



INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF VETERINARY RESEARCH (IAAVR)

26th Indian Veterinary Congress & 33rd Annual Conference of IAAVR

on

"Progress and Emerging Trends in Animal Health and Production Including Poultry and Wildlife in the Global Context"

12 February, 2026

at ICAR-IVRI, Izzatnagar, Bareilly



NEWS LETTER ONE HEALTH



12 February, 2026

MESSAGE



I was happy that IAAVR is publishing One Health News letter. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, estd 1889 with its mother campus at Mukteswar (Uttarkhand) and campuses at Bangalore (Karnataka), Palampur (Himachal Pradesh) and Kolkata (West Bengal) is represented by galaxy of well trained and experienced scientists. This institute has been playing a vital role towards the concept of One Health that becomes evident from diagnosis of COVID 19 human samples, addressing to diagnosis of Japanese Encephalitis, Rabies, Brucellosis, leptospirosis. The Brucella antigen produced at this institute has been used by many medical colleges in India. There has been collaboration with National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi. The Indian Council of Agricultural (ICAR) having appreciated the increasing AMR and public issues, launched "All India Network Programme on One Health Approach to Zoonotic Diseases in May 2024 and IVRI is the Coordinating Centre with Centres both in Veterinary and Medical institutes. The programme targets Leptospirosis, Tubercyulosis, Brucellosis, Coxillosis, japanese Encephalitis, Rabies, Srub ryphus, Bartonellosis, MERS, NEPHA virus, Ebola virus Influenza A, Cysticercosis, hepatitis E and Vibriosis. The expected outcomes include identification of disease emergence "hitspots", Rapid Diagnosis, Molecular assay, assessment of risk factors, data generation and economic impact analysis of zoonotis diseases.

I am of the opinion that publication of One Health News Letter is a contributing step for dissemination of available knowledge and ongoing programmes and type of work undertaken in institutions of India.

I congratulate the IAAVR for this excellent publication.



(Triveni Dutt)

Director cum Vice Chancellor
ICAR-IVRI, Izzatnagar

COMMENTARY ON TUBERCULOSIS



Prof. (Dr.) Rishendra Verma

BSc, BVSc & AH, MVSc, MSc(UK), MVM(NZ)
PhD, DSc (Microbiol), FIAAVR, FISVIB, FIAVMI
FIPVHS, FAPHV, FNAVSc, FNAASc, FNASc

Has experience in Mycobacteria Laboratory, Division of Bacteriology & Mycology, ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute for >3 decades.

Decline in TB in India

As of late 2025, according to the WHO Global TB Report 2025, India's TB incidence reduced by 21% from 2015 to 2024 (dropping to 187 per lakh population), nearly doubling the global decline rate. While India still accounts for 25% of the global TB burden, 26.18 lakh patients were diagnosed in 2024, with treatment coverage exceeding 92% and success rates reaching 90%. Pradhan Mantri TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan was launched by the Honorable President of India on September 9, 2022, with the objectives to provide additional support to TB patients in order to improve treatment outcomes, augment community involvement and leverage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. As per the clarion call of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi at Delhi End TB Summit in March 2018 to eliminate TB by 2025.

Bovine tuberculosis

The precise information of bovine tuberculosis in India is not available.

Prevalence of 7.3% of Bovine T.B. estimated in India by Metanalysis

Based on a random-effects (RE) meta-regression model, the analysis revealed a pooled prevalence estimate of 7.3% (95% CI: 5.6, 9.5), indicating that there may be an estimated 21.8 million (95% CI: 16.6, 28.4) infected cattle in India- a population greater than the total number of dairy cows in the United States. The analyses further suggest that production system, species, breed, study location, diagnostic technique, sample size and study period are likely moderators of bTB prevalence in India and need to be considered when developing future disease surveillance and control programmes (Sreenidhi Srinivasan, Laurel Easterling, Bipin Rimal, Xiaoyue Maggie Niu, Andrew J. K. Conlan, Patrick Dudas, Vivek Kapur (2018) Prevalence of Bovine Tuberculosis in India: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Transboundry of Emerging Dis. 65: 1627-1640).



Bruce Kaplan, DVM, Dipl. AVOHS (Hon.), CDC/EIS63
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Dear Rishendra,

The One Health concept/approach has fundamentally shifted global society from reactive disease management to a proactive, system-wide prevention. As you know, it integrates the health of people, animals, and ecosystems.

We submit that now, in 2026, "One Health" has become the standard global policy framework for managing complex health threats. The global impact areas include prevention and/or preparedness for potential pandemics. Early warning systems such as like the Global Early Warning System (GLEWS), monitors animal populations detecting pathogens before they spill over into humans. This would be critical for accelerating vaccine development for COVID-19. It is currently being applied to Lassa fever trials expected to conclude in 2026. It amply applies to assisting economic flexibility with strategies that have been estimated to save at least \$37 billion yearly by preventing major disease epidemics. This shift has influenced economic models like "Doughnut Economics" models which prioritize planetary health over simple Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth which is the percentage increase in a country's total economic output (goods and services) over time. Its targeted baseline zoonotic disease control has significantly reduced human fatalities from diseases like rabies. Bangladesh, for instance, has decreased deaths from about 1,500 to 200 in just three years through cross-sectoral collaboration and vaccination of dogs. The focus for 2026 strategically will involve how to establish governance institutionally and strong

consideration for environment and climate. Countries like Taiwan and the U.S., as of January 2026 have institutionalized National One Health Frameworks to ensure cabinet-level coordination between health, agriculture, and environmental agencies. The policy shifts occurring in 2025/2026 have allowed environmental health equal weight with human and animal sectors. Thereby this recognizes climate-driven habitat loss as a primary driver of new disease emergence.

Please see a recent reference that documents Why and How to Apply the One Health Concept/Approach within U.S. and Internationally – October 24, 2025

October 27, 2025

<https://onehealthinitiative.com/why-and-how-to-apply-the-one-health-concept-approach-within-u-s-and-internationally-october-24-2025/>

Also, it would be instructive for the general non-scientific public communities worldwide to be made aware of One Health articles contained in Impakter: One Health Archives, <https://impakter.com/tag/one-health/>. These help explain and communicate principles of One Health in essentially non-scientific or esoteric language.

We appreciate and are aware that the National Institute of One Health (NIOH) [Journey towards National Institute of One Health in India] exists in Nagpur, India. It was established by ICMR and ICAR for integrated disease control by focusing on human, animal, plant and environmental health. The U.S. has a similar framework for One Health led by CDC, USDA, DOI and several U.S. universities like UC Davis (hosting One Health Institutes). These amply show a global approach to the interdisciplinary/transdisciplinary health concept/approach.

–Multiple references can be researched for about AMR on the One Health Initiative website. Obviously, this has been of major concern being addressed for many years through use of the One Health concept/approach.

Best personal regards,

Bruce

Major Components of One Health

1. Capacity building, collaboration, communication and storage of potential high- risk pathogens
2. Creation of a national network of existing and upcoming high-risk pathogens laboratories (BSL-3/4) labs across departments and keeping them functional through continuous R&D and use during outbreak response
3. Developing and assessing the feasibility of various AI tools, NGS, diagnostic algorithms for detection/discovery of emerging novel pathogens in humans, animals and environment and establish metagenomic pipelines for novel pathogen discovery.
4. Develop protocols, tools and framework for integrated disease surveillance at the animal-human-environment interface for emerging diseases.
5. Plug and play vaccine platforms, diagnostics, capacity for development of high quality therapeutic monoclonal.

Develop analytic capability to derive better insights from the data and information of human, livestock and wildlife sector

Advancing Diagnostics for a Resilient One Health Future



Dr. Sarabjit S. Chadha

Country Director, India & Regional Director, Asia, FIND

In a world where human, animal, and environmental health are deeply interconnected, the need for timely, accurate, and accessible diagnostics has never been more critical. The COVID-19 pandemic and the rising challenge of antimicrobial resistance have underscored the importance of early detection and surveillance in preventing and controlling zoonotic and emerging diseases.

India's commitment to One Health-through initiatives like the National Institute for One Health in Nagpur, state-level action plans, and cross-sectoral collaborations is commendable. The Indian Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Research (IAAVR) is also doing some exemplary work in championing One Health through multidisciplinary dialogue, research, and advocacy in animal health and production. IAAVR has been instrumental in building a dynamic platform for experts from R&D institutes, universities, industry, and government bodies to deliberate on emerging issues in animal health, wildlife, and poultry. The association actively promotes research and policy dialogue on critical topics such as antimicrobial resistance, zoonotic disease surveillance, food safety, and biodiversity conservation. IAAVR's consistent efforts from organizing the Indian Veterinary Congress and national symposiums for over three decades, to fostering collaboration among veterinarians, researchers, policymakers, and industry leaders have significantly advanced veterinary science and One Health implementation in India.

At FIND, our mission is to ensure equitable access to diagnostics that can transform public health. In the context of One Health, this means developing and deploying diagnostic tools that bridge human and veterinary medicine-work that strongly aligns with the multidisciplinary vision championed by IAAVR. From point-of-care tests for zoonotic pathogens to antimicrobial resistance surveillance in animals, humans, and the environment, diagnostics are the cornerstone of proactive and integrated health systems. By fostering innovation and partnership across sectors we aim to strengthen health resilience at the human-animal-environment interface. As we move forward, let us continue to strengthen our diagnostic capacities, foster innovation, and build partnerships that transcend disciplinary and geographical boundaries. Together, with organizations like IAAVR leading the way in animal and One Health engagement, we can create a healthier, safer, and more sustainable world for all.

National One Health Mission Assembly 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

"One Earth, One Health, One Future" is not just a theme - it is the foundation of our approach to strengthening health security and enhancing preparedness against future pandemics said J.P. Nadda, Union Minister of Health and Welfare. The National One Health Mission is a unique example of whole-of-government and whole-of-society collaboration"

Highlighting India's progress in health research and innovation over the past decade, the Union Health Minister stated that India has emerged as a major global player in pharmaceuticals and medical science. He recalled the country's achievements in vaccine development, including indigenous COVID-19 vaccines such as Covaxin, Covishield, Corbevax and the world's first intranasal COVID-19 vaccine. **"India developed and supplied vaccines to more than a hundred countries, reaffirming our role as a trusted global partner,"** he noted.

Shri Nadda emphasized that India has also made strong advances in next-generation vaccine platforms – including *mRNA, DNA, viral vectors and biosimilars* – which have strengthened the nation's capacity for rapid response to emerging health threats.

In the diagnostics sector, India has become an innovation hub, powered by our talented researchers, growing start-up ecosystem and strong technological capabilities. Solutions like TrueNat, PathoDetect and CRISPR-based tests have made diagnostics faster, more accurate and more accessible." He also highlighted the role of INSACOG in genomic surveillance and how platforms such as COWIN showcased India's ability to build high-quality, population-scale digital health systems.

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Prime Minister's address at the 78th Session of the World Health Assembly (May 20, 2025)

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः ।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःखभाग्भवेत् ।।



Thousands of years ago, our sages prayed that everyone should be healthy, happy and free from disease. May this vision unite the world.

Technology is an important catalyst to improve health outcomes. We have a digital platform to track vaccination of pregnant women and children. Millions of people have a unique digital health identity. It is

helping us integrate benefits, insurance, records and information. With telemedicine, nobody is too far from a doctor. Our free telemedicine service has enabled over 340 million consultations.

The health of the world depends on how well we care for the most vulnerable. The Global South is particularly impacted by health challenges. India's approach offers replicable, scalable and sustainable models. We would be happy to share our learnings and best practices with the world, especially the Global South.

NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Asia-Pacific Quadripartite: One Health workshop

The Asia-Pacific Quadripartite One Health workshop was organized to address the unusual health events at the interface of humans, animals, and the environment. The workshop was to evaluate the progress of One Health projects, with a particular focus on the recently launched One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022–2026). The key points highlighted to implement a One Health strategy promptly, emphasize the importance of combating public health issues and the role of sustainable food systems in reducing impact of climate change. The Quadripartite proposed recommendations for the Member States, and emphasizing the implementation of One Health Joint Plan of Action by countries, improved governance, and enhanced the involvement of environmental sector

eCourse in One Health Approach for Pandemic Preparedness (OHAPP)

eCourse in One Health Approach for Pandemic Preparedness (OHAPP) is a three-month eLearning program designed to cover basic concepts of One Health, and its various implications for the pandemic preparedness. This course has been developed by the Centre for One Health Education, Research and Development (COHERD), Indian Institute of Public Health Gandhinagar (IIPHG)

Govt College of Arts Science and Commerce, Sanquelim, Goa

National Seminar on Zoonotic Diseases and One Health Approach organised by Department of Zoology on 7th January 2025.

Empowering Youth with Knowledge on the One Health Approach

On 2nd May 2025, the Foundation Day of the Indian Institute of Public Health Gandhinagar (IIPHG), India's first ever Summer One Health School Program, has been launched to foster youth leadership in One Health. This first-of-its-kind initiative is a joint effort by the One Health Network of India (OHNI) & the Centre for One Health, Education, Research, and Development (COHERD) at the IIPHG, with unwavering support from Chevron and Southeast Asia One Health University Network (SEAOHUN).

International symposium on one Health- Kumaraguru Institutions Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, 15-16 october 2025

India accelerates progress on One Health: A critical step in pandemic preparedness

The World Bank's role in India's One Health agenda (<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/endpovertyinsouthasia/india-accelerates-progress-on-one-health--a-critical-step-in-pan>)

The World Bank is helping India build institutional capacity to create a more resilient health system and reduce the health and economic burdens associated with animal and zoonotic diseases. A key component of the World Bank's support is the \$500 million Public Health System for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (PHSPP) program (2023-2027), which strengthens institutions such as the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).

Under this initiative:

- Technical assistance through supportive -supervision visits and the use of standardized performance assessment tools, is helping to enhance the quality of newly established zoonotic sentinel sites.
- Research collaboration is being strengthened through the establishment of the National Institute of One Health Research (NIOHR) and the expansion of the National Institute of Virology network.
- Under the leadership of NIOHR, a national risk map highlighting hotspots for zoonoses is currently under development.
- The Bio-Safety Level (BSL) -3 laboratory network is being expanded to strengthen the detection of emerging and high-risk pathogens.



PM MODI'S BOLD PUSH to Make India TB-Free

PM Modi chaired a high-level meeting on TB elimination, lauded progress in early detection and treatment and urged scaling up people-led, tech-enabled models nationwide for a TB-free India.

- Led by NCDC's Epidemiology Division, the Field Epidemiology Training Program is expanding the public health workforce and broadening its curriculum to incorporate One Health, climate change, and cross-sector trainees.

Strategic focus

India has made impressive progress in advancing its One Health agenda. The One Health Mission has been central to this effort, fostering collaboration across ministries and sectors to address health threats at the human-animal-environment interface.

India's robust research capacity has played a crucial role in shaping policy, strengthening surveillance, and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration. The country has also prioritized the expansion of infrastructure and capacity building within its public health institutions, particularly in rural and underserved areas. This strategic focus ensures that One Health principles are effectively implemented where they are most needed, reinforcing a comprehensive approach to health and well-being.

In addition, India's geographical and ecological diversity creates opportunities for testing locally tailored solutions. A leading example is the Resilient Kerala Program, a \$30 million initiative supported by the World Bank. It is creating a unified governance platform, operationalizing integrated public health laboratories, and launching community-based surveillance through local institutions-offering a scalable model for other states.

C-CAMP with support from ICARS launches the One Health AMR Challenge 2025, to identify and nurture interventions for AMR in One Health domain

The Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP), with support from the International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS), has launched the C-CAMP One Health AMR Challenge 2025 to identify, support, and scale breakthrough technologies tackling Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) across human, animal, and environmental health.

The initiative will support ready-to-deploy AMR solutions over the next two years in alignment with India's National Action Plan 2.0 (NAP 2.0) on AMR. Anchored under the India AMR Innovation Hub (IAIH) at C-CAMP, this call seeks novel technologies, and technological innovations in detection, diagnostics, and prevention of AMR.

Training Programme on 'One Health Approach for Surveillance and Diagnosis of Priority Zoonotic Diseases'

The ICAR-National Research Centre on Equines a 5-day training program on 'One Health Approach for Surveillance and Diagnosis of Priority Zoonotic Diseases' from 19th-23rd February 2024, which attracted 35 participants from Punjab and Haryana, including 21 medical officers, 9 veterinary officers, and 5 laboratory technicians.

Conference on One Health & Ecosystem Services

The ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, Academy of Environmental Biology (AEB) and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation Society (ABCS) jointly organized the two-day Conference on "One Health & Ecosystem Services - 2019 (OHES - 2019)" from 29th to 30th November, 2019.

ILRI and ICAR-IVRI discuss implementation of One Health Initiative in India

A team from the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) visited the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) in Izatnagar, Bareilly, to explore the possibility of a collaborative project under the CGIAR Initiative on One Health: protecting human health through a One Health approach. The sessions held on 16 and 17 March 2023 included presentations, expert talks and facility tours.

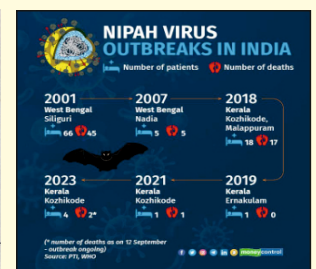
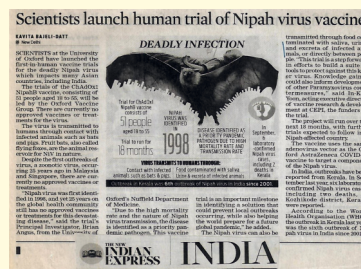
Nipha Virus (NiV) is a member of the family Paramyxoviridae, genus Henipavirus. It is a zoonotic virus, meaning that it initially spreads between animals and people. Fruit bats, also called flying foxes, are the animal reservoir for NiV in nature. Nipah virus is also known to cause illness in pigs and people. Infection with NiV is associated with encephalitis (swelling of the brain) and can cause mild to severe illness and even death. Outbreaks occur almost annually in parts of Asia, primarily Bangladesh and India.

In India, during 2001 and 2007 two outbreaks in human were reported from West Bengal, neighbouring Bangladesh. Large fruit bats of Pteropus genus are the natural reservoir of NiV. Recently outbreaks have been reported from Kerala in 2018, 2019 and 2021. India's most recent outbreak occurred in Kerala in mid-2025, involving four cases. As of January 2026, cases have been reported in West Bengal.

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)

In India NCDC have issued comprehensive guidelines to manage and control the Nipah Virus (NiV) disease, focusing on surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, and infection control, particularly in response to outbreaks in Kerala and West Bengal.



National Consultation on Legal Environment Assessment for “One Health” initiative

The Centre for One Health, National Centre for Disease Control, and Directorate General of Health Services are organizing this two-day multi-stakeholder National Consultation on Legal Environment Assessment for One Health activities in India on 27-28th June 2024 at New Delhi. The issues of

5. Brucellosis
6. Dengue Fever
7. Rabies (specifically focusing on dog-mediated rabies elimination)
8. Scrub Typhus
9. Plague (including sylvatic plague)
10. Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)



critical health challenges posed by zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), food safety, and climate change are interconnected and require a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach to breaking down the silos between human health, animal health, and environmental sectors.

Source: PIB <https://www.pib.gov.in>

The National Consultation for Legal Environment Assessment for One Health Activities aims to:

- 1) Assess the current legal framework: Identify strengths, gaps, and overlaps in the existing laws and regulations that impact One Health activities.
- 2) Foster multi-sectoral dialogue: Bring together stakeholders from government, academia, industry, and civil society to discuss legal challenges and opportunities.
- 3) Develop actionable recommendations: Formulate concrete proposals to enhance the legal environment, ensuring it is conducive to the integrated One Health approach.
- 4) Promote inter-s

The top 10 prioritized zoonotic diseases for One Health initiatives in India are:

1. Zoonotic Influenza (specifically Influenza A viruses)
2. Anthrax
3. Japanese Encephalitis
4. Leptospirosis

Other Key Pathogens and Focus Areas:

- **Nipah Virus:** Identified as a significant threat due to outbreaks in regions like West Bengal and Kerala.
- **Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD):** Noted as a priority, particularly in forested regions.
- **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR):** A major One Health concern, focusing on bacteria shared between humans, animals, and the environment.
- **Vector-Borne Diseases:** Diseases like Chikungunya and Zika are prioritized due to high prevalence in specific regions.
- India's Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) on Avian Influenza
- **Vaccination Strategy:** In a significant shift, the DAHD has permitted the use of the H9N2 (Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza) vaccine developed by ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal, and is actively discussing the possibility of allowing vaccination against Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) to protect the poultry industry from economic losses.
- **Active Surveillance:** The government is pushing for 100% compliance with biosecurity measures and emphasizing the need for enhanced active surveillance in poultry and wild bird species, particularly focusing on migratory birds during winter.
- **Predictive Modeling:** The development of a predictive modeling system for early warning and environmental surveillance to allow for proactive, rather than reactive, responses to potential outbreaks.
- **Current Status & Challenges:** Recent outbreaks have been reported in various parts of India, including in wild birds (crows) and poultry, with active zones reported in states like Jharkhand, Telangana, and Chhattisgarh.
- **Focus on Biosecurity:** The government has issued, and continues to enforce, guidelines for "Action Plan for Prevention, Control &

Containment of Avian Influenza," focusing on strict bio-security in all poultry establishments, farms, and live bird markets.

- **International Coordination:** India is coordinating with international bodies like the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and FAO for surveillance and reporting, and has submitted self-declarations of freedom from HPAI in specific, partitioned areas.

advanced research for vaccines for both humans and poultry birds is emphasized. ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal, which has already commercialized the vaccine technology against Low-Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI-H9N2), has taken a significant lead in developing an indigenous vaccine against HPAI. ICMR is also planning to initiate cell-culture-based vaccines against Avian flu for human use.

A High-Level Brainstorming Session on Avian Influenza Under One Health Approach

[<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage>]
PIB Posted on 17 July 2024

The globally available HPAI vaccines typically neither provide sterile immunity nor are 100% effective against all strains. Vaccines offer partial immunity, reducing disease severity and viral shedding but not entirely preventing infection. Vaccinated birds can still carry and transmit the virus without exhibiting symptoms, complicating surveillance and outbreak detection. This partial immunity can lead to the emergence of vaccine-resistant strains. Considering these scenarios and the difficulties in ensuring stringent biosecurity and movement restrictions, particularly in the backyard poultry sectors, experts advocate continuing the present strategy of surveillance and culling with no vaccination. However, the need for

A national study will evaluate the vaccine's effectiveness of LPAI vaccination

[<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage> posted on 05 April 2025]

The possibility of allowing the use of a vaccine against Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in India. Representatives from the poultry industry urged the government to explore vaccination as a strategy to prevent further economic losses in the sector. Scientific experts highlighted that currently available HPAI vaccines do not provide sterile immunity but only reduce virus shedding. Given these complexities, it was agreed that further scientific evaluation is needed before making a policy decision. The meeting recommended conducting detailed science-based assessments to determine the feasibility of HPAI vaccination in India. Research efforts have also been initiated to develop an indigenous HPAI vaccine following global best practices.

RECENT RESEARCH REPORTED

- ❖ **First report of whole genome sequence of a Mycobacterium bovis (3/86Rv) strain isolated from a cow in India (2026)** Rishendra Verma, Ravi Kumar Gandham, Karikalan Mathesh, Deepak Kumar-ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar-243122 (U.P.). *India. Br. J. Microbiol.* (2026) 57: 27.
- ❖ **Phylogentic analysis of PCR-cloned superoxide dismutase revealed a new monophylectic clade of Mycobacterium fortuitum (2024)-** Rishendra Verma, Vandana Maurya, Kanchan Singh, Ritu Gangwar, Harshit Verma, Mukesh Kumar Gupta and J.N. Maurya. *Indian J. Vet. Res.* 33 (1): 13-18.

Previous One Health News Letter : available on website www.iaavr.org

One Health News Letter- 2016

One Health News Letter- 2017

One Health News Letter- 2023

FAVA STRATEGY

The Foundation of One Health: communication, coordination, and collaboration among human, animal, environmental health, and other relevant partners.

The One Health approach can:

- ❖ Prevent outbreaks of zoonotic disease in animals and people.
- ❖ Improve food safety and security.
- ❖ Reduce antimicrobial-resistant infections and improve human and animal health.
- ❖ Protect global health security.
- ❖ Protect biodiversity and conservation.

ONE HEALTH DEFINITIONS

CDC- One Health is a collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach — working at the local, regional, national, and global levels — with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment. (U.S. Government Definition, established 2017)

OIE- The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, formerly OIE) defines One Health as a collaborative, whole-of-society approach that recognizes the interconnection between humans, animals, plants, and their shared environment.

WHO- One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

FAO- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines One Health as an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems. It recognizes that the health of humans, domestic/wild animals, plants, and

OHHLEP's- Tripartite and UNEP support OHHLEP's definition of "One Health" The One Health definition developed by the OHHLEP states: One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.



FAVA- AVA defines: One Health as a collaborative, interdisciplinary, and whole-of-society approach to managing health risks at the human-animal-environment interface.

ICMR- The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) defines One Health as a holistic, integrated, and collaborative approach that unites human, animal, and environmental sectors to address health, productivity, and conservation challenges.

ICAR- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) defines One Health as a transdisciplinary approach focusing on the co-existence and interdependence of human, animal, plant, and environmental health.

Govt. of India- The Government of India defines One Health as an integrated, collaborative, and interdisciplinary approach that recognizes the interdependence of human, animal, plant, and environmental health. It seeks to foster cooperation between sectors to address diseases, zoonosis, and antimicrobial resistance, aiming for "Health and Wellness for All".

Prime Minister Narendra Modi- defines One Health through the lens of "One Earth, One Health," an integrated, holistic approach that recognizes the inseparable link between the health of humans, animals, plants, and the environment.