

Saskatoon
CANADA 22-25 June
2018 www.onehealthcongress.com

Call for presentations Science Policy Interface

You are kindly invited to submit a presentation proposal for the Science Policy Interface programme at the 5th International One Health Congress.

The Science Policy Interface (SPI) reflects our strong belief in the need for a dialogue between the scientific and policy-making communities. Interaction and exchange are necessary to ensure the effective role of science in public policy making and to enhance the accessibility of scientific knowledge for policy makers. It is of utmost importance that international institutions and government agencies, NGO's and other organisations share their scientific and/or policy knowledge, practice and expertise in the One

Health arena. This programme track therefore aims to bring together science and policy, to share knowledge and expertise and to stir the debate about solutions in order to address major One Health issues.

The audience of the SPI programme generally does not have a scientific background. Presentation proposals for this track should therefore be tailored for a non-scientific audience. They are also expected to bridge science and policy and to be triggers for debate.

Submit your presentation proposal no later than 15 February 2018. Notification of acceptance and instructions for the presenters will be sent by 15 March 2018 via e-mail. Proposals that are not selected for oral presentations may be selected for poster presentations. A separate section for science/policy posters will be made available in the poster exhibition.

No fees are required to submit a proposal.

SESSION 1 The IMPACTS of Zoonotic diseases - Why should One Health be of importance to policy makers? Lessons learnt from One Health crises – JOHN MACKENZIE, CURTIN UNIVERSITY, AUSTRALIA

We are welcoming proposals that are addressing previous One Health crises: how did the world address the Ebola crisis? How was the BSE crisis handled – and what were the important issues when dealing with it (like trade issues)? How was the H1N1 pandemic handled, and should we still be concerned about H5N1, H7N9 or H9N2? Is SARS an example of the first prevented pandemic? Effective surveillance, prevention and control of zoonotic diseases pose a significant challenge. The session is open to all different contributors that can show the IMPACT of zoonotic disease in animals, humans and the environment. Furthermore, we are welcoming proposals that focus on economic losses from Zoonotic Diseases and dig into the global economic burden due to zoonotic diseases.

SESSION 2 Addressing Zoonotic Diseases at the Animal-Human-Ecosystem Interface: what are the threats? How to be prepared? – AB OSTERHAUS, RESEARCH CENTER FOR EMERGING INFECTIONS AND ZOOSES, HANNOVER, GERMANY

We are welcoming proposals that provide insights on what to expect from zoonotic diseases and explain where possible threats are situated. Can we prioritize? Which viruses pose a threat to mankind? What lessons can be learnt from other pandemic outbreaks? What are the major components of pandemic preparedness planning? How can we communicate with all stakeholders involved and what communication lines should be taken into account during a pandemic?

SESSION 3 The DRIVERS of Emerging Zoonotic Diseases – MOIRA MCKINNON, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

We are welcoming proposals that have a focus on drivers in Human-Living Environments (urbanization and human/animal population density- changing demographics – mobility – poverty,...). Drivers in Food and Agriculture Systems (Livestock production – food production) and drivers at the Earth and Ecosystems Level (land use-deforestation – biodiversity loss – trade in live animals – climate change,...) are major topics in this session.

SESSION 4 **Resistance to antibiotics and antivirals: challenges for policy makers and scientists –**

LAURA KAHN, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, USA

We are welcoming proposals with a focus on how antibiotic resistance evolved from a medical to a One Health problem. What is the impact of antibiotics in humans and animals, in food and agriculture and what is the environmental impact? Presentations on antiviral resistance, showcasing that this issue is following the path of antibiotics are welcome too. This session will also focus on novel strategies for AMR interventions and preparedness and proposals on alternative approaches to tackling resistant infections are welcome. We look out for solutions in this session: what needs to be done? How to use the scientific data to influence or change policy-making?

SESSION 5 **One Health and Global Health Security / Disaster Risk Reduction –**

WILLIAM B. KARESH, EVP FOR HEALTH AND POLICY AT ECOHEALTH ALLIANCE

We are inviting proposals that demonstrate both the value and challenges in implementing the Global Health Security Agenda with a “One Health approach” to counter natural and unnatural disease threats to people, animals and their environment. How can science help with integrated approaches to counter deliberate threats and what challenges are scientists not meeting? Are One Health approaches meeting the needs of current biological engagement, threat reduction, and disaster risk reduction efforts? What is the role of various government and non-governmental sectors and which sectors or actors could be added? What are the barriers and opportunities for One Health science to contribute to One Health action in the realm of GHSA, BTR and DRR efforts?

SESSION 6 **Making One Health operational: the barriers to change and glimmers of hope – TBA**

We are welcoming proposals that plead for “Adopting One Health” worldwide and the need for more scientific research, where are the gaps? We invite international organisations to showcase their agenda and give an insight in the current international situation. We are welcoming proposals that will spark the discussion around “barriers to change”: institutional capabilities / information sharing / budgetary constraints/ under-reporting/... and guide the audience to avenues for improvement at the international level. “Glimmers of Hope” will certainly be selected because we aim to demonstrate that One Health can be made operational.

SESSION 7 **One Health in Under-Served, Resource-Poor and marginalized communities / Funding needs and funding mechanisms / Funding policies for One Health –**

MARIETJIE VENTER, UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA

We are welcoming proposals that focus on the threat of emerging and re-emerging diseases in the underserved populations over the world and that provide insight in tools for disease monitoring and community-based interventions for prevention and control.

About the 5th International One Health Congress

In June 2018, the 5th International One Health Congress will bring together some 1,500 researchers, policy makers and practitioners from universities, governments and industry who are working towards integrated approaches and effective responses to complex global health challenges.

To capture the multifaceted One Health concept, the congress will have three separate programme tracks. The **One Health Science (OHS)** track focuses on zoonoses and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. The **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)** track is dedicated to investigating, preventing and controlling antibiotic resistance. The **Science Policy Interface (SPI)** track is a tailor-made programme for public health officials and government representatives, offering information and practical application based on the most recent scientific insights.

A series of plenary sessions and satellite symposia will provide a platform for trans-disciplinary interaction and exchange of ideas in a true One Health spirit.

The 5th International One Health Congress is organized by the **One Health Platform** and the **University of Saskatchewan**, in close collaboration with the **Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance (SACIDS)**, **CDC Kenya** and **One Health Eastern & Central Africa (OHCEA)**.



✓ **All information: www.onehealthcongress.com/spi**

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