

HEALTH, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY:

REINFORCING RESILIENCE AT INTERFACES

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ONE HEALTH: THE INTERFACE

- A combined focus on human, animal and ecosystem health (one health) reinforces societies' resilience in the face of disease risk, food insecurity and malnutrition.
- This one health approach was evident as professionals worked together for influenza pandemic preparedness and response
- It is advocated by both communities and national governments within nations, in regions and at global level
- Annual ministerial meetings on Avian and Pandemic Influenza (IMCAPIs) provided a platform for applying the One Health approach.
- In IMCAPI Hanoi (2010) FAO, OIE and WHO indicated how they will work together (as a “tripartite”) on the one health approach.



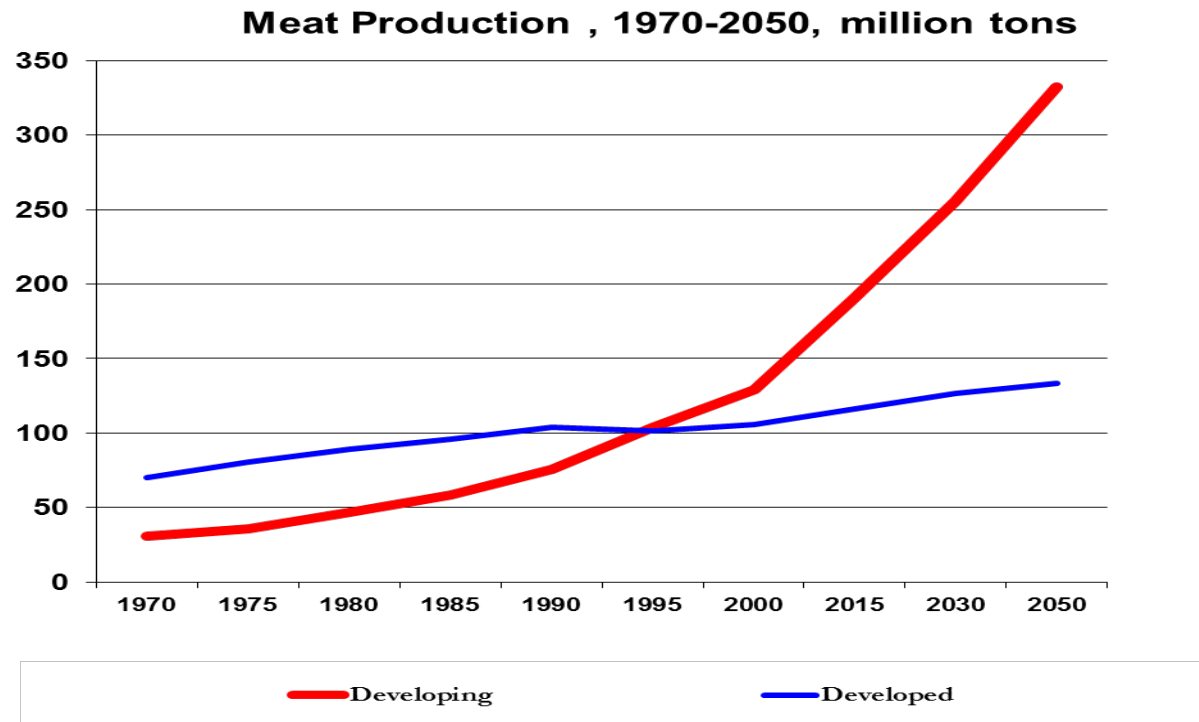


PROGRESS OF ONE HEALTH WORK

- High Level Technical Meeting on the One Health approach in Mexico City November 2011:
- Priority actions for advancing the One Health agenda were proposed
- Working Groups, One Health Commissions, academic programmes and training activities were established to accelerate international momentum for the approach.

INTERFACE BETWEEN ONE HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY

The demand for food, and especially for meat products is increasing. Consequently livestock production is increasing rapidly



LIVESTOCK AND LIVELIHOODS



- At least 1 billion people depend on livestock for their nourishment, their income and their livelihoods.
- The potential threat posed by livestock to public health – via agriculture-associated diseases – becomes evident at the intersection between human health and animal health in different ecosystems.
- The one-health approach is particularly relevant when optimizing the use of scarce resources to reduce threats

REINFORCING RESILIENCE THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES

- Societies affected by recurring crises have established resilient systems for ensuring livelihood and food security.
- When they are resilient, societies
 - **anticipate** the threats they will face,
 - **adjust** local and national strategies to mitigate them and
 - **act** to put both immediate and longer term resilience-building actions in place.





REINFORCING RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF RECURRENT SHOCKS

- **Governments and development partners seeks ways to support people's resilience.**
- **This is essential when resilience has been weakened by repeated shocks.**
- **It is vital in societies challenged by an increasing frequency of adverse climatic events and rapid population growth**

ONE HEALTH AS AN INVESTMENT IN RESILIENCE

- **One Health approaches are best pursued by multiple actors at local or national level.**
- **They focus on reducing underlying risk factors and preparedness for better response capacities.**
- **Organizations rarely prioritize work at interfaces—because of tight budgets.**



WORKING AT INTERFACES

- **Multi-actor movements are a useful means for working at interfaces.**
- **This calls for systems that make one health visions come to life**
- **Getting the systems to work calls for time and care.**
- **Adequate funds are needed to make this happen: if the funds are not available, collaboration is difficult.**

ADVANCING ONE HEALTH (1) _

Ten practical lessons on application of the One Health approach to reinforcing resilience:

Strategy

- 1. Start with experience of communities – rural and urban**
- 2. Bring livestock, food security and nutrition into all policies related to poverty and equity, climate change, value chains and risk management.**
- 3. Focus on reinforcing resilience in face of risks to health and livelihoods**
- 4. Engage all of Society in reinforcing resilience**

ADVANCING ONE HEALTH (2)

Practice

- 5. Nurture networks of practitioners who span interfaces**
- 6. Back up their work with normative guidance and standard setting.**
- 7. Stimulate innovative actions through alliances.**
- 8. Establish and maintain common results frameworks as a basis for investment and tracking**



ADVANCING ONE HEALTH (3)

Finance and Leadership

9. Seek innovative financing to support the delivery of key results at interfaces: this is an individual, commercial and public good.

10. Encourage countries to be in the lead on work for Livelihood and Health Resilience: ensure that the international system offers responsive guidance and backing.

THANK YOU

