



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



World Health
Organization

The FAO, OIE and WHO in Asia and the Pacific (Asia Pacific Tripartite):

Uniting under ONE HEALTH to fight health risks at the human, animal and ecosystem interfaces

One Health

What is One Health?

One Health is an **integrated approach to prevent and mitigate health threats** at the animal-human-plant-ecosystem interface to achieve public health, food and nutrition security, sustainable ecosystems and fair trade facilitation.

'One Health' seeks to design and implement programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and coordinate to achieve better public health outcomes.



What is the Asia Pacific Tripartite?

The Asia Pacific Tripartite comprises the regional offices of three international organizations who work jointly to promote cross-sectoral collaboration:

- **FAO** Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAORAP, Bangkok)
- **OIE** Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific (OIE RRAP, Tokyo) and Sub-Regional Representation for Southeast Asia (OIE SRR-SEA, Bangkok)
- **WHO** Regional Office for South-East Asia (WHO SEARO, New Delhi) and
- **WHO** Western Pacific Regional Office (WHO WPRO, Manila)

FAO, OIE and WHO recognize that addressing health risks at the animal-human-plant-ecosystems interface requires strong partnerships among players who may have different priorities and levels of resources.

Contact us:

The Tripartite will provide technical support to countries to fight health risks at the human, animal and ecosystems interface. We will connect you with our relevant experts in the Asia Pacific Region.

E-mail: FAORAP-OneHealth@fao.org

Twitter: @FAOAsiaPacific; @OIEAnimalHealth; @WHOSEARO; @WHOWPRO

What 'One Health' threats does the Asia Pacific Tripartite work on?

Emerging zoonotic diseases (including zoonotic influenzas). About 60% of all human infectious diseases and about 75% of newly emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic (transmissible between humans and animals or birds)¹. Asia is 'hotspot' for disease emergence.

Human rabies transmitted by dogs. Up to 99% of cases of human rabies are transmitted by domestic dogs³. Globally, rabies deaths are not fully reported, children under 14 are frequent victims and every year, over 15 million people receive post-bite prophylaxis. Eliminating rabies at source would be more effective.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR). It is estimated that AMR could result in about 10 million human deaths globally each year by 2050² and a decline in annual global GDP of up to 3.8%, increasing global poverty.

Food safety. Almost 1 in 10 people in the world fall ill after eating food contaminated by bacteria, viruses, parasites, toxins and chemicals, with 420 000 dying each year⁴, of which 125 000 are children under five years.



How does the Asia Pacific Tripartite work with countries and partners?

- Biennial tripartite multisectoral workshops to support One Health coordination mechanisms in countries
- Tripartite disease-specific regional and sub-regional events
- Emergency tripartite missions undertaken in countries

- Joint communication strategies and provision of guidance and awareness raising on various priority topics
- Dissemination of information on events, activities, opportunities for collaboration, case studies and publications



What is the purpose of regional tripartite coordination?

- To provide full-time attention to One Health coordination (through a Coordination Group) amongst the tripartite at regional and country levels.
- To collect and disseminate information (on focal points, activities, case studies, videos) and create a repository.
- To monitor progress and arrange technical/administrative support.
- To communicate between global, regional and country levels and technical, development and financing institutions.

FAO/OIE/WHO tripartite collaboration



1. The Control of Neglected Zoonotic Diseases. WHO, 2005
 2. O'Neill J. Tackling drug-resistant infections globally: final report and recommendations. In: The Review on Antimicrobial Resistance. London: HM Government and the Wellcome Trust, 2016
 3. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs099/en/>
 4. WHO estimates of the global burden of foodborne diseases: foodborne diseases burden epidemiology reference group 2007-2015. WHO, 2015.

The FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite working toward protecting lives and improving livelihoods in Asia/Pacific