World Veterinary Association, World Medical Association, EcoHealth Alliance, CDC,... will guarantee capacity building at the meeting and far beyond. By involving, supporting and interacting with Fellows, we aim to help improve health and security.
Since 2016, One Health Day is annually observed on the 3rd of November. One Health Day is designed to engage as many young scientists and students as possible in One Health education by generating One Health events that bring together student delegates from different backgrounds. One Health Day is a joint initiative of the One Health Platform, the One Health Commission and the One Health Initiative Autonomous pro bono Team.

The One Health Day has three major objectives: to stimulate One Health Science internationally, to foster the international collaboration and cooperation within the One Health arena, and to encourage the next generation of One Health scientists.
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WHITE PAPER

CHAPTER 1
Addressing zoonotic diseases at the animal-human-ecosystem interface: prioritization of the threats/research agenda

CHAPTER 2
Risk assessment, preparedness and control programmes

CHAPTER 3
Combatting zoonotic diseases at the source/towards eradication concepts

CHAPTER 4
Zoonoses and their potential impact as mass destruction biological weapons/dual usage

CHAPTER 5
Reducing AMR – challenges where policy meets science (Response strategies/vaccination as a tool in AMR)

CHAPTER 6
Neglected zoonotic diseases in resource-poor countries and marginalized communities

CHAPTER 7
Vaccines and the control of vaccine preventable diseases: where are the gaps? What is on the horizon? Challenges and opportunities to scaling up vaccine use

CHAPTER 8
Communication strategies and public engagement/community support

Concrete outcomes of the first White Paper include the urgent need to connect with the Global Health Security sector, the organization of an International One Health Forum in Africa and the establishment of a Vaccines Working Group (VWG).

Report of the SPI programme track at the World One Health Congresses

The White Paper are the proceedings of the Science Policy Interface at the World One Health Congresses. The first White Paper has been developed at the occasion of the 5th International One Health Congress, held in Saskatoon, Canada, in June 2018.
AD HOC ADVISORY ROLE

The Scientific Advisory Board and the Bio Threats Scanning Group can be asked to give advice at external meetings or groups “on call” - as a group or on an individual basis.

Examples: Prof. Ab Osterhaus joined a Chatham House Roundtable meeting on “One Health: Developing Indicators to Monitor Progress towards Implementation” on 16 November 2017 in his role as One Health scientific expert. Professor John Mackenzie is a member of the Western Australia’s Biosecurity Council.

COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RELEVANT ONE HEALTH INFORMATION

through:
- Presence at meetings in the One Health arena and Global Health Security arena (both scientific meetings and policy meetings). Involvement in these meetings can be on different levels:
  - scientific input through lectures
  - programme input by involvement in Scientific or Organising Committees
  - assistance in the reporting about meetings
- A portal website: an online forum to share and disseminate information on One Health activities at all levels and on all aspects - also capturing outcomes of meetings organized on One Health topics.
- A One Health ‘newspaper’: a printed newspaper-sized tool, which brings the latest news and information from the One Health arena. It is disseminated particularly at major One Health events.
- Ad hoc electronic news flashes bringing highlights and alerts
- The One Health Outlook journal

REPOSITORY OF THE GLOBAL ONE HEALTH COMMUNITY

Contact details of One Health actors from around the globe collected and managed in a central database.

The One Health Platform’s database is a powerful Customer Relationship Management system which is crucial for the dissemination of relevant One Health content.

It is a highly flexible tool allowing to reach the global One Health field in just a few clicks. Currently the database consists of 17,000 unique addresses and has the following structure:

- 12,750 scientists
- 4,250 government representatives
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