Straub et al.
CABI One Health (2026) 5:1, 0023
https://doi.org/10.1079/cabionehealth.2026.0023

CABI One Health

POLICY FORUM

OPEN ACCESS

From silos to shared problem framing: One Health policy priorities of European health professionals from transdisciplinary simulations

Lars Straub[1,2], Valérie Chaignat[3], Franziska Keresztes[4], Barbara Knutti[5], Michel Laszlo[6], Ranjini Manuel[7], André Mohr[8,9], Franziska Remy-Wohlfender[10], Alicia Romanó[11], Isabel Schultz-Pernice[12,13,14], Patrik Zanolari[15], Camille Doras[7]

Abstract

Operationalising One Health (OH) remains challenging, even in countries with strong sectoral capacities, because successful implementation depends not only on specialised knowledge but also on governance, coordination, and shared problem framing. In Switzerland, federalism and professional silos further complicate cross-sectoral collaboration. This Policy Forum reflects on a role-play exercise conducted during an OH continuing education programme. Participants identified and prioritised OH challenges relevant to Switzerland, selected intensive livestock production as a focal issue, mapped key stakeholders, and engaged in a facilitated multi-actor role-play. The exercise showed how sectoral mandates initially dominated discussion and how active facilitation supported a shift in the discussion towards more integrative, system-oriented dialogue. As fundamental value conflicts persisted, the simulation revealed trade-offs, power asymmetries, and feasibility constraints. Partial alignment emerged around policy instruments rather than shared end goals. The findings suggest that the value of participatory OH learning lies in strengthening the capacity to navigate disagreement and complexity. Structured and facilitated dialogue can support shared problem framing and foster more reflexive OH governance, with direct relevance for policy preparation and training.

One Health impact statement

This article demonstrates how OH challenges are shaped by governance processes, stakeholder interactions, and problem framing across sectors. It is relevant for policy makers, practitioners, and educators involved in OH implementation. By bringing together public health, veterinary, environmental, governmental, and societal perspectives in a simulated policy dialogue, the exercise revealed power dynamics and feasibility constraints that are unlikely to emerge in single-actor settings. The integration of academic and practical expertise supported the co-production of policy-relevant insights and strengthened participants' capacity for cross-sectoral collaboration and reflexive OH governance.

Keywords: cross-sectoral collaboration, intensive livestockproduction, participatory governance, reflexive governance, stakeholder engagement

Affiliations: [1]Institute of Bee Health, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; [2]Faculty of Science, Energy and Environment, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Rayong, Thailand; [3]Laboratoire d'analyses vétérinaires - Institut Galli-Valerio, Direction générale de l'Agriculture, de la Viticulture et des Affaires vétérinaires, Département de l'agriculture, de la durabilité et du climat et du numérique, Lausanne, Switzerland; [4]Canton of Basel-Stadt, Basel; [5]Veterinary Practice KLC, Corcelles-près-Payerne, Switzerland; [6]Cantonal Veterinary Office, Canton Basel-Stadt, Basel-Stadt, Switzerland; [7]Veterinary Public Health Institute, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; [8]Department II of Internal Medicine, Infectious Diseases, Goethe University Frankfurt, University Hospital Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; [9]Hospital Pharmacy, Goethe University Frankfurt, University Hospital Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; [10]ISME Pferdeklinik, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; [11]Group Microbiological Food Safety, Division Food Microbial Systems, Agroscope, Bern, Switzerland; [12]Graduate School for Cellular and Biomedical Sciences, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; [13]Institute of Virology and Immunology, Bern, Switzerland; [14]Department of Infectious Diseases and Pathobiology, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; [15]Clinic for Ruminants, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Corresponding author: Lars Straub. Email: lars.straub@unibe.ch

Received: 07 February 2026. Accepted: 16 July 2026. Published: 09 September 2026

© The Authors 2026. Open Access. This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long the use is non-commercial and you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Introduction

Operationalising One Health (OH) remains a persistent policy challenge, even when sectoral capacities are strong, because implementation depends on political will and coordination across institutions, professions, and governance frameworks (Lee and Brumme, 2013; Elnaiem *et al*., 2023; Manageiro *et al*., 2023). In Switzerland, expert interviews identified additional structural and cultural barriers, including federal governance arrangements, divergent professional cultures, and weak incentives in the absence of an acute crisis (Meisser *et al*., 2011). These conditions underscore the need to train professionals in systems thinking and cross-sector collaboration skills before emergencies arise (Bryson *et al*., 2015). In-service training across environment, human and animal health, agriculture, and administrative sectors is also prioritised in the Quadripartite Joint Plan of Action (FAO *et al*., 2022).

Game-based learning approaches are increasingly recognised as effective tools for fostering systems thinking and engaging professionals in addressing complex systems and policy decision making in health contexts (Loutet *et al*., 2020; Acosta *et al*., 2024; Hobusch *et al*., 2024; Irabor *et al*., 2025). This Policy Forum reflects on a simulated role-play conducted by participants from the first cohort of the Certificate of Advanced Studies in One Health (CAS OH) at the University of Bern, Switzerland. The cohort brought together professionals from OH-relevant public authorities and organisations spanning the healthcare sector, academia, international organisations, and the media. Participants represented diverse career stages and both Swiss and international backgrounds. Together, they identified and prioritised OH challenges – referred to as Focal Action Situations (FASs) (Zinsstag *et al*., 2024) – relevant to the Swiss context, selected one FAS, identified key stakeholders, and conducted a guided multi-actor meeting simulation. A central learning objective was to examine problem framing in OH processes, i.e., how issues are defined and interpreted in ways that shape perceived causes, responsibilities, boundaries, and appropriate responses across sectors (Pohl, 2010). Rather than negotiating concrete outcomes, the exercise sought to surface stakeholder perspectives, interests, and constraints while exploring feasible pathways forward, thereby mirroring the institutional complexity of real-world policy processes.

A One Health Swiss priority list

The exercise began with an open, participant-driven identification of FASs perceived as relevant within a Swiss context. This resulted in a non-exhaustive list spanning societal change, environmental pressures, human and animal health, food systems, and technological developments. For discussion, topics were grouped under broad thematic headings as heuristic aids rather than formal classifications. Prioritisation occurred in two rounds. In round one, the 22 participants allocated unlimited votes across all topics to capture the diversity of perceived OH relevance (Fig. 1A). Topics receiving ten or more votes were retained for the second round, resulting in six shortlisted issues. In round two, participants re-voted within the shortlist. Based on cumulative scores, intensive livestock production was selected as the FAS for the subsequent stages (Fig. 1B).

Shifts in rankings between rounds illustrated how priorities evolved as attention shifted from broad identification to focused comparison among fewer options. Deliberative priority-setting research suggests that discussion and reflection can change participant perspectives as trade-offs become more explicit (Abelson *et al*., 2003; Tugendhaft *et al*., 2021). Here, prioritisation functioned as a deliberative learning step, helping participants surface assumptions and refine their understanding of which OH challenges warranted deeper joint exploration.

Stakeholder mapping and selection for the simulation

Following the selection, participants conducted a stakeholder mapping exercise from a Swiss governance and policy perspective. The exercise was intentionally bounded to the Swiss context, and stakeholders were identified across the intensive livestock production value chain, including upstream input providers, farm-level actors, downstream processing and distribution, gastronomy, and consumers, as well as governance actors relevant to the sector in Switzerland. Regulatory and governance actors were included across administrative levels, reflecting Switzerland's federal structure, alongside political actors involved in agenda-setting and policy feasibility. Environmental, animal welfare, and academic stakeholders captured non-market impacts, scientific evidence, and societal values, while a media actor reflected the role of public discourse and trust. International trade perspectives were noted as potentially underrepresented, pointing to constraints beyond the national policy context.

From this broader mapping, a subset of stakeholders was selected to reflect contrasting positions while remaining manageable. These included a conventional farmer, a consumer representative, a municipal representative, an academic ecologist, a non-governmental organisation (NGO) representative focused on animal welfare, a distributor (retail/logistics), a syndicate representative representing meat industry workers, a media actor, a representative of the Swiss Federal Government, and a municipal-level political actor from a liberal, free-market-oriented party. This selection sought to balance representativeness, policy relevance, and diversity.

The simulated stakeholder meeting

The selected stakeholders participated in a simulated policy meeting designed to mirror a realistic multi-actor discussion on intensive livestock production. Roles were assigned to participants, who received no preparation time, reflecting the time constraints and imperfect information typical of real-world policy processes. The meeting lasted approximately 1 hour.

Stakeholders were seated at a single table with visible name and role tags; observers sat in a surrounding half-circle. Each stakeholder delivered a brief opening statement and a closing reflection, with an open discussion in between and without predefined rules governing speaking order or intervention length. A moderator structured the discussion when needed, encouraging less dominant perspectives, and synthesising key points, while a designated secretary documented the proceedings.

Simulation outcomes: Discourse, tensions, and movement towards One Health solutions

The simulated stakeholder meeting illustrated how quickly sectoral problem framings can dominate discussions on intensive livestock production and underscored the relevance of facilitation in supporting movement towards more integrated OH perspectives. Early exchanges aligned strongly with institutional mandates, while later stages showed greater recognition of interdependencies across health, environmental, and food system domains.

Opening statements reflected well-established sectoral policy logics and widely observed tensions (e.g., environmental and animal welfare interests vs. production and market interests (Schwartz, 2020; Jackson *et al*., 2022)). Production- and market-oriented actors foregrounded production efficiency, economic viability, supply stability, and affordability, while consumer perspectives emphasised freedom of choice, price sensitivity, and product quality. Environmental, animal welfare, and academic

Downloaded from https://cabidigitallibrary.org by 130.92.103.200, on 09/14/26.
Subject to the CABI Digital Library Terms & Conditions, available at https://cabidigitallibrary.org/terms-and-conditions

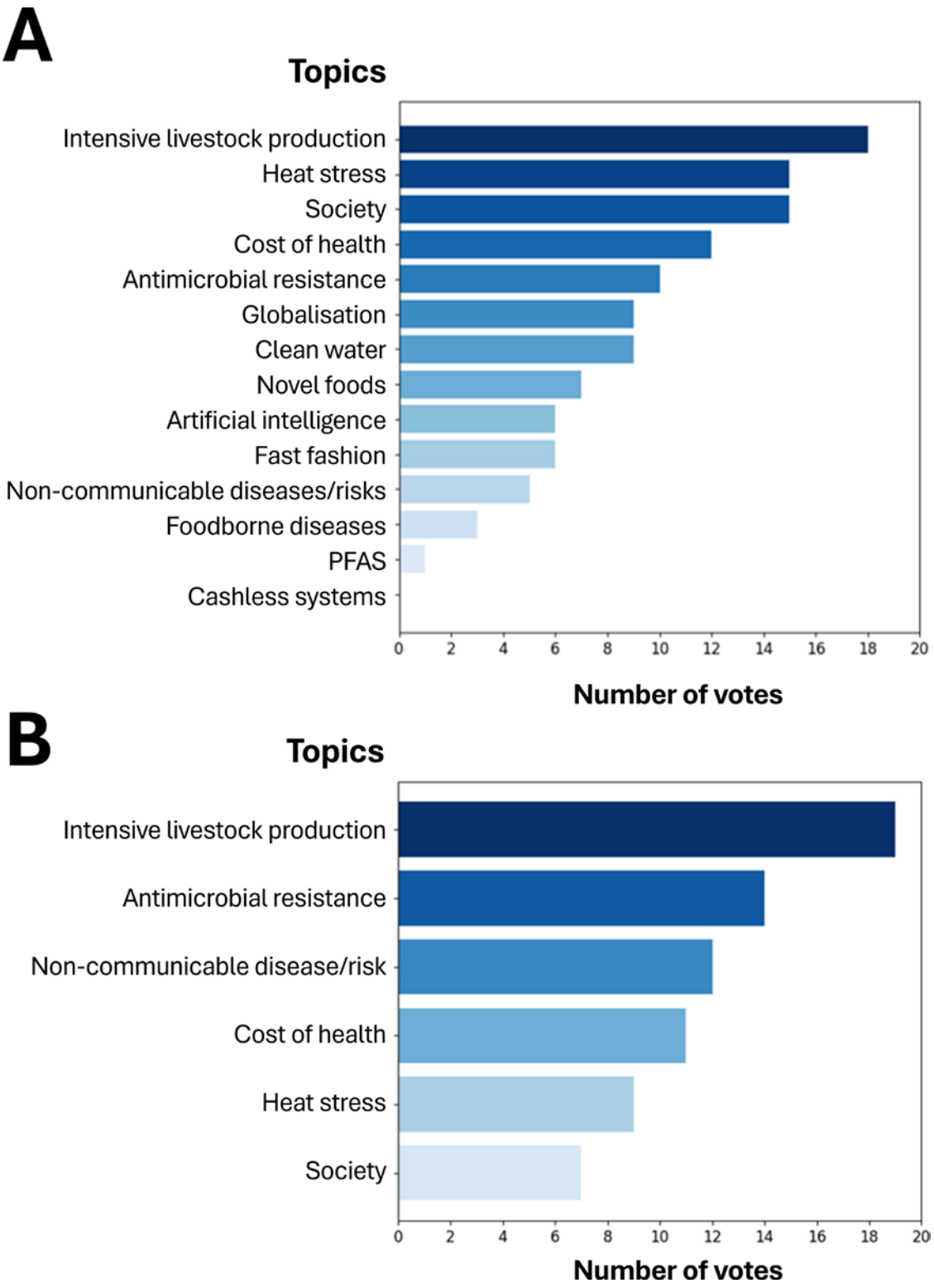

Fig. 1. One Health priority-setting process and outcomes in the Swiss context. (A) Initial voting results from an open, participant-driven identification of OH-relevant Focal Action Situations (FASs) (e.g., heat stress, foodborne diseases, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)), showing the number of votes each FAS received in the first prioritisation round. (B) Outcome of the second voting round, conducted among shortlisted topics (i.e., 10 or more votes from round one), led to the selection of "intensive livestock production" as the focal action situation for the simulated policy exercise.

actors emphasised ecological limits, ethical concerns, greenhouse gas emissions, and the need to reduce overall animal production and consumption. Regulatory authorities adopted more integrative positions, seeking to balance food security, population growth, spatial constraints, and environmental protection. These framings illustrate how OH-relevant challenges are commonly approached through sector-specific lenses rather than through shared systemic perspectives – a pattern documented in OH and health governance research (Hoefle-Bénard *et al.*, 2025).

A key dynamic was the role of facilitation in shifting the discussion from entrenched stakeholder positions towards collective exploration. Active moderation structured the exchange, limited dominance effects, and encouraged engagement across perspectives. In the

Downloaded from https://cabidigitallibrary.org by 130.92.103.200, on 09/14/26.
Subject to the CABI Digital Library Terms & Conditions, available at https://cabidigitallibrary.org/terms-and-conditions

second half, participants were prompted to adopt a solution-oriented, systems-focused lens, drawing on sustainable development concepts (e.g., Doughnut Economics (Raworth, 2017; Fanning and Raworth, 2025)) to situate production within ecological and social limits. This marked a turning point by enabling greater reflexivity and cross-sectoral engagement. However, facilitation did not eliminate underlying tensions: market-based arguments continued to clash with calls for regulatory limits and appeals to freedom of choice highlighted conflicts between individual autonomy and collective responsibility for environmental sustainability, public health, and animal welfare. These tensions became more explicit as actors tested their positions against one another. The discussion also underscored the diversity of consumer views and practices regarding animal-product consumption, raising questions about how best to represent "consumers" in such settings.

As the discussion moved towards solution-oriented exploration, proposals clustered around a limited set of policy-relevant entry points. Environmental, animal-welfare, and academic actors advocated for reduced meat consumption and adjustments to dietary guidelines, framed as responses to ecological and public-health constraints. Regulatory and public-health authorities viewed dietary guidance and information-based instruments as feasible levers aligned with existing mandates. Production- and market-oriented actors were more receptive to reduced but higher-quality meat consumption, support for more extensive production systems, and consumer education, which were perceived as preserving economic viability and consumer choice while enabling incremental change. Education emerged as a tentative area of convergence, valued as a politically feasible intervention preceding more contested measures. Alignment centred on acceptable means rather than on shared agreement about ultimate goals.

Comparing opening and closing statements highlighted these shifts. While core values remained stable, closing reflections were more integrative, system-aware and OH-oriented. A pivotal shift occurred when authorities moved from asking how to optimise production to asking, **"***How much meat is actually needed?***"**, redirecting discussion from efficiency towards societal needs. This underscored how facilitated dialogue can move beyond optimising existing systems to question assumptions about demand and necessity.

Observer insights: Perspectives on process and power

From the observers' perspective, the simulation revealed interactional dynamics that were less visible to participants. Informal factors shaped engagement: seating arrangements appeared to reflect emerging alliances, influencing early interaction patterns and illustrating how informal elements can affect deliberation even in structured settings. Observers also noted pronounced power asymmetries. Farmers, despite being central to policy implementation, appeared constrained by actors with greater political or economic influence. Differences in institutional positioning were evident in how problems were approached. Federal authorities and political representatives tended to adopt cautious, stabilising roles, emphasising manageability, legal feasibility, and continuity within existing policy frameworks. Other actors were more inclined to question underlying assumptions and to shift the discussion towards broader or alternative problem definitions. This pattern reflects a common governance dynamic in which actors operating outside central decision making structures have greater latitude to explore new perspectives, while higher-level authorities prioritise stability and cross-sectoral coordination.

Observers also highlighted strengths and limitations in the process design. Active facilitation supported more orderly and inclusive exchange, but initial role ambiguity led to hesitation in early interventions. Trust dynamics also became evident following the introduction of the media role. Although initially met with suspicion by other participants, the media representative adopted an unobtrusive stance that appeared to facilitate more open and constructive exchange. Overall, observer insights reinforce that effective OH dialogue depends not only on stakeholder inclusion, but also on facilitation, attention to power and trust, and explicit reflection on process design (Rüegg *et al*., 2018).

Lessons learnt and conclusion

This role-play exercise illustrates a central challenge for OH operationalisation: complex health–environment–food system problems are initially framed through sectoral mandates, and meaningful integration rarely emerges without deliberate process design (Dieleman and Huisingh, 2006; Rüegg *et al*., 2017). Even in a low-stakes learning environment, familiar institutional logics dominated early discussion, reflecting conditions typical of real-world governance. These observations align with previous OH simulation exercises and governance frameworks, which similarly emphasise that structured multi-sector dialogue can reveal institutional constraints, stakeholder perspectives, and governance challenges while strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration rather than producing immediate consensus (e.g., (Manageiro *et al*., 2023; Hoefle-Bénard *et al*., 2025)). A key strength of the exercise was that it made these dynamics tangible. Facilitation supported movement from stakeholder positions towards shared exploration without forcing consensus. Rather than resolving underlying value conflicts, the process rendered trade-offs explicit and enabled participants to recognise interdependencies across domains. Shifts in problem framing illustrated how structured dialogue can open space for alternative policy questions that are often marginalised in routine decision making. Participants also gained experiential insight into power asymmetries, feasibility constraints, and the political acceptability of different policy instruments.

Several limitations warrant consideration. As a simulation, the exercise could not replicate the material stakes, accountability pressures, or prolonged negotiations of actual policy processes. Time constraints limited the depth of deliberation, and normative conflicts – such as tensions between individual choice and collective responsibility – remained unresolved. Other conditions relevant to effective OH dialogue (e.g., competencies and interpersonal dynamics) described in OH-related fields were not foregrounded by participants in this iteration (e.g., Bryson *et al*., 2015, Hobusch *et al*., 2024). These limitations should not be interpreted as shortcomings, but as realistic reflections of the conditions under which OH policy is typically pursued (Rüegg *et al*., 2017).

In conclusion, the value of such role-play lies less in producing agreement than in building the capacity to engage constructively with disagreement. For OH governance, learning to navigate silos, power imbalances, and persistent trade-offs is as important as generating technical evidence. Embedding structured, facilitated dialogue within OH training and policy preparation may strengthen the foundations for more reflexive and effective cross-sectoral collaboration and governance (Dieleman and Huisingh, 2006).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organisations.

ETHICS STATEMENT

The authors confirm that the research conducted for this article is in line with relevant ethical guidelines.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank all participants of the CAS One Health course for their active participation in the exercise. We are grateful to Jakob Zinsstag for his encouragement and guidance in the development of the manuscript.

Downloaded from https://cabidigitallibrary.org by 130.92.103.200, on 09/14/26.
Subject to the CABI Digital Library Terms & Conditions, available at https://cabidigitallibrary.org/terms-and-conditions

FUNDING STATEMENT

The publication of this article was supported by the Education Fund of the Lifelong Learning Center, University of Bern. The funding, awarded to C. Doras on behalf of the CAS One Health programme, covered the article publication fees. Financial support was provided by the Vinetum Foundation and by King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok under contract no. KMUTNB-Post-69-04 to LS.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

LS contributed in investigation, writing – original draft, review and editing; VC contributed in investigation, writing – review; FK contributed in investigation, writing – review; BK investigation, writing – review; ML contributed in investigation, writing – review; RM contributed in investigation, writing – review; AM contributed in investigation, writing – review; FRW contributed in investigation, writing – review and editing; AR contributed in investigation, writing – review; ISP contributed in investigation, writing – review and editing; PK contributed in investigation, writing – review and editing; CD and FK contributed in conceptualisation, investigation, writing – review and editing.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Data is available on request.

References

Abelson, J., Eyles, J., McLeod, C.B., Collins, P., McMullan, C. and Forest, P.G. (2003) 'Does deliberation make a difference? Results from a citizens panel study of health goals priority setting'. *Health Policy* 66(1), 95–106. DOI: 10.1016/S0168-8510(03)00048-4.

Acosta, D., Stark, H. and Hack, G. (2024) 'The importance of incorporating systems thinking and One Health in global health classrooms: Findings from a One Health simulation activity'. *Frontiers in Public Health* 12, 1299116. DOI: 10.3389/fpubh.2024.1299116.

Bryson, J.M., Crosby, B.C. and Stone, M.M. (2015) 'Designing and implementing cross-sector collaborations: Needed and challenging'. *Public Administration Review* 75(5), 647-663.x. DOI: 10.1111/puar.12432.

Dieleman, H. and Huisingh, D. (2006) 'Games by which to learn and teach about sustainable development: Exploring the relevance of games and experiential learning for sustainability'. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 14(9-11), 837–847. DOI: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2005.11.031.

Elnaiem, A., Mohamed-Ahmed, O., Zumla, A., Mecaskey, J., Charron, N. *et al.* (2023) 'Global and regional governance of one health and implications for global health security'. *The Lancet* 401(10377), 688–704. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01597-5.

Fanning, A.L. and Raworth, K. (2025) 'Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries monitors a world out of balance'. *Nature* 646(8083), 47–56. DOI: 10.1038/s41586-025-09385-1.

FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH (2022) *One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026). Working Together for the Health of Humans, Animals, Plants and the Environment*. FAO, UNEP, WHO, World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Rome. DOI: 10.4060/cc2289en.

Hobusch, U., Scheuch, M., Heuckmann, B., Hodžić, A., Hobusch, G.M. *et al.* (2024) 'One Health education nexus: Enhancing synergy among science-, school-, and teacher education beyond academic silos'. *Frontiers in Public Health* 11, 1337748. DOI: 10.3389/fpubh.2023.1337748.

Hoefle-Bénard, J., Santos, C.V., Heuer, O. and Kinsman, J. (2025) 'A framework for facilitating sustainable One Health collaboration across sectors at the national level in the European Union/European Economic Area. *Eurosurveillance* 30(43), 2500218. DOI: 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2025.30.43.2500218.

Irabor, T.J., Yameogo, P.S.A., Perrin, L., Pétré, B., Faulx, D., Ruëgg, S.R. and Antoine-Moussiaux, N. (2025) 'Gaming for change-exploring systems thinking and sustainable practices through complexity-inspired game mechanics'. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* 12(1), 1–14. DOI: 10.1057/s41599-025-04990-x.

Jackson, A., Green, M.J. and Kaler, J. (2022) 'Fellow cows and conflicting farmers: Public perceptions of dairy farming uncovered through frame analysis'. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science* 9, 995240. DOI: 10.3389/fvets.2022.995240.

Lee, K. and Brumme, Z.L. (2013) 'Operationalizing the One Health approach: The global governance challenges'. *Health Policy and Planning* 28(7), 778–785. DOI: 10.1093/heapol/czs127.

Loutet, M.G., Zhang, J., Varsaneux, O., Ferguson, A., Hulme, J. *et al.* (2020) 'Using experiential simulation-based learning to increase engagement in Global Health education: An evaluation of self-reported participant experience'. *Medical Science Educator* 30(3), 1245–1253. DOI: 10.1007/s40670-020-00999-w.

Manageiro, V., Caria, A., Furtado, C., Botelho, A., Oleastro, M. *et al.* (2023) 'Intersectoral collaboration in a One Health approach: Lessons learned from a country-level simulation exercise'. *One Health* 17, 100649. DOI: 10.1016/j.onehlt.2023.100649.

Meisser, A., Schelling, E. and Zinsstag, J. (2011) 'One health in Switzerland: A visionary concept at a crossroads?'. *Swiss Medical Weekly* 141(1920), w13201–w13201. DOI: 10.4414/smw.2011.13201.

Pohl, C. (2010) 'From transdisciplinarity to transdisciplinary research'. *Transdisciplinary Journal of Engineering & Science* 1, 65–73. DOI: 10.22545/2010/0006.

Raworth, K. (2017) 'Why it's time for doughnut economics'. *IPPR Progressive Review* 24(3), 216–222. DOI: 10.1111/newe.12058.

Rüegg, S.R., McMahon, B.J., Häsler, B., Esposito, R., Nielsen, L.R. *et al.* (2017) 'A blueprint to evaluate One Health'. *Frontiers in Public Health* 5, 20. DOI: 10.3389/fpubh.2017.00020.

Rüegg, S.R., Häsler, B., Nielsen, L.R., Buttigieg, S.C., Santa, M. *et al.* (2018) A one health evaluation framework. In: *Integrated Approaches to Health*. Wageningen Academic Publishers, Wageningen, NL, pp. 38–85. DOI: 10.3920/978-90-8686-875-9.

Schwartz, B. (2020) 'The animal welfare battle: The production of affected ignorance in the Swedish meat industry debate'. *Culture and Organisation* 26(1), 75–95. DOI: 10.1080/14759551.2018.1513937.

Tugendhaft, A., Hofman, K., Danis, M., Kahn, K., Erzse, A. *et al.* (2021) 'Deliberative engagement methods on health care priority-setting in a rural South African community'. *Health Policy and Planning* 36(8), 1279–1291. DOI: 10.1093/heapol/czab005.

Zinsstag, J., Meyer, J.M., Bonfoh, B., Fink, G. and Dimov, A. (2024) 'One Health in human-environment systems: Linking health and the sustainable use of natural resources'. CABI One Health 3(1), 1–11. DOI: 10.1079/cabionehealth.2024.0012.

Downloaded from https://cabidigitallibrary.org by 130.92.103.200, on 09/14/26.
Subject to the CABI Digital Library Terms & Conditions, available at https://cabidigitallibrary.org/terms-and-conditions