

098 Advancing the One Health approach for biodiversity, health and global cooperation

WELCOMING the inclusion of One Health as one of the eight key transformational changes in the IUCN 20-year Strategic Vision and the draft IUCN Programme 2026–2029;

APPRECIATING the One Health High Level Expert Panel's definition of One Health and its recognition of the close link and interdependence of the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants and the wider environment (including ecosystems);

ACKNOWLEDGING the contribution of the Quadripartite collaboration (WHO, WOA, FAO, UNEP) to operationalising the One Health approach, including through the One Health Joint Plan of Action and related tools;

RECALLING Resolution 7.135 *Promoting human, animal and environmental health, and preventing pandemics through the One Health approach and by addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss* and Resolution 7.072 *Importance for the conservation of nature of removing barriers to rights-based voluntary family planning* (both adopted in Marseille, 2020);

RECOGNISING that human health encompasses mental, emotional and psychological wellbeing, which are supported by contact with nature and green spaces;

NOTING Decision 7.150 *Addendum to the IUCN Programme 2021–2024* on Impacts and implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and health on the IUCN Programme Nature 2030 (Marseille, 2020), which advances actions addressing the drivers of pathogen spillover;

RECOGNISING ALSO the expertise of Indigenous Peoples and Local communities in managing human-animal interfaces, identifying zoonotic risks and informing disease prevention and the right to universal health coverage;

ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) role in One Health; and WELCOMING its recent decisions on biodiversity and health (15/29 and 16/19, which includes the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health), as well as Decision 15/4 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING the resolution on Wildlife Health and Migratory Species adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) at its 14th meeting, and the resolution on Climate change and health adopted by the Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly (WHA77); and

AWARE that the mandate of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) includes a focus on One Health; and ALSO AWARE of the WCPA Protected Areas and One Health Task Force, the WCPA Health and Well-Being Specialist Group, the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management Human Health and Ecosystem Management Thematic Group, and the joint IUCN Species Survival Commission and Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy Biodiversity and Family Planning Task Force;

The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025, at its session in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to report on progress in implementing Decision 7.150 at the next World Conservation Congress, highlighting best practices, Nature-based Solutions and management techniques;

2. CALLS ON the IUCN Council to develop a One Health strategy that includes the following, among other actions:

a. outlines a process for establishing new alliances and collaborations with the health sector, including ensuring health practitioners are present in planning and other exercises, and including clear references to animal health;

- b. prioritises the work of IUCN Commissions and associated experts in the implementation of relevant resolutions, decisions and plans adopted by intergovernmental fora;
 - c. contributes to the implementation of the CBD Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health; and
 - d. justifies the need for a new One Health strategy by identifying existing gaps in current IUCN policy and coordination mechanism;
3. URGES relevant IUCN Commissions to assess the full range of human and animal health actions that have conservation co-benefits and publish guidance thereon;
4. ENCOURAGES IUCN Commissions and IUCN Members to integrate human and animal health considerations into all planning processes;
5. REQUESTS IUCN, in collaboration with relevant international entities, to foster equitable regional partnerships, integrate Indigenous knowledge, and develop community projects and educational programmes to address the links between zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance, and conservation, in the broader context of human, animal and environmental health;
6. ASKS IUCN to ensure that health services with conservation co-benefits are included in all revisions to the Conservation Actions Classification Scheme;
7. ENCOURAGES IUCN to develop educational materials, technical content and training programmes on One Health in all relevant languages, tailored to cultural and environmental contexts, and promote their dissemination among local communities; and
8. ALSO REQUESTS IUCN and its partners to invest in building institutional capacity to evaluate and apply the One Health approach at national and regional levels.