

ONE HEALTH ATLAS

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Integrated Health: one goal, many approaches

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Integrated health approaches—such as One Health, EcoHealth, Planetary Health and Global Health—represent interdisciplinary frameworks that highlight the interconnect-edness of human health with broader envi-ronmental factors. Although these concepts share similar goals, they differ in their theo-retical foundations, approaches and levels of intervention (Figure 1). One Health focuses on the interrelation of human, animal, plant and environmental health, promoting collabor-ation across the medical, veterinary and environmental sciences to address zoonotic diseases and health threats like pandem-ics and antimicrobial resistance. EcoHealth adopts a broader ecosystem-centred view, integrating social, cultural and economic factors to enhance community sustainabil-ity and resilience by understanding human-environment interactions. Planetary Health expands the focus to the global biosphere, addressing issues like climate change, pollution and soil degradation. It emphasizes preserving ecosystems to safeguard health, drawing on interdisciplinary knowledge to tackle ecolog-ical crises with holistic solutions. Together, these approaches offer complementary frame-works for addressing complex, interconnected health challenges.

Global Health and Public Health approaches concentrate on international health chal-lenges, including transboundary health issues and inequalities in healthcare access. These approaches aim to improve healthcare systems and strengthen international cooperation to respond to major health crises, particularly in resource-limited countries. In French, the term “global health” can be translated in different ways to reflect a shift in focus. *Santé mondiale* mainly deals with transboundary health issues and public health challenges at the inter-national level, addressing infectious diseases, healthcare and access to services, with a focus on health inequities and socioeconomic fac-tors. Meanwhile, *santé globale* emphasizes a more humanistic approach within a global gov-ernance context, and involves multilevel and multisector interventions to address health issues that transcend national borders.

One Health has emerged as an effective approach to addressing contemporary public health challenges due to its simplicity, institu-tional recognition and adaptability. Today, it stands as a pillar in the prevention and man-agement of global health crises (Figure 2).

References

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		One Health		EcoHealth	Planetary Health	
		Narrow	Wide		Narrow	Wide
Core contributing science	Human	Public health	Public health Human medicine Molecular and microbiology Health economics Social sciences	Public health Human medicine Rural and urban development and planning Social sciences Anthropology	Public health Human medicine	Human medicine Economy Energy Natural resources
	Animal	Veterinary medicine	Veterinary medicine	Veterinary medicine	-	Agricultural sciences (including plant and animal production sciences)
	Ecosystem	-	Environmental health Ecology	Conservation and ecosystem management	-	Ecology Other environmental sciences (including climate and biodiversity research) Marine sciences
Knowledge system		Western scientific	Western scientific	Western scientific Indigenous knowledge	Western scientific	Western scientific
Core values	Health	Individual health	Individual and population health	Population health	Individual and population health	Individual and population health
	Groups	Humans Animals	Humans Animals Ecosystems	Humans Animals Ecosystems	Humans	Humans
	Other			Biodiversity Sustainability (for humans, animals, ecosystems)	Sustainability (for humans)	Sustainability (for humans)

Figure 1. One Health, EcoHealth and Planetary Health: interconnected approaches addressing health through collaboration, ecosystem resilience, and global environmental sustainability. From Lerner and Berg 2017.

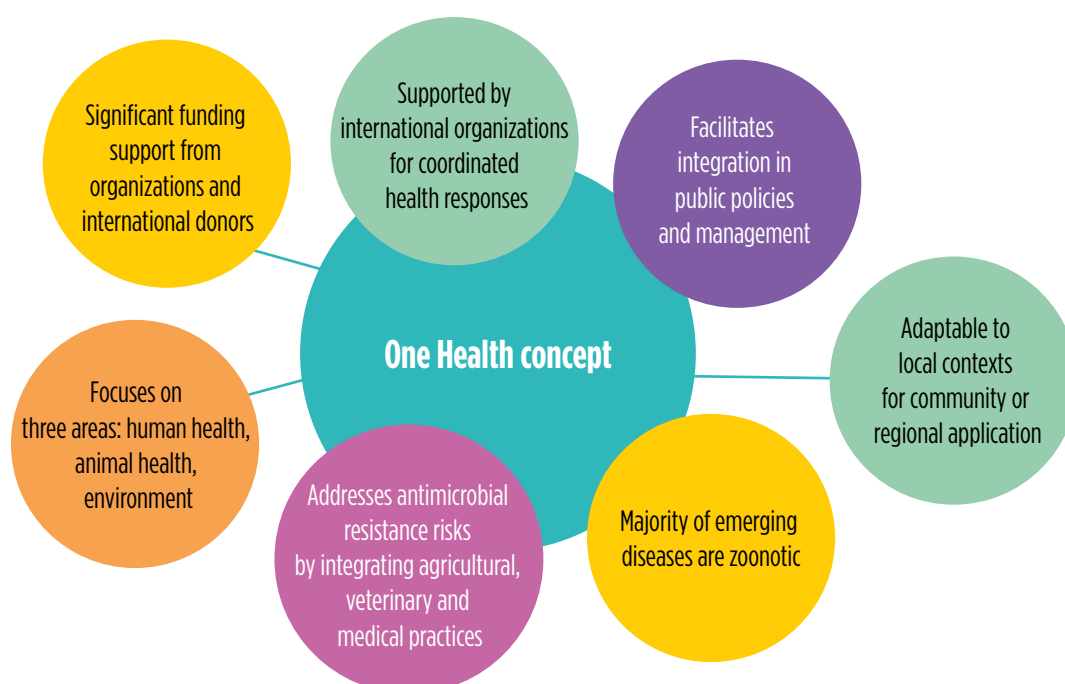


Figure 2. Why the One Health concept stands out compared to other approaches.