



# **G20 HEALTH**

## **Call to Action**

**on**

**“Building One Health Resilience”**



*Note: This Call to Action on Building One Health Resilience has been drafted by the Italian G20 Presidency, in collaboration with WHO, FAO, OIE and UNEP, without prejudice to members' views and does not purport to suggest agreement among G20 members on these issues.*



Recent human health emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, highlight the interconnectedness between human, animal, plant and environmental health and well-being. Human development has brought significant progress, yet has added new stressors on societies, food production systems and ecosystems, driving up global health risks and threatening stability and prosperity. The challenge to respond effectively is accentuated by our increasingly globalized world, the damaging effects of climate change, and the fact that countries' capacities to manage threats are uneven. Pursuing a **truly joined-up global sustainable development agenda (SDGs) on food, environment, health systems, and health literacy, including through strengthening and mainstreaming a One Health approach at all levels will help build resilience.**

The leading partnership for governance of One Health, the Tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO), along with the UNEP, have renewed their global commitment to address global health challenges and embrace the One Health approach more broadly.

As we return to “business as usual”, siloed approaches will not prevent the next pandemic nor deliver a sustained long-term recovery, we need to collaborate across sectors to enhance, human, animal, and environmental health for preserving a healthier **Planet** and promote an inclusive, sustainable **Prosperity** for the **People**.

**Building on the guiding principles of the Rome Declaration, adopted at the Global Health Summit in Rome the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 2021 and the Matera Declaration of 29 June 2021, we will:**

- *Work towards and better support the full implementation of, monitoring of and compliance with the IHR, and **enhanced implementation of the multi-sectoral, evidence based One Health approach to prevent and address risks emerging from the human-animal-environment interface, the threat of anti-microbial resistance, noting the role of relevant international organisations in that regard and encourage new public health guidance in consultation with relevant health organisations on international travel by air or sea, including cruise ships.***
- ***Invest in further developing, enhancing and improving inter-operable early warning information, surveillance, and trigger systems in line with the One Health approach. Invest in new efforts to strengthen surveillance and analyse early signal and data on potential***



outbreaks, including rapid and transparent cross-sectoral and international information and data sharing, in accordance with the IHR.

→ **Promoting a science-based holistic One Health approach, by integrating it into national policies and international action as part of our collaboration**, so to improve public health outcomes with a multi-sectoral response to prevent and address food safety risks, risks from zoonoses, and other health risks at the human-animal-environmental interface, and to provide guidance on how to prevent and reduce these risks. In recognizing that the health of people and planet is inseparable, and in particular the various linkages between food systems and the health of humans, animals and the environment, and using a science and evidence based approach and identifying those factors that can be properly prevented and managed to optimize impact and manage risk, epidemics and other preventable threats to food security can be mitigated. Such an approach supports interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral collaboration and strategies that contribute not only to decreasing the risk from (zoonotic) disease and the emergence of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) but also supporting sustainable development and global food security. In this context, we welcome the One Health High-Level Expert Panel, recently established by FAO, OIE, WHO and UNEP, which could provide guidance to design these strategies and make recommendations regarding their implementation.

Several international and intergovernmental mechanisms have already been established and continue to be developed to help coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the One Health approach, such as:

- the One Health High Level Expert Panel;
- the WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence;
- the Prezode Initiative; and
- the G7's One Health Initiatives.

**We as Health Ministers, call for action towards the implementation of the One Health approach with the aim to: Secure One Health; Enhance Health Resilience, and Strengthen Prevention of and Preparedness for Pandemics.**



**WE COMMIT TO IMPROVE RESEARCH, DATA AND INFORMATION SHARING FOR ENHANCED DECISION-MAKING, AND COLLECTIVELY RESOLVE TO:**

- Strengthen research initiatives to better understand the links between human, animal (both domestic and wild) and environmental health as well as the impacts of human actions on the ecological, sociological, cultural and environmental domains that drive the emergence and re-emergence of infectious diseases, including zoonotic and foodborne. We welcome the launch of the Prezode initiative in this regard.
- Identify critical research and information gaps and support initiatives to address these gaps, including socio-economic studies to assess practices that trigger health risks and improve ownership of risk mitigation and behavior change interventions.
- Strengthen the sharing of information, samples, genomic data and other types of data as well as strengthening risk assessment approaches, including application of foresight and multi-sectoral, joint approaches to identifying, forecasting, examining, assessing, and transparently reporting on emerging health threats and improving the science-policy interface for more coordinated, timely, and science based actions across sectors and actors.
- Improve systems and their interoperability for coordinated surveillance for human and zoonotic pathogens and cross-sectoral and cross border data sharing to improve dynamic risk monitoring linked to prevention, early detection, joint investigation, interventions to prevent spillover, and coordinated responses to outbreaks.
- Engage with international organizations to strengthen early warning systems for zoonotic disease and AMR emergence integrating data from across human, animal and environmental sectors, with attention to digital transformation for building capacity.
- Strengthen laboratory networks and laboratory policy frameworks that increase local, regional, and national biosafety and testing capacity through multisectoral and international collaboration, including the timely sharing of genetic sequences and isolates, and capacity building for new pathogens, in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity.



- Review existing regulatory mechanisms and policy approaches with new science and evidence to strengthen the enabling environment for improved health outcomes and operationalize One Health approaches across all levels, partnering also to support, in particular, Lower- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs).
- Support scientific initiatives of the One Health High Level Expert Panel (WHO, FAO, OIE, and UNEP), and the Independent Panel for Action against AMR, established by FAO, OIE, and WHO, and consider their recommendations for local, national, regional and international policy making.

**WE COMMIT TO OPERATIONALIZE ONE HEALTH APPROACHES AT ALL LEVELS, AND COLLECTIVELY RESOLVE TO:**

- Support a joint vision and commitment to advancing collective action on One Health implementation in preventing, preparing for, detecting and managing health threats at global, regional and national levels, linked to key SDG indicators; spearheaded by leading international technical agencies - FAO, OIE, WHO and UNEP, including the One Health High Level Experts Panel, and in collaboration with other key partners.
- Support and accelerate the implementation of the “Global Action Plan on AMR”, “FAO Action Plan on AMR”, and “OIE Strategy on AMR and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials”, as well as the work of the Codex Intergovernmental Task Force on AMR to accelerate actions against AMR at all levels.
- Promote multi-sectoral initiatives, structures and governance mechanisms at appropriate local, national, regional, and international levels, aligned with equitable, inclusive and gender-responsive approaches to ensure the engagement of diverse stakeholder groups, to support implementation of trans-disciplinary and coordinated One Health approaches with particular attention to medical, human, environmental, climate, food safety, veterinary, and plant health services collaboration as well as to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
- Strengthen environmental dimensions of One Health approaches in recognition that less attention has been paid to these dimensions, including areas of risk assessment, biosafety,



ecosystem protection, biodiversity conservation, rehabilitation and restoration, and wildlife and environmental health.

- Work with other sectors to improve farming practices, welfare and legal trade and consumption in domestic and wild animals with relevant consideration of health risks and their prevention and mitigation.
- Strengthen public, animal, plant, environmental, and ecosystem health infrastructure to improve and ensure accessible, responsive, and alert health systems including to achieve UHC.
- Promote local capacities to implement One Health approaches, including capacities to prevent, detect, diagnose, monitor, assess, report and respond effectively to events.
- Expand multi-sectoral capacity building opportunities, including through higher education, health literacy and vocational initiatives and through fostering South-South and Triangular Cooperation, including engaging those in situations of vulnerability.
- Support and encourage the development or refinement of joint assessments and capacity building initiatives and tools, as appropriate from International Organizations related to One Health, as well as to support multisectoral country-level implementation of them.

**WE COMMIT AND COLLECTIVELY RESOLVE TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO RAISE AWARENESS AND TO COLLECTIVELY ADDRESS RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING HEALTH HAZARDS THROUGH ONE HEALTH APPROACHES:**

- Explore solutions, mobilize resources, raise awareness and look to funding from all sources, including existing national and international, to support a One Health approach across regions and countries, including support for research and action to collect, analyze and share data, to design implement and evaluate health risk mitigation interventions that are trans-disciplinary and based on best practices.
- Support inclusive global health governance and financial structures to ensure the implementation of a One Health approach, including in the LMICs, based on national priorities and development goals, under the leadership of WHO, OIE, FAO and UNEP including



other relevant partners such as International Financial Institutions and the private sector; encouraging bilateral, multilateral, and private and philanthropic investments.

- Encourage bilateral, multi-lateral and private investments; ensure funding and finance works to catalyze and leverage wider financial investments, including through national budgets, public-private partnerships and infrastructure, international loans and grant schemes under the collaboration among the WHO, FAO, OIE and UNEP and other relevant partners.
- Prioritize and elevate commitment of support to LMICs in One Health approaches, based on national priorities and development goals in collaboration with relevant international organizations.