



Federal Agency for  
Nature Conservation

# One Health in the CBD Context

Historical Evolution, CBD Decisions, & Relevance in SBSTTA-27

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- Rudolf Virchow (a German pathologist) recognizes the link between human and animal Health. He coined the term "zoonosis" to indicate an infectious disease that is passed between humans and animals.

1821  
-  
1902

- William Osler (a Canadian physician): father of veterinary pathology with a keen interest in the connections between human and veterinary medicine. One of his early publications titled: The Relation of Animals to Man.

1849  
-  
1919

- The Veterinary Public Health Division is established at CDC. Through this CDC Division, veterinary public health principles were introduced to the United States and globally.

1947

- Calvin Schwabe (Veterinary School at the University of California Davis): coins the term "One Medicine" and calls for a unified approach against zoonoses that uses both human and veterinary medicine.

1927  
-  
2006

- The Wildlife Conservation Society Publishes the 12 Manhattan Principles, called for an international, interdisciplinary approach to prevent disease and formed the basis of the "One Health, One World™" concept.

2004

- FAO, WOA, and WHO UNICEF, UNSIC, and the World Bank developed "Contributing to One World, One Health" document.  
- One Health becomes a recommended approach and a political reality: International Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

2007

- The American Medical Association passes the One Health resolution promoting partnership between human and veterinary medicine.  
- The One Health approach is recommended for pandemic preparedness: Representatives from 111 nations and 29 international organizations backed the implementation of the One Health strategy at the International Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in New Delhi (December 4-6, 2007). Governments were advised to improve the links between the human and animal health systems to increase human security and pandemic preparation.

2008

- The One Health Office is established at CDC  
- USAID establishes the Emerging Pandemic Threats Program  
- The Public Health Agency of Canada hosted One World, One Health™

2009

- The high-level technical meeting to address health risks at the Human-Animal-Ecosystem interface builds political will for the One Health movement organized by Tripartite, Mexico City  
- The first international One Health congress is held in Melbourne, Australia

2010

- The Second International One Health Congress is held in conjunction with the Prince Mahidol Award Conference, Bangkok, Thailand

2012

2013

2019

- One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) from FAO, OIE, WHO and UNEP developed a new operational definition of One Health

2021

2022

- The European Union reaffirms its commitment to operate under a One Health umbrella (August 2010)  
- The United Nations and the World Bank recommend adoption of One Health approaches (July 2010)  
- Experts identify clear and concrete actions to move the concept of One Health from vision to implementation (May 4-6, 2010): CDC, in collaboration with WOA, FAO, and WHO, hosted a meeting in Stone Mountain, GA, titled, "Operationalizing 'One Health': A Policy Perspective—Taking Stock and Shaping an Implementation Roadmap"  
- The Tripartite (FAO, OIE, and WHO) concept note is published (April 2010)  
- The Hanoi Declaration, which recommends broad implementation of One Health, is adopted unanimously at 2010 International Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza in Hanoi, Vietnam (April 19-21, 2010)

The Global Risk Forum sponsors the first One Health Summit, Davos, Switzerland

- One Planet, One Health, One Future conference; experts from diverse fields, including policy, sociology, philosophy, economics, ecology, and human and veterinary medicine prepared a Call to Action: "the Berlin Principles" update of "the Manhattan Principles", Berlin

- The Quadripartite Organizations: FAO, WHO, UNEP, WOA (founded as OIE) has developed the One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022–2026) (OH JPA).  
- The Royal Society of Canada hosted a 2022 G7 Research Summit on One Health, Canada

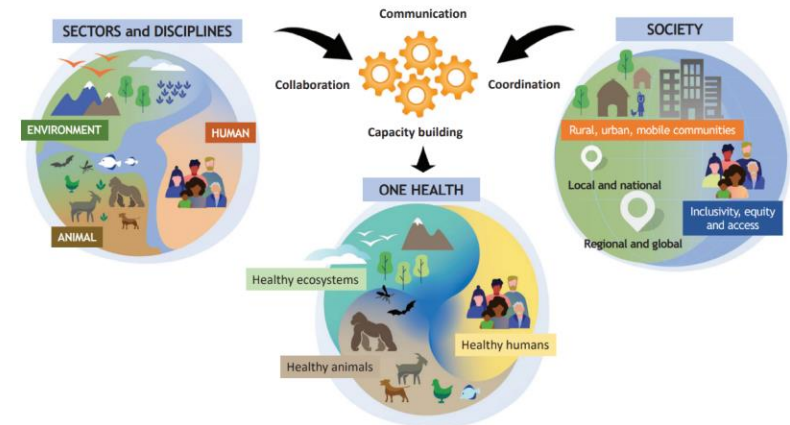


# One Health Definition

**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 change, and contributing to sustainable development. (2021)



Photo credit: FAO / Guiseppe Carotenuto



One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP)

# Historical Evolution in the CBD Context



## COP 12 Decision XII/21 (2014)

### XII/21. Biodiversity and human health

4. ***Recognizes the value of the “One Health” approach to address the cross-cutting issue of biodiversity and human health, as an integrated approach consistent with the ecosystem approach (decision V/6) that integrates the complex relationships between humans, microorganisms, animals, plants, agriculture, wildlife and the environment;***

# Historical Evolution in the CBD Context



## COP 13 Decision XIII/6 (2016)

### XIII/6. Biodiversity and human health

#### *Annex Information on health-biodiversity linkages*

(e) *Ecosystem management and infectious diseases: **Promote an integrated (“One Health”) approach** to the management of ecosystems, associated human settlements and livestock, minimizing unnecessary disturbance to natural systems and so **avoid or mitigate the potential emergence of new pathogens**, and manage the risk of transmission of pathogens between humans, livestock and wildlife in order to reduce the risk and incidence of infectious diseases, including zoonotic and vector-borne diseases;*

# Historical Evolution in the CBD Context



...in decision XIII/6, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare ***technical guidance to support the consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem management in the application of the “One Health” approach***

**CBD/SBSTTA/21/9 (2017)** (and as part of CBD/SBSTTA/21/4)

Guidance on **integrating biodiversity considerations into One Health** approaches

18. *The purpose of this Guidance is to assist Parties to the Convention, and other relevant stakeholders, in the process of developing policies, plans, programmes and research aligned with One Health approaches, **with more balanced consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem dynamics and management**, in line with decision XIII/6.*

(elaborates other holistic approaches, such as EcoHealth and planetary health)

# Historical Evolution in the CBD Context



## COP 14 Decision 14/4 (2018)

### 14/4. Health and biodiversity

3. *Invites Parties and other Governments to consider **integrating One Health policies, plans or projects**, and other holistic approaches **in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans**, and, as appropriate, national health plans, and other instruments including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, to jointly support the implementation of the Convention, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant global commitments;*



# Historical Evolution in the CBD Context



## CBD/SBSTTA-SBI-SS/2/2 (2020)

Discussion note for the special virtual session on biodiversity, **One Health and the response to Covid-19**

II. *Interlinkages between biodiversity and human health including pandemic risk*

IV. *Suggested key points for discussion*

(a) *How can the Convention on Biological Diversity further contribute to an inclusive, transdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach to **One Health that reflects the full range of biodiversity-health linkages?***

(...)

(c) *How should the interlinkages between biodiversity, health and pandemic risk be reflected in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?*



# Historical Evolution in the CBD Context



*COP 15: Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is to be implemented with consideration of the One Health approach*

**COP 15 Decision 15/29 (2022)** - 15/29. Biodiversity and health

*Taking note of the **definition of One Health by the One Health High-Level Expert Panel***

*Noting also the **One Health Joint Plan of Action by the Quadripartite for One Health***

*Recognizing further that the One Health approach, among other holistic approaches, could **contribute to the reduction of the risk of diseases of zoonotic origin**, (...)*

*1. Encourages Parties (...):*

*(a) To take actions for a pandemic, which contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and thereby contribute to minimizing the risk **sustainable and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 for future diseases of zoonotic origin, taking into account the One Health approach**, among other holistic approaches;*

*(b) To **further integrate the One Health approach**, among other holistic approaches, in their **national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national health plans**, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;*

*5. Requests the Executive Secretary, (...), and in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the **Quadripartite for One Health**, to complete the work pursuant to decision 14/4, paragraph 13 (b) and (c) on **targeted messages and a draft global action plan**, (...)*

# Historical Evolution in the CBD Context



## COP 16 Decision 16/19 (2024)

### 16/19. Biodiversity and health

*4. Invites other Governments, (...) and international organizations, including the members of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health, to raise awareness of the Global Action Plan, (...)*

*9. (e) To explore, in consultation with the World Health Organization and the other members of the Quadripartite alliance on One Health, the development of an online information platform (...) in order to facilitate knowledge- sharing and capacity-building for integration of the One Health approach, thereby further supporting the implementation of the Global Action Plan*

## Annex I **Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health**

### **I. Purpose**

*(j) More effective and integrated policy coordination on biodiversity and health, including through enhanced communication, dialogue and collaboration across government ministries and all governments and sectors, is needed. This includes **the need to strengthen the environmental dimension of the One Health approach** and other holistic approaches, while acknowledging the need to enhance international cooperation, (...).*



## CBD/SBSTTA/27/09 (2025)

Item 10 of the provisional agenda - Biodiversity and health

9 (c) *Cooperation activities. (...), pursuant to paragraphs 13 (a) of decision 14/4 and 9 (a), (b) and (e) of decision 16/19, **the Secretariat started discussions with the Quadripartite collaboration on One Health to explore potential opportunities for collaboration.** Members of the Quadripartite have expressed interest in continuing those discussions with the Secretariat, with a focus on:*

- (i) Identifying ways to support the **uptake of the Global Action Plan**;*
- (ii) Providing input into the **development of integrated science-based indicators** on biodiversity and health;*
- (iii) Organizing or participating in **capacity-building and awareness-raising** activities;*
- (iv) Assessing the feasibility of developing an **online information platform** to collate knowledge, tools and experiences related to interlinked biodiversity and health policies and actions.*

# Quadripartite One Health Alliance Joint Plan of Action (2022 - 2026)

**FIGURE 3:** THE SIX OH JPA ACTION TRACKS



## **Objective (Action Track 6):**

*Protect and restore biodiversity, prevent the degradation of ecosystems and the wider environment to jointly support the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, underpinning sustainable development.*

# The Lancet One Health Commission: harnessing our interconnectedness for equitable, sustainable, and healthy socioecological systems



- 2 Socioecological interconnection is central to One Health. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution threaten this balance, with impacts felt unequally across populations. One Health considers these risks and calls for urgent action through climate mitigation, conservation, and ecological restoration.



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# Thank you for your attention!

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