

Origines et futur du One Health

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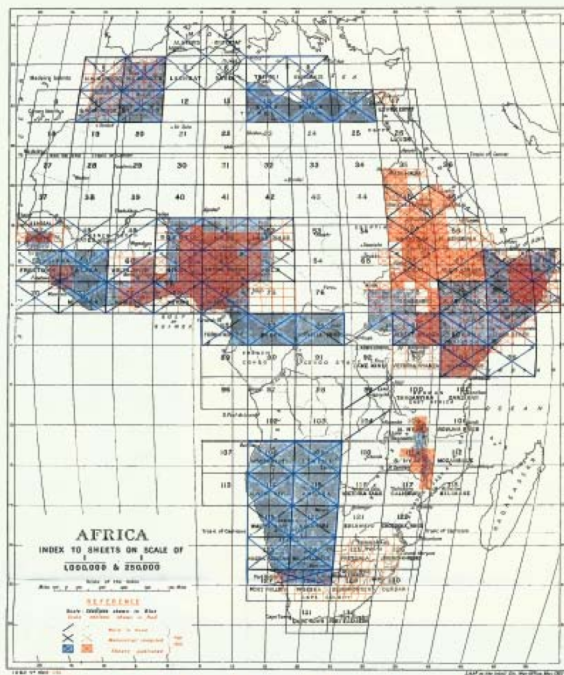
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EMPIRE, DEVELOPMENT, AND THE
PROBLEM OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE,
1870-1950

AFRICA

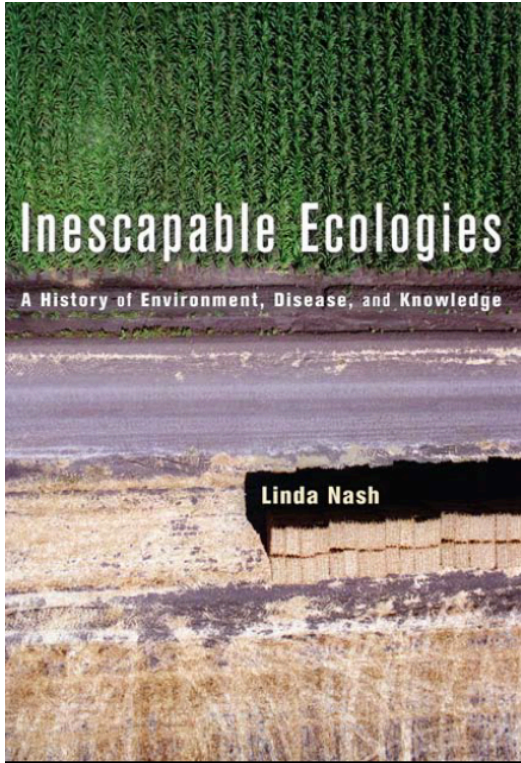
as a Living Laboratory



HELEN TILLEY

***One Health :
Les racines coloniales***

1859

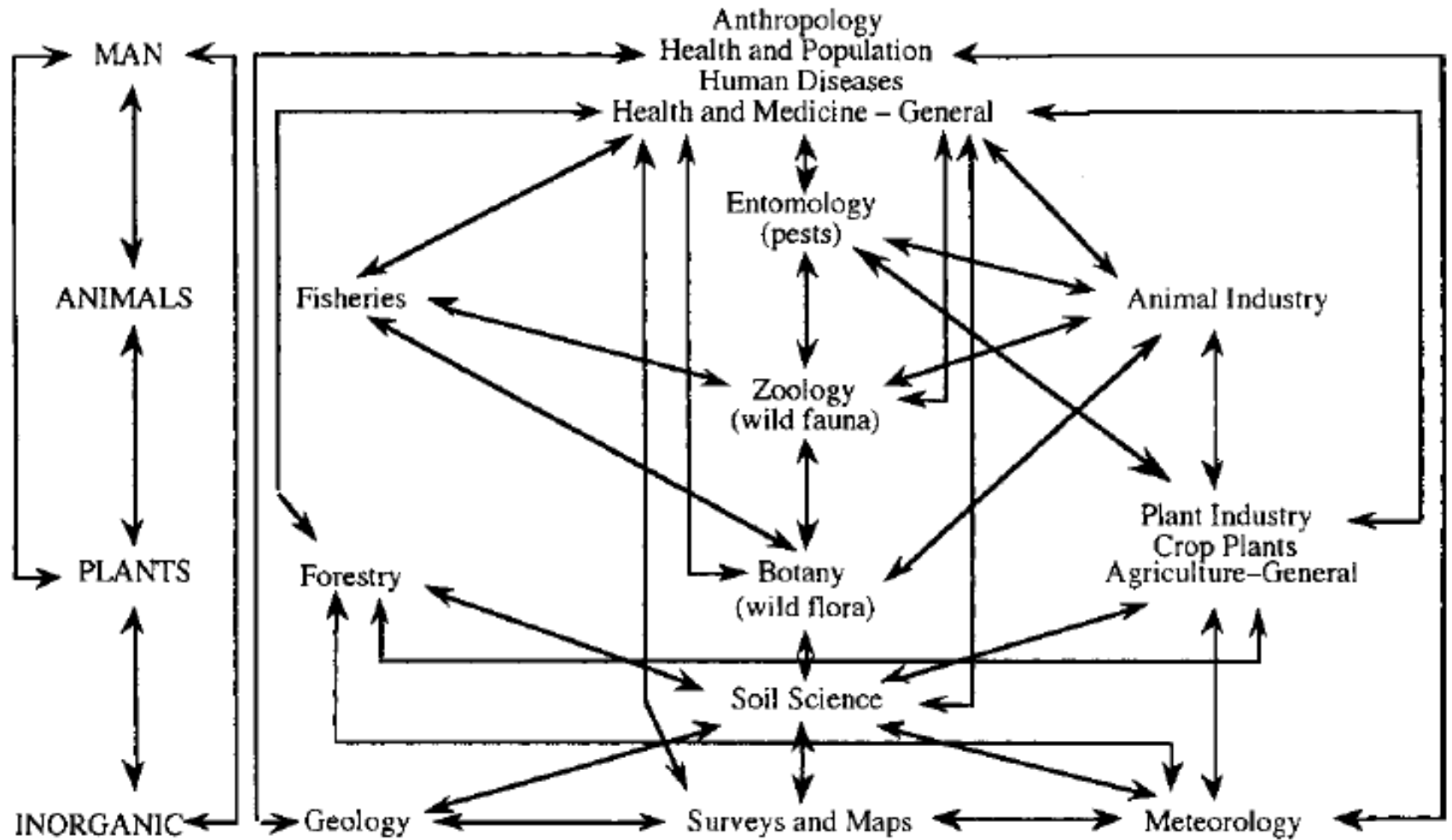
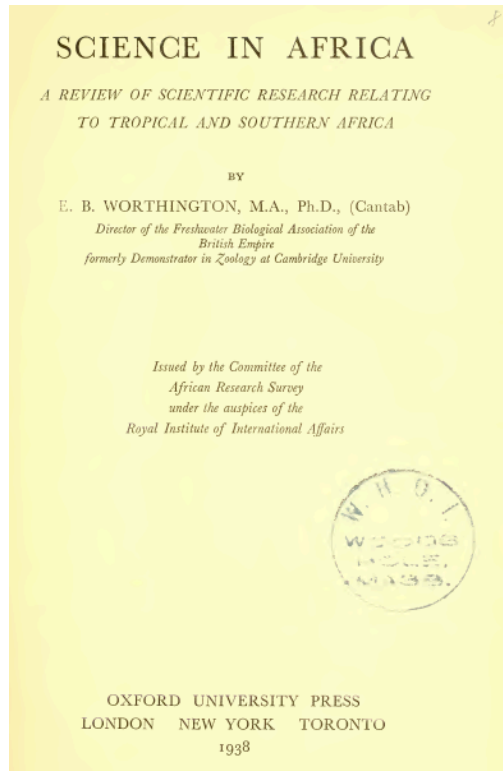


Thomas Logan, un docteur de la « Nouvelle Frontière » en Californie, écrivait en 1859 :

*«A knowledge of the etiology of diseases can best be attained by studying **the affections of different localities in connections with every condition and circumstance calculated to operate prejudicially or otherwise upon the health of the inhabitants.** Such philosophical investigation is particularly useful in tracing the modifications diseases may undergo from the agency of causes of a local or special character; and being also calculated to elucidate **the relationships of diseases to climate, to the prevailing geological formations, the fauna, the vegetables, the minerals, the water,** which vary with the earth's crust, »*

(Thomas Logan, Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1859,Cited in Nash, 2006)

“One Health”, Un vieux vin dans une nouvelle bouteille ?



The colonial scientific network of environmental management (Worthington 1938, voir Tilley 2012).

Dans les années 1920,
Julian Huxley pour
Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa



*“At the present moment, it is clear that many if not most problems of applied biology can only be satisfactorily solved by **reference to a background of ecological ideas**, by whose aid the interrelations of different branches of biological science can be studied.”*

*“it is often possible for the ecologist to point out to this or that specialist new lines of approach to his particular **problem—disease of man or of domestic animals** may prove to be correlated with a cycle of **abundance and scarcity in some wild animal** . . . game migrations or . . . **climatic cycles** or variations in mineral content of foodplants.”*

Trésorier
Zoological Society London
Co-fondateur du WWF
Président
British Eugenics Society
1er Directeur Général
Unesco
Initiateur de la création
IUCN

Intergovernmental
conference of experts on
the scientific basis
for rational use and
conservation of the resources
of the biosphere

Paris
4-13 September 1968

Unesco

UNESCO 1968

RECOMMENDATION 3 RESEARCH ON HUMAN ECOLOGY

The Conference,

Considering that man is an integral part of most ecosystems, not only influencing but being influenced by his environment; that his physical and mental health, now and in the future, are intimately linked with the dynamic system of natural objects, forces and processes that interact within the biosphere and including also those of man's culture,

Recommends to the Member States and their appropriate institutions, to Unesco, WHO and the international organizations concerned:

- 1. That research be directed to man's basic ecology and to his social and physical adaptability to the changes of all kinds to which he is being subjected, whether in simple or in more complex societies, including those that are highly technological and urbanized.**
- 2. That continuing and intensified research be undertaken on the ecology of human diseases, with special reference to those associated with environmental change and to the zoonotic diseases arising from interactions between man and animals.**
- 3. That this research be directed at solving increasingly important problems of the establishment of the necessary balance between man and his environment in relation to the maintenance of his health and well-being in their broadest connotations.**



<p>Home</p> <p>29 September 2004 New York Symposium <i>"Building Interdisciplinary Bridges to Health in a 'Globalized World' "</i></p>
<p>15 November 2004 Bangkok Workshop <i>"Beyond Zoonoses: The Threat of Emerging Diseases to Human Security and Conservation, and the Imp- lications for Public Policy"</i></p>
<p>15–17 November 2005 China Workshop <i>"Beyond Zoonoses: The Threat of Emerging Diseases to Human Health, Agriculture and Conservation: Imp- lications for Public Policy"</i></p>
<p>2–4 October 2007 Brazil Workshop <i>"Healthy Ecosystems, Livestock and Human Livelihoods: An Innovative Public-Private Partnership" ("Ecosystemas, Animais Silvestres E Meio De Vida Humano Saudáveis: Uma Parceria Pública-Privada Inovadora")</i></p>

One World – One Health: Brazil 2009 Meeting 22 October 2009

For information on the OWOH Brazil 2009 Meeting, please contact:

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[Visit our Brazil Workshop page](#)

2–4 October 2007

**All presentations, including video, audio, PDFs,
and slides are now online.**

View Press Release:

"Wildlife Conservation Society Announces
One World One Health Research Projects Funded by Cargill"

[English PDF](#) | [Portuguese PDF](#)

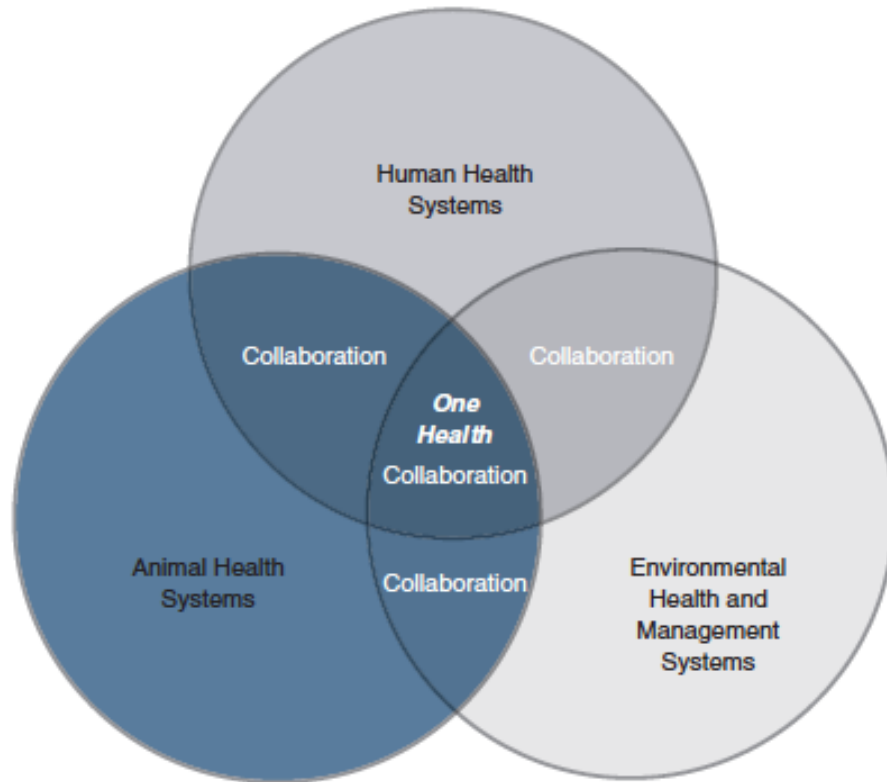
The Manhattan Principles on "One World, One Health"

Recent outbreaks of West Nile Virus, Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever, SARS, Monkeypox, Mad Cow Disease and Avian Influenza remind us that human and animal health are intimately connected. A broader understanding of health and disease demands a unity of approach achievable only through a consilience of human, domestic animal and wildlife health - **One Health**.

1. Recognize the essential link between human, domestic animal and wildlife health and the threat disease poses to people, their food supplies and economies, and the biodiversity essential to maintaining the healthy environments and functioning ecosystems we all require.
2. Recognize that decisions regarding land and water use have real implications for health. Alterations in the resilience of ecosystems and shifts in patterns of disease emergence and spread manifest themselves when we fail to recognize this relationship.

Investing in One Health

A concerted approach to address shared risks to humans, animals, and the environment



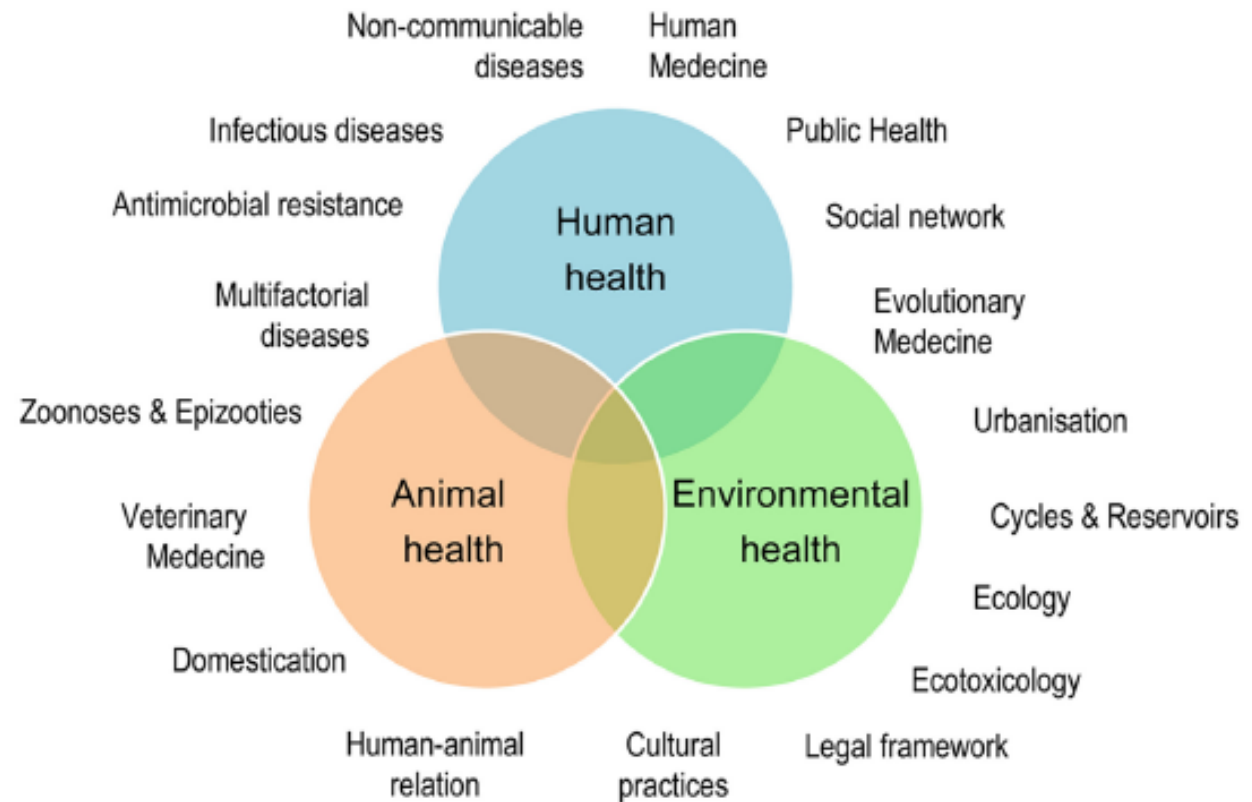
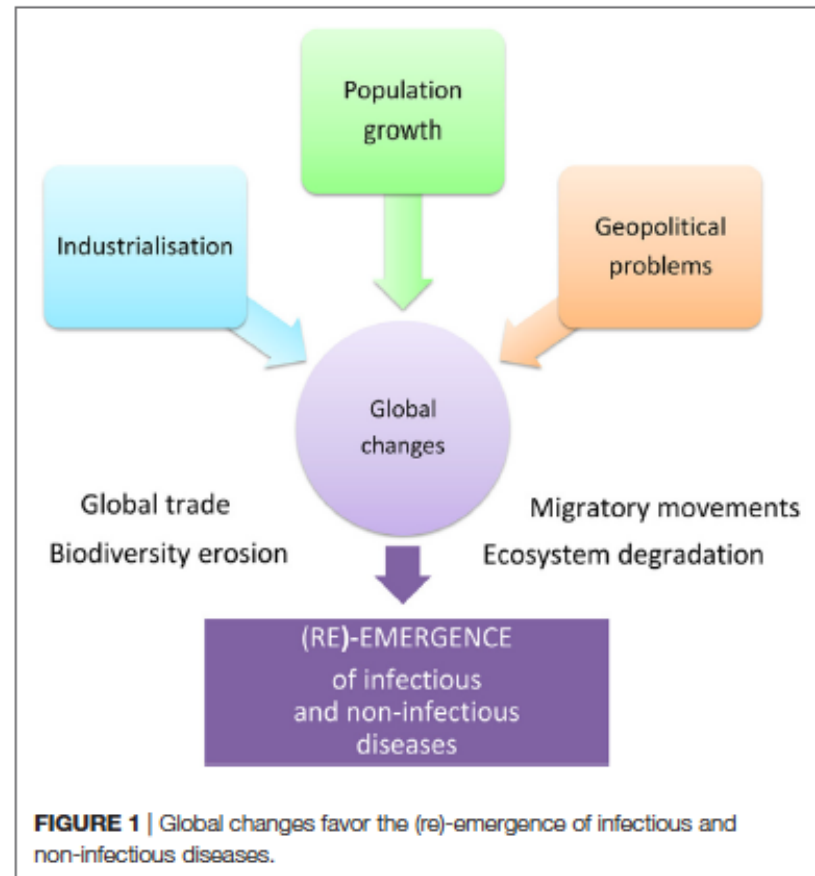
Le concept One Health reconnaît les liens entre les humains, les animaux et l'environnement et favorise la coordination pour mieux **comprendre et gérer les risques**.

En améliorant cette compréhension, il informe et peut prévenir les menaces de maladie. Son application peut également renforcer d'autres objectifs de santé, tels que la santé maternelle et infantile, la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, la gestion de la pollution et l'assainissement.

Un nombre croissant de pays prennent des mesures pour développer des mécanismes de coordination One Health pour soutenir **la surveillance multisectorielle**, les laboratoires, l'évaluation des risques, la communication et les activités d'élaboration de politiques.

The One Health Concept: 10 Years Old and a Long Road Ahead

Delphine Destoumieux-Garzón^{1}, Patrick Mavingui^{2,3*}, Gilles Boetsch^{4,5}, Jérôme Boissier⁶, Frédéric Darriet⁷, Priscilla Duboz^{4,5}, Clémentine Fritsch⁸, Patrick Giraudoux^{8,9}, Frédérique Le Roux¹⁰, Serge Morand^{11,12}, Christine Paillard¹³, Dominique Pontier^{14,15}, Cédric Sueur¹⁶ and Yann Voituron^{17*}*



Introduction to One Health

An Interdisciplinary Approach to Planetary Health

Sharon L. Deem • Kelly E. Lane-deGraaf • Elizabeth A. Rayhel



Insight and Innovation in International Development

Dominique F. Charron
Editor

Ecohealth Research in Practice

Innovative Applications
of an Ecosystem Approach to Health

IDRC  CRDI

 Springer

Planetary Health

Protecting Nature to
Protect Ourselves

edited by Samuel Myers
and Howard Frumkin



The Rockefeller Foundation–Lancet Commission on planetary health

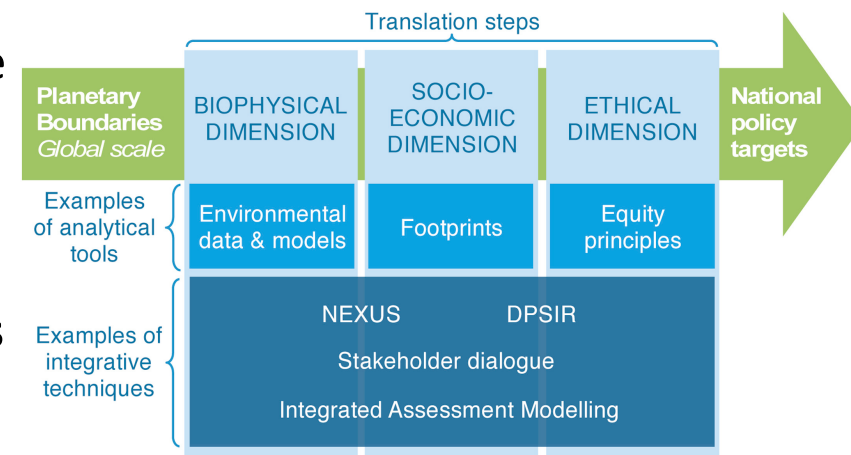
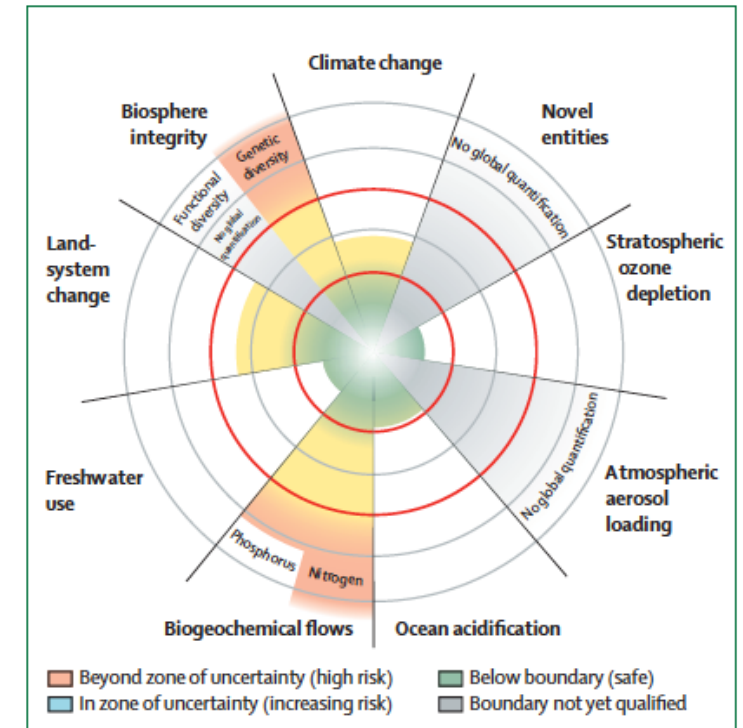
Safeguarding human health in the Anthropocene epoch: report of The Rockefeller Foundation–Lancet Commission on planetary health

Le concept de santé planétaire est basé sur la compréhension que la **santé humaine** et la **civilisation humaine** dépendent de **systèmes naturels florissants** et de la **saine gestion** de ces systèmes naturels.

Les solutions sont à portée de main et doivent être basées sur la **redéfinition de la prospérité** pour se concentrer sur l'amélioration de la **qualité de vie** et la prestation **d'une meilleure santé pour tous**, ainsi que sur le respect de l'**intégrité des systèmes naturels**

Les systèmes actuels de gouvernance et d'organisation des connaissances humaines sont insuffisants pour faire face aux menaces pour la santé planétaire

Planetary boundaries and a safe operating space for humanity





Position française sur le concept
« One Health/Une seule santé »

French Position on
the One Health Concept

Direction générale
de la mondialisation,
du développement
et des partenariats



2011

PNSE4



AXE 3

Démultiplier les actions concrètes menées par les collectivités dans les territoires

2014

> Action 15

Créer une plateforme collaborative pour les collectivités sur les actions en santé environnement et renforcer les moyens des territoires pour réduire les inégalités territoriales en santé environnement

> Action 16

Sensibiliser les urbanistes et aménageurs des territoires pour mieux prendre en compte les problématiques de santé et d'environnement dans les documents de planification territoriale et les opérations d'aménagement



Sortir des crises

One Health en pratiques

Sous la direction de
Sébastien Gardon, Amandine Gautier,
Gwenola Le Naour et Serge Morand



éditions
Quæ

One Health pour sortir des crises