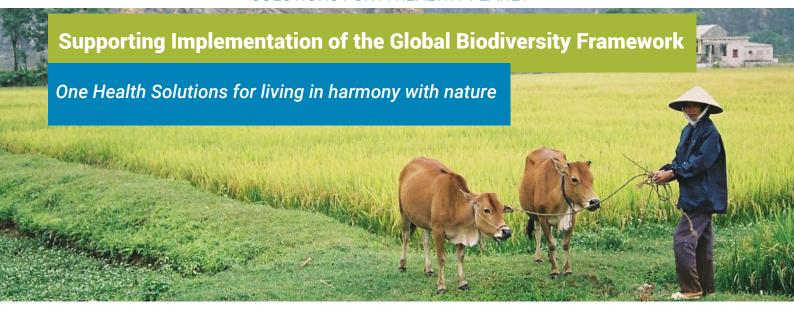


SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET



Biodiversity loss and ecosystem change can increase the risk of emergence or spread of infectious diseases in animals, plants and humans, including economically important livestock diseases, zoonotic outbreaks and diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential. One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems to tackle disease risks in a preventative and holistic manner. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment are closely linked and inter-dependent. The approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at varying levels of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle threats to health and ecosystems, while addressing the collective need for clean water, energy and air, safe and nutritious food, taking action on climate change, and contributing to sustainable development.

On PANORAMA One Health, we promote good practice solutions and lessons learned that facilitate the implementation of a One Health approach through a project lens. We want to promote access to One Health solutions via PANORAMA and facilitate the exchange of lessons learned. Since the Launch of PANORAMA One Health in 2021, 30 solutions have been published, which involve at least two of the three key One Health sectors (animal, human and environmental health). Ranging from disease risk reduction, increase of resilience and maintaining people, animal and environmental health alike, they include health links to ecosystem management, restoration and protection, ecosystem-based adaptation measures and nature-based solutions. The solutions on PANORAMA One Health make it clear, that healthy ecosystems are indivisible from efforts to prevent disease risk and to ensure the health of humans and animals alike.



























Mitigating zoonotic disease transmission with a one health approach to gorilla conservation and gorilla tourism

Buhoma, Kanungu, Uganda Democratic Republic of Congo

## Conservation Through Public Health

Uganda's Gorilla tourism started in 1993. Concerns about disease transmission from humans to the great apes were quickly raised. In Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, the first scabies outbreak in 1996 resulted in the death of an infant gorilla. The disease was traced back to people, in this case to the local communities living around the National Park.

Mountain gorillas are endangered, with only 1,063 individuals remaining in the wild. Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH) was founded by Dr. Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka, with the mission to promote biodiversity conservation by enabling people, gorillas and other wildlife to coexist through improving their health and livelihoods in and around Africa's protected areas.



## What is PANORAMA?

PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet is a global partnership that will support both the long-term strategic framework for capacity development and the knowledge management component of the new Global Biodiversity Framework, by providing examples of what "implementation" looks like in practice. PANORAMA documents and promotes verified, replicable solutions across a range of conservation and sustainable development topics, enabling cross-sectoral learning and inspiration. It supports peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between practitioners through an online platform and further face-to-face and virtual formats.

Current Communities of PANORAMA include:

- PANORAMA Blue (marine and coastal)
- PANORAMA Restoration
- PANORAMA Cities
- PANORAMA Species Conservation
- PANORAMA Nature-Culture
- PANORAMA Conservation Areas
- PANORAMA EbA
- PANORAMA Business Engagement
- PANORAMA Agriculture & Biodiversity
- PANORAMA One Health
- PANORAMA Mitigation



Integrated livestock and wildlife disease surveillance and response supports Saiga conservation and livelihoods in Mongolia

## Mongolia

## Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Integrated livestock and wildlife monitoring, surveillance, and response are essential to guide the implementation of disease control measures to protect biodiversity and livelihoods. Improved wildlife surveillance and analyses of disease outbreaks in Mongolia showed that wildlife were victims of livestock disease spillover, not the source of the outbreaks as had been previously thought. This avoided mass culling of wildlife and moved towards wildlife-friendly disease control efforts. Strategies for both livestock and wildlife are now being designed to control and eradicate Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) virus in Mongolia. The incorporation of wildlife is now recognized as essential in global PPR eradication strategies. With saiga sensitivity to disease epidemics more fully appreciated, increased trade protections through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) were implemented, which will further help safeguard the Mongolian saiga's survival.



- Visit <u>www.panorama.solutions</u>
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PANORAMA Development Partners





