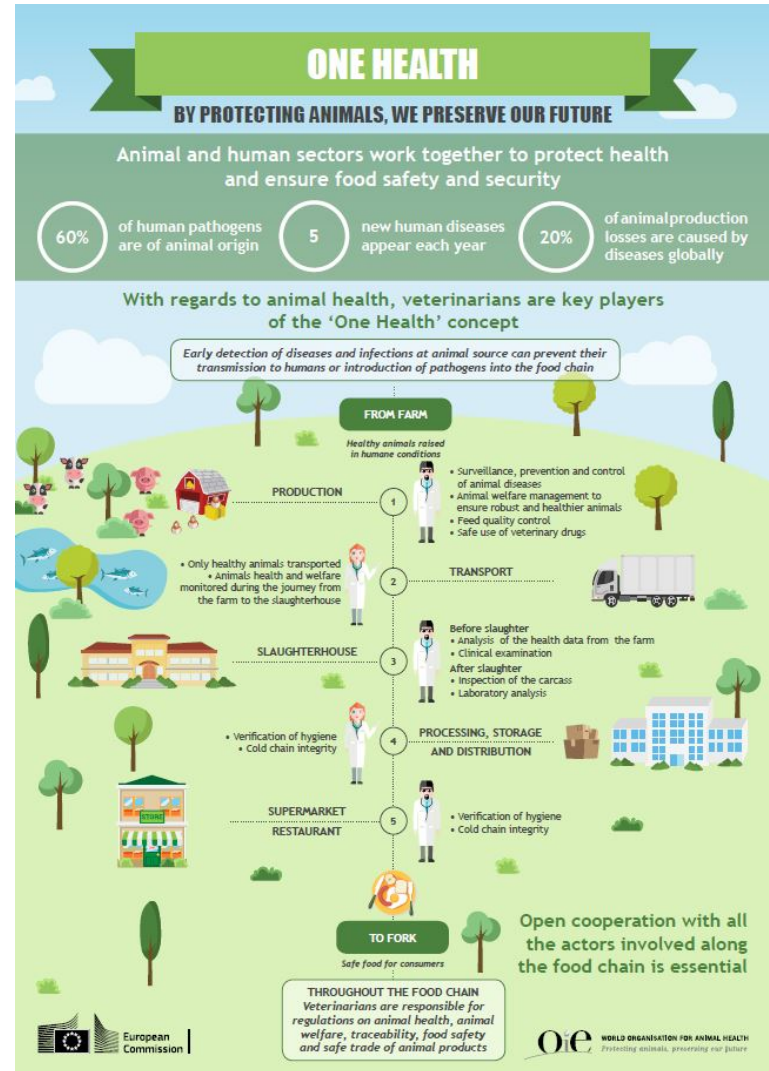


How a One Health approach supports animal biosecurity policies and practices in Queensland

Allison Crook
Chief Veterinary Officer
Biosecurity Queensland

The OIE One Health Approach

- The OIE recognises that human health and animal health are interdependent and bound to the health of the ecosystems
- This applies to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems



Queensland covers a total area over

1.7 million km²

Agriculture occupies

88.4%

of the state

Agriculture and food industries

A\$17.59b GVP



69 600 people

employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing



41 100 businesses



54 000 people

employed in food processing, wood and paper processing



3 190 businesses



230 300 people

employed in food and beverage services, retail and wholesale



19 500 businesses



Horticulture (fruits, nuts, vegetables and lifestyle)

A\$4.9b



Livestock and livestock products

A\$8.2b



Cropping, cereals, grains, fibre and sugarcane

A\$3.3b



Commercial fishing

A\$181m



Recreational fishing

A\$94m



Aquaculture

A\$120m



Forestry and logging

A\$279m

One Health approach

Controlling zoonotic pathogens at their animal source is the most effective and economic way of protecting people.

Requires effective management of critical control points and access to appropriate expertise



One Health approach - Queensland

Relevant Queensland agencies have committed to a Memorandum of Understanding on Zoonotic diseases

- ✓ Queensland Health
- ✓ Office of Industrial Relations
- ✓ Biosecurity Queensland

Formalised and publically available document



One Health commitment

The purpose of the MOU is to formalise the principles, standards and management structures that will govern and optimise a flexible, comprehensive, all-hazards and multi-agency emergency management approach to zoonotic incidents.

Acknowledges that each party to the MOU has specific roles and responsibilities, defined by legislation and technical expertise, with regard to managing zoonotic diseases

One Health commitment - principles

The MOU supports a joint, consistent, integrated and scalable framework for the management of zoonotic incidents.

Clearly defines roles and responsibilities of each agency

Recognises expertise in other agencies and organisations



One Health commitment – guiding principles

Agree to act in the spirit of mutual cooperation and provide assistance to each other where reasonably practicable to achieve the purposes outlined in the MOU, including the shared commitment to the principles of emergency incident management, which are to:

- ✓ **prevent the loss of human life;**
- ✓ **limit injury;**
- ✓ **preserve the environment;**
- ✓ **protect property and the economy;**
- ✓ **unify (join-up) command, control, coordination and communication.**

Policy considerations

Acknowledge that issues concerning the management of zoonotic incidents require specific policy development for effective management and agree to:

- consult and collaborate, where appropriate, in relation to policy that may affect the management of zoonotic incidents;
- identify and share information on current and emerging zoonotic risks associated with zoonotic diseases;
- develop strategies that improve integrated service delivery across the three agencies in relation to zoonotic incidents.

One Health commitment – agreed response

- Single point of contact in each agency
- Agreed escalation procedures
- Agreed communication processes
- Agreed information sharing, including confidentiality and disclosure considerations

Management of Zoonotic Incidents - Schedule 1

Lead agency status

- The Parties agree that the Functional Lead Agency status will be determined by the Parties following assessment of which Party has responsibility for the relevant critical control points on a case-by-case basis.

Trigger

- Under an all-hazards approach the trigger for action by the Parties is determined by the potential for serious and/or ongoing human health risks.

Management of Zoonotic Incidents - Schedule 1

Multi-Agency Threat Assessment Team (MATAT)

- In order to provide an effective assessment of the threat, the initial emergency zoonotic incident management response may include the activation of a multi-agency threat assessment team (MATAT) to determine the credibility of the threat and the potential consequences.
- The MATAT will be convened by the Functional Lead Agency (or Agencies) and will comprise representatives with relevant specialist knowledge and experience required to perform the threat assessment and advise of possible consequences.

Use of the MOU

- Hendra virus in horses
- Australian bat lyssavirus in flying foxes
- Anthrax in cattle
- *Salmonella Enteritidis* (SE) in humans

- Potential use
 - Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
 - Exotic disease outbreak with zoonotic potential



One Health application – non-government

- Response policy focus that informs prevention and preparedness policy
- Principles applicable to broader policy development

Thank you

