

ONE HEALTH BASED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Scope and purpose of the Framework											
The present framework aims at guiding the relevant national sectors to implement harmonised and context driven One Health strategies in the prevention and preparedness to threats to health											
Expected outcome											
Prevention and preparedness plans benefiting from information and data collected and analysed with a One Health approach											
GOAL of the Strategy											
To facilitate detection of threats at the human-animal-environment interface, assess potential risks for pandemic, support evaluation of possible											
impacts at system levels and provide back strategies to improve and strengthen prevention											
Targets											
National legislative and procedural framework that allows/imposes to mainstream OH approaches in all the prevention strategies and allocate the necessary resources	Prevention and preparedness plans developed, implemented and monitored with an OH approach, including community empowerment strategies, for the prevention and containment of health threats.	National sectors driven database interoperable and accessible to all the institutions/sectors involved in the One Health Team	National training plan on OH strategies agreed between institutions and integrated in the relevant national plans	Evaluation plans to assess the effectiveness of OH in reducing the risks of potential epidemics (prevention); in supporting the early identification of epidemic risks (alerting); in contributing to the reduction of the	International Framework enabling harmonised integration of OH strategies in all relevant Regulations and Communications	International training plans and tools aimed at facilitating OH training at national and cross- country level.					
OH National Centers				impact (mitigation)							



Priorities for Action								
		International level						
Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5	Priority 1	Priority 2		
GOVERNANCE	PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS	DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	CAPACITY BUILDING	CONSOLIDATION AND EVALUATION OF THE SYSTEM IN PLACE	HARMONISATION of PLANS AND CROSS BORDER COLLABORATIONS	HARMONISED CAPACITY BUILDING		
Establishing a national multisectorial and multi- institutional team to set principles, rules and procedures (SoP) to allow operationalisation of One Health strategies. Assessing the opportunity and benefits of setting up a One Health National Center (OHNC) Enacting laws and identifying resources for One Health operationalisation	Connecting One Health strategies to prevention and preparedness plans by establishing a multisectorial team (OH Team) ① in charge for development, implementation and monitoring of plans	Identification of national priority areas (2) to be monitored and related monitoring indicators/metrics (3) Verifying available sources of information and data Development of integrated and interoperable database (4) connected with early warning and surveillance systems	Development of Training curricula on OH prevention and preparedness Training of staff involved in activities including OH Strategies Piloting and exercising	Identifying monitoring and impact indicators Assessing level of implementation of OH indications in prevention and pandemic plans Assessing added value of OH in prevention and preparedness	Developing and updating guidance and regulations to integrate OH strategies in prevention and preparedness plans and international early warning systems Identification of OH preparedness indicators/metrics in collaboration with National OH Teams Establishing WHO/OIE/FAO Tripartite collaborating Centers at National One Health Centers Facilitating Networking opportunities between OH National Centers	Integration of OH principles in International trainings for Preparedness and in Tools aimed at assessing level of capacities Promoting harmonised and multicountry exercises		



Framework's Legenda

(1) The One Health team may be or may be not the same one who has developed the Governance (National Institutional Team). In fact, One Health Strategies can benefit several sectors and domains, so an appropriate institutional team should develop a whole Governance considering all the stakeholders involved. For the sake of this framework, the OH team should include all the competencies and disciplines relevant for prevention and preparedness purposes.

2 Priorities "areas" refer to areas which may be at risk of favouring the development of epidemic events (Zahouli, 2017; Plowright, 2021; Ministero della Salute, 2021; Meyer, 2020; Nuzzo, 2019) Therefore, in this context, a priority area might be:

- a vast market zone trading in wild animals;
- an area with migration movements/camps;
- an area subjected to intense climatic variations and/or manmade exploitation;
- an ecosystem particularly stressed favouring sipllover events;
- populations professionally exposed to possible transitions of species/farms;
- a fragile area in terms of low level of health coverage, low preparedness capacity, missing data collection and sharing.

3 Indicators/metrics should consider what already developed and implemented in the context of relevant surveillance/early warning/preparedness national and international systems and the priority areas/s identified.

(4) Integrated and interoperable database should consider relevant platforms developed/being developed at national and international level (e.g. VEO, 2021)