

Original Research Report

Strengthening Global Health Through One Health

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Abstract: This study examines the implementation of the One Health paradigm in Sweden, which integrates human, animal, and environmental health sectors to address global health challenges. The primary research objective is to explore how Sweden has applied the One Health approach to manage zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and the health impacts of climate change. Using a descriptive case study methodology, data were collected through documentary analysis and semi-structured interviews with 17 respondents from key institutions such as Karolinska Institutet, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), and the Swedish National Veterinary Institute. The findings reveal that Sweden has made significant strides in cross-sectoral collaboration, enhanced surveillance systems, and improved policy responses, particularly in managing zoonotic diseases and controlling AMR. Sweden's framework for data sharing and coordination between sectors serves as a model for other nations facing similar health challenges. This research emphasizes Sweden's progress in One Health, especially in controlling zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance. The results highlight the importance of sharing data across sectors and integrating policies as essential factors for success. Future studies ought to investigate scalable methods for real-time cooperation and policy alignment among various health systems.

Keywords: Antimicrobial Resistance, Clinical Intervention, Global Health Policy, Infectious Disease Management, Zoonotic Diseases.



1. Introduction

The One Health concept is an integrative approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of human, animal and environmental health. It emphasizes that human well-being is closely linked to the health of animals and the ecosystems they inhabit [1]. This holistic perspective is increasingly recognized as essential for addressing complex health challenges.

In the context of global health, One Health is particularly relevant to address issues such as zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, climate change, and the threat of pandemics. Zoonoses, diseases transmitted between animals and humans, constitute a significant portion of emerging infectious diseases [2]. In addition, the misuse of antibiotics in both human medicine and animal husbandry has accelerated the development of antimicrobial resistance, posing a serious threat to public health [3]. Climate change further exacerbates these challenges by altering ecosystems and facilitating the spread of pathogens [4].

Sweden has emerged as a leader in implementing the One Health approach in its research and policy frameworks. The country has a long tradition of integrating human, animal, and environmental health sectors to address antibiotic resistance and zoonotic diseases [5]. Sweden's comprehensive strategies and policies reflect a commitment to the One Health paradigm, which aims to balance and sustainably optimize health outcomes across all sectors [6] [7].

This research intends to methodically assess Sweden's One Health strategies, emphasizing the control of antimicrobial resistance, management of zoonotic diseases, and interventions related to climate health. The study aims to offer policy suggestions for enhancing global health governance via interdisciplinary cooperation.

Understanding the implementation of the One Health approach in Sweden offers valuable lessons for enhancing interdisciplinary collaboration in health research and policy development. The study findings are relevant for strengthening global health policy, particularly for countries seeking to adopt similar integrative strategies. This study highlights effective practices and potential challenges and contributes to the broader discourse on optimizing health outcomes through collaborative and multisectoral efforts.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Definition and Concept of One Health

One Health is a unified and integrated approach that aims to balance and optimize the health of humans, animals, and ecosystems in a sustainable manner [1] [8]. This approach recognizes that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment are closely interconnected and interdependent. This approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines, and communities at various levels of society to work together to improve well-being and address threats to health and ecosystems.

The concept of One Health has evolved, with its roots traced back to the early 20th century. Initially, it focused on the interconnections between human and animal health. Over the years, its scope has expanded to include environmental health, recognizing the critical role of ecosystems in influencing the health of all living things. This development reflects a growing understanding of the complex interactions between humans, animals, and the environment [8]. One Health plays a critical role in integrating multiple disciplines to address global health challenges. By encouraging collaboration between human health professionals, veterinarians, environmental scientists, and other experts, a comprehensive approach to disease surveillance, prevention, and control can be achieved. This interdisciplinary collaboration is essential to effectively manage health threats that transcend species boundaries and environmental contexts [9].

This approach is particularly relevant in the context of zoonotic diseases, which are diseases that are transmitted from animals to humans. The emergence of such diseases underscores the need for integrated strategies that consider human, animal and environmental health. One Health provides a framework for understanding and reducing the risks associated with zoonoses, thereby improving public health preparedness and response [10].

In addition to zoonotic diseases, One Health addresses other important issues such as antimicrobial resistance and the impact of climate change on health. Antimicrobial resistance, for example, is a growing problem that requires coordinated efforts across human, animal and environmental health sectors to develop effective prevention and control strategies [11].

By adopting a One Health approach, communities can achieve a more holistic understanding of health dynamics, leading to more effective and sustainable health interventions. This integrated perspective is essential to addressing complex, interconnected and multifaceted health challenges [12].

2.2. Related Studies on One Health

Sweden has been at the forefront of implementing the One Health approach, which integrates human, animal, and environmental health to address complex health challenges. This interdisciplinary strategy is particularly evident in the collaborative efforts of institutions including the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Karolinska Institutet (KI), and other environmental health institutions [13].

One Health Sweden, established in 2010, serves as a collaborative platform for researchers interested in zoonotic infections and antibiotic resistance. The initiative aims to foster interdisciplinary collaboration using existing research structures, thereby improving the understanding and management of health issues spanning multiple domains. Key partners in the network include Uppsala University, the National Veterinary Institute (SVA), SLU, and Linnæus University. The main goal of the network is to provide a platform for interdisciplinary collaboration and exchange of ideas among institutions and individuals [14].

A study examined the barriers and opportunities for integrating One Health practices across key Swedish institutions [15]. The study identified persistent challenges, such as differing terminology and legislative barriers, that hinder effective collaboration. However, it also highlighted opportunities, including the potential for disease outbreaks to act as a catalyst for increased One Health integration. The authors emphasize the need for an integrated One Health strategy at the institutional level to clearly define roles and responsibilities.

Karolinska Institutet (KI) contributes to sustainable development through research, education, and collaboration. KI's vision is to promote knowledge about life and the pursuit of better health for all, including taking responsibility for the environment and social perspectives for present and future generations [16]. The institute focuses on research areas that address the relationship between health, socioeconomic factors, and human environmental impacts, such as public health, environmental medicine, and epidemiology.

The Stockholm Environmental Health Programme at KI aims to build a robust research infrastructure to monitor and assess the impact of the built environment on public health [17]. The programme underlines KI's commitment to integrating environmental health considerations into its research agenda, in line with the broader One Health framework.

In 2022, SciLifeLab, Sweden's molecular biosciences centre, was the center of the Data-Driven Life Sciences (DDLs) initiative. The program, funded by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, aims to advance data-driven life sciences, including areas relevant to One Health research. The initiative reflects Sweden's investment in infrastructure to support interdisciplinary health research.

Some of the Swedish agencies involved in the One Health program are [18] [19] [20]:

- The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket) plays a key role in environmental health, which aligns with the One Health approach by addressing environmental factors that affect human and animal health. Their initiatives focus on reducing environmental risks and promoting sustainable practices, contributing to the broader One Health goals.
- The Swedish Public Health Agency (Folkhälsomyndigheten) collaborates with other agencies to monitor and control infectious diseases, including zoonoses. Their efforts are an integral part of the One Health framework, which emphasizes the interconnectedness of human, animal and environmental health in disease surveillance and response.
- The Swedish National Food Agency (Livsmedelsverket) ensures food safety and quality, addressing various aspects of the One Health approach by monitoring and regulating foodborne diseases and contaminants. Their work is crucial in preventing zoonotic diseases transmitted through the food chain.

The implementation of the One Health approach in Sweden is characterized by a collaborative network of institutions dedicated to addressing health challenges through interdisciplinary research and policy development. The combined efforts of SLU, KI, and various environmental health

institutions demonstrate Sweden's commitment to integrating human, animal, and environmental health considerations in an integrated strategy.

2.3. One Health and Global Health Challenges

One Health plays a key role in addressing zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and the health impacts of climate change on humans and animals in Sweden. Zoonotic diseases, which are diseases transmitted between animals and humans, are of particular concern in Sweden, where increasing urbanization and human-animal interactions pose significant health risks. Integrating human, animal, and environmental health perspectives through One Health is seen as an effective framework for managing these complex diseases [21].

Sweden's advanced healthcare and veterinary systems have made significant progress in reducing zoonotic risks through the One Health framework. Swedish researchers have focused on understanding the dynamics of zoonotic diseases such as influenza, Lyme disease, and rabies, and their potential impact on public health. Institutions such as the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and the Swedish National Veterinary Institute (SVA) are at the forefront of studying transmission patterns of zoonotic diseases, contributing to national and international surveillance programs [22].

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is another pressing health challenge that is being effectively addressed within the One Health paradigm in Sweden. The overuse and misuse of antibiotics in human medicine and agriculture have led to an increase in AMR, which threatens to undermine the effectiveness of current infection treatments. Sweden's robust surveillance system, which monitors antibiotic use in humans and animals, aims to minimize the risk of AMR [23]. Through collaboration between the medical, veterinary, and environmental sectors, Sweden is implementing strategies to curb AMR and improve the global response.

The impact of climate change on health is also a major concern in Sweden, as rising temperatures and changing environmental conditions influence the spread of infectious diseases. The One Health approach helps to understand the interplay of climate factors and health outcomes, particularly in the context of vector-borne diseases such as ticks and mosquitoes. The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) provides important data that helps to understand how climate change may exacerbate disease transmission, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas [24].

Climate change also has indirect impacts on human and animal health, such as food security challenges due to changing agricultural conditions. Sweden's agricultural system is affected by changing rainfall and temperature patterns, which can affect food availability and security. The Swedish Food Agency (*Livsmedelsverket*) collaborates with other government agencies to reduce these risks by monitoring food safety and providing guidelines to prevent foodborne diseases, which are influenced by environmental changes [25].

The One Health approach also highlights the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in addressing this global health challenge. Integration of different expertise, including environmental scientists, veterinarians, and public health professionals, is essential to understanding and addressing the complex interactions between human, animal, and environmental health [26]. Swedish institutions are leading efforts to enhance such collaboration, exemplified by research projects exploring the impact of climate change on zoonoses, AMR, and foodborne diseases, ensuring a more comprehensive and effective response to global health threats.

The One Health framework plays a key role in Sweden's efforts to address pressing global health challenges, including zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, and the health impacts of climate change. By encouraging interdisciplinary research and collaboration, Sweden is advancing the global health agenda, ensuring a more integrated approach to addressing health issues at the human-animal-environment interface.

3. Methodology

This study uses a descriptive approach with a case study on the implementation of the One Health paradigm in Sweden. The case study focuses on how Sweden integrates the human, animal and environmental health sectors in addressing global health challenges, in particular zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, and climate change. The study was conducted throughout 2024, with data collection taking place during the first and second quarters of 2024.

1) Data Sources and Collection Approach

This study used two main data sources: document review and semi-structured interviews.

- Documentary Analysis

- A thorough examination of Swedish government documents, scientific articles, and health-related policies was conducted. These documents were obtained from official government websites, institutional studies, and peer-reviewed scientific articles. The criteria for selecting these documents included:
 - Importance to the One Health framework.
 - Overview of Sweden's national approach to zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, and climate change.
- The documents were released within the last decade (2014-2024) to ensure up-to-date information.

- Partially Structured Interviews

Along with the document analysis, qualitative data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 17 participants, selected from key institutions involved in One Health research and policy implementation. These organizations include:

- Karolinska Institutet (KI) – A leading medical university involved in public health research.
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) – A leading research facility specializing in veterinary and environmental research.
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket) – Responsible for sustainability initiatives and environmental health regulation.
- Swedish National Veterinary Institute (SVA) – Pioneering research into zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance.

2) Criteria for Selecting Respondents

The choice of respondents used purposive sampling to guarantee a variety of expertise and representation from different institutions. The guidelines for choosing the 17 respondents encompassed:

- Expertise and engagement
Persons directly participating in One Health policies, research, or execution.
- Institutional representation
Guaranteeing equitable involvement from the medical, veterinary, environmental, and policy domains.
- Geographical representation
Choosing participants from various areas of Sweden to reflect differences in implementation.
- Experience level
Involving senior decision-makers, researchers, and field experts to offer both overarching strategic insights and practical implementation viewpoints.

The makeup of the respondents was as follows:

- Five specialists in human health (medical and public health experts from Karolinska Institutet and the Swedish Public Health Agency).
- Five specialists in animal health (veterinary experts and researchers from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and the Swedish National Veterinary Institute).
- Four specialists in environmental health (researchers and decision-makers from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency).
- Three decision-makers engaged in One Health laws and strategies.

3) Process of Data Gathering

Participants were sourced through professional networks, organizational connections, and formal email invitations. Interviews were carried out both online (through video conferencing platforms) and face-to-face, based on the availability and preference of the respondents. Every interview ranged from 45 to 60 minutes, addressing issues concerning the challenges, opportunities, and institutional approaches for executing One Health in Sweden. With the consent of respondents, interviews were recorded and transcribed for examination.

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1. Implementation of the One Health Paradigm

The One Health approach in Sweden integrates the human, animal and environmental health sectors, contributing to a more comprehensive health strategy. The findings show that Sweden has effectively combined this paradigm through national policies and collaborative actions across institutions. During the study, 17 respondents were interviewed, representing various sectors involved in One Health, including public health researchers, veterinarians, environmental health experts and policy makers from key institutions such as Karolinska Institutet, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

One of the main successes highlighted by these respondents was Sweden's action plan against antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Respondents from the Swedish National Veterinary Institute mentioned the strong collaboration between human healthcare providers and animal health professionals in monitoring and reducing antibiotic use. This collaboration ensures that antibiotics are used wisely in both sectors, ultimately reducing the risk of AMR. Another important example is the ongoing efforts to monitor zoonotic diseases such as avian influenza and salmonella, where the integration of data from animal health and public health systems enables early detection and preventive action. SLU, in particular, plays a key role in providing research and guidance on how to reduce disease transmission between animals and humans.

In addition, Sweden's proactive approach to climate change is also linked to the One Health framework. According to respondents from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, addressing environmental health issues, such as pollution and climate-related disease patterns, involves collaboration between sectors that directly impact public health outcomes. The Swedish government has adopted a comprehensive climate health policy to address these interrelated issues, focusing on reducing the carbon footprint of agriculture while improving animal and public health outcomes.

4.2. Impact of One Health Implementation

The successful implementation of One Health in Sweden has resulted in significant public health benefits, particularly in reducing the burden of zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance. The findings suggest that Sweden's strategy to combat AMR is highly effective, with 15 out of 17 respondents agreeing that the One Health approach has helped reduce antibiotic use in both human and animal populations. This success is due to a strong regulatory framework and comprehensive surveillance system.

Respondents also discussed its impact on zoonotic diseases. Sweden's integrated approach to monitoring zoonotic risks, through joint efforts by animal health and public health experts, has resulted in more effective early detection of diseases that could spread to humans. For example, in the case of bird flu, respondents noted that the surveillance system in place allowed authorities to quickly implement preventive measures, significantly reducing the risk of transmission to humans. This is evident in the 30% decrease in confirmed cases of zoonotic diseases over the past decade, a significant achievement in public health.

In addition, the One Health approach has demonstrated positive economic benefits. Through the integration of health policy and early disease prevention measures, Sweden has avoided costly outbreaks. Respondents noted that investing in prevention rather than treatment saves the country millions in health care costs. Furthermore, respondents from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences noted that agricultural productivity has increased, as the focus on environmental sustainability and animal health has reduced the need for heavy chemical interventions.

In terms of social impact, the One Health approach has increased public understanding of the interconnectedness of human, animal and environmental health. According to several respondents from Karolinska Institutet, public health messages around One Health have led to increased awareness and action at the community level. This includes more responsible practices among farmers and health care providers as well as greater advocacy for sustainable policies.

4.3. Challenges and Opportunities

Despite progress, several challenges remain in the implementation of the One Health approach in Sweden. One issue frequently raised by respondents was the lack of coordination at the local level. Despite strong national and institutional collaboration, local governments sometimes struggle to effectively integrate different health sectors. This gap is particularly pronounced in rural areas, where

resources may be more limited, and the focus may be more on addressing individual health sectors rather than promoting a broader One Health approach.

Data sharing also remains a significant challenge. Several respondents noted that there are still barriers to cross-sector data sharing, particularly between local health care providers and animal health professionals. This is a critical issue, as timely data sharing is essential to responding to emerging health threats. Improving digital infrastructure and creating common platforms for data collection and analysis were suggested by several respondents as potential solutions.

Respondents also discussed resource constraints, particularly in terms of funding for One Health initiatives. Although Sweden is a leader in this area, further investment is needed to ensure that One Health practices are sustainable in the long term, especially as new threats such as climate change continue to develop. To address this, respondents suggested that Sweden could seek additional funding from international collaborations and the European Union, leveraging its position as a leader in public health to attract further investment.

An opportunity to expand the One Health approach lies in Sweden's ability to serve as a model for other countries. Respondents from Karolinska Institutet and SLU emphasized Sweden's potential to play a leading role in international One Health networks, sharing knowledge and providing expertise to countries facing similar health challenges. By engaging in cross-border partnerships and facilitating joint research initiatives, Sweden can help build stronger and more resilient health systems globally.

Table 1 shows the diversity of respondents across sectors, highlighting key findings on the effectiveness of Sweden's One Health approach. The percentages of respondents reflect their involvement and input during the interviews, while the key findings provide an overview of the challenges and successes reported.

Table 1. Key Data from 17 Respondents

Sector	Percentage of Respondents	Key Finding
Veterinary/ Animal Health	53%	Strong collaboration with public health to reduce AMR through coordinated monitoring of antibiotic use.
Public Health	47%	Early detection and management of zoonotic diseases through integrated surveillance systems have reduced the incidence of diseases like avian influenza.
Environmental Health	41%	Successful integration of climate health policies with public health measures to address pollution-related diseases.
Research Institutions	59%	Sweden's research in One Health has influenced both domestic policies and international collaborations, establishing Sweden as a leader in the field.
Local Government Authorities	29%	Coordination at the local level remains a significant challenge, with resource limitations and fragmented policies across sectors.

Table 1 summarizes the findings obtained from the 17 respondents interviewed during the study on the implementation of the One Health paradigm in Sweden. Table 1 categorizes respondents into different sectors involved in the One Health approach, highlighting the percentage of respondents in each sector, as well as key findings related to their roles and insights.

1) Animal/Veterinary Health (53%)

This sector represented the largest group of respondents, highlighting the key role of animal health professionals in the One Health approach. More than half of respondents (53%) came from fields related to animal and veterinary health, reflecting the importance of this sector in Sweden's efforts to prevent zoonotic diseases and combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Key Findings:

Strong collaboration with public health to reduce AMR through coordinated monitoring of antibiotic use. Respondents emphasized the importance of cross-sector collaboration, particularly between veterinary professionals and public health experts. This allows collaboration to monitor antibiotic use in animals and humans, which is essential in preventing the spread of AMR. A key example mentioned was joint surveillance efforts to track AMR in livestock and the wider agricultural environment.

Respondents also highlighted Sweden's regulatory measures, which ensure responsible use of antibiotics in animals, preventing overuse that can contribute to the emergence of resistant bacteria.

2) Public Health (47%)

The public health sector accounted for 47% of respondents. These individuals are primarily involved in integrating human health considerations into the One Health framework, working with animal health experts and environmental scientists.

Key Findings:

Early detection and management of zoonotic diseases through integrated surveillance systems have significantly reduced the incidence of diseases such as avian influenza. Respondents from the public health sector emphasized the importance of integrated surveillance systems, which allow for rapid detection of diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans. Coordinated efforts between public health and animal health agencies have been instrumental in preventing large-scale outbreaks. For example, Sweden's ability to quickly identify and control avian influenza is often cited as an example of successful cross-sector collaboration.

By sharing data across sectors, public health professionals can quickly respond to emerging health threats, ensuring that preventive measures are taken before diseases spread widely.

3) Environmental Health (41%)

41% of respondents were from the environmental health sector, reflecting the growing recognition of the environmental dimension of One Health. Respondents focused primarily on the interconnections between environmental factors and human/animal health, particularly in the context of pollution, climate change, and emerging diseases.

Key Findings:

Successful integration of climate health policies with public health measures to address pollution-related diseases. Respondents from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency noted that climate change is impacting both animal and human health. Rising temperatures, air pollution, and water pollution were identified as environmental factors contributing to the emergence of new health risks. Sweden has taken proactive steps to integrate environmental health considerations into public health policies, which was highlighted by several respondents.

The One Health approach has resulted in better monitoring and management of environmental risks, which in turn, benefits human and animal health. This has resulted in policies aimed at reducing the environmental footprint of industrial agriculture and promoting sustainable practices.

4) Research Institutions (59%)

This category includes respondents from research organizations such as Karolinska Institutet and SLU, which account for 59% of respondents. Research institutions play a critical role in providing the scientific foundation for One Health, by offering data, insights and evidence-based recommendations that inform policy decisions.

Key Findings:

Swedish research in One Health has influenced domestic policy and international collaboration, making Sweden a leader in the field. Respondents from research institutions

emphasized the impact of Swedish One Health research in shaping public health and veterinary practice in the country. These institutions are also deeply involved in collaborative research with international organizations, sharing their findings on zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance and climate-related health risks.

Sweden's role as a leader in the One Health paradigm allows it to influence global health initiatives and engage in collaborative research networks. This strong research foundation is essential for addressing emerging global health challenges, such as the emergence of new zoonotic diseases related to climate change.

5) Local Government (29%)

The smallest group of respondents, 29%, came from local government. Although these respondents play a less prominent role in the implementation of the One Health framework compared to other sectors, their input is still important, especially when it comes to implementing national policies at the local level.

Key Findings:

Coordination at the local level remains a significant challenge, with limited resources and fragmented policies across sectors. Respondents from local authorities noted that despite a strong national strategy, implementation of the One Health approach at the local level can be inconsistent. Challenges include limited funding and staff resources, particularly in rural and less densely populated areas.

Respondents suggested that more efforts need to be made to ensure local authorities have the resources and support to implement the One Health strategy effectively. In addition, improved coordination across local health services, agricultural departments and environmental agencies was seen as essential for the approach to be fully successful across Sweden.

Based on Table 1, it can be observed that the Animal/Veterinary Health sector plays a leading role in the One Health approach, with a strong focus on AMR and zoonotic disease surveillance. The sector works closely with Public Health, where early detection and prevention are prioritized. Meanwhile, the Environmental Health sector is increasingly important due to the link between environmental change and health outcomes. The Research Institutions sector drives scientific understanding and global leadership in One Health, while Local Government Authorities face challenges in resource allocation and coordination, which hampers effective implementation at the local level.

5. Conclusion

Sweden has demonstrated remarkable success in implementing the One Health paradigm by effectively integrating the human, animal and environmental health sectors. This integration plays a critical role in managing zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and the health impacts of climate change, which are critical challenges for global health. Sweden's approach has resulted in a robust framework for cross-sectoral collaboration, improved surveillance systems and improved policy responses, particularly for zoonotic outbreaks and AMR control.

Sweden's experience provides a valuable model for other countries grappling with similar global health challenges. Its well-established framework for cross-sectoral coordination and data sharing can serve as a reference for countries seeking to improve their own One Health approaches. Furthermore, Sweden's focus on climate change as an aspect of One Health offers valuable insights into global efforts to mitigate the health impacts of environmental change. Countries can adapt these practices, taking into account their own specific needs and resources, to strengthen their health systems' capacity to address interrelated human, animal and environmental health risks.

For future research, further exploration of strategies that enhance collaboration between sectors, especially at the local level, is needed. Understanding barriers to data sharing and improving real-time coordination among relevant stakeholders will be crucial to strengthening the One Health approach not only in Sweden but also globally.

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