

# ONE HEALTH SUMMIT

**LYON'S COMMITMENTS TO  
THE HEALTH OF LIFE AND  
THE PLANET**





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**In the heart of Lyon, the French capital of global health, the international community has come together to announce concrete, sustainable and effective solutions to prevent the risks – health, food and environmental – that threaten our people and our planet.**

For the first time, some sixty States and international and regional organizations were brought together at the highest level, as well as hundreds of scientists, economic and philanthropic actors, business leaders, representatives of local authorities, development banks, civil society and youth; all committed actors who reaffirmed a common ambition: make the *One Health* approach a structuring framework for international action and our public policies.

The commitments made at the *One Health Summit*, which was held from 5 to 7 April 2026 in Lyon, under the co-chairmanship of Ghana and France, reflect a shared conviction: to prevent risks rather than have to cure them, the *One Health* approach is essential.

The *One Health* approach recognizes the interdependencies, interactions and close links between the health of humans, animals, plants and ecosystems. Acting on one of these "health" is about protecting others.

Faced with the intensification of the health, climate and environmental crises, these actors have committed to act collectively to address the main challenges that affect our health and damage our planet, by protecting the balance between human, animal and environmental health.

How? Accelerating research and data sharing to support science-based public policy-making. By training professionals in all disciplines to these new challenges. By preserving antibiotics so that they remain effective while making them accessible to as many people as possible. By reducing diseases transmitted by animals or insects. By fighting against the impacts of plastics, which are harmful to our health and our planet. By making our diets healthier, to prevent malnutrition and disease. By protecting our mental health, which is disrupted by a set of factors related to the environment.

**The *One Health Summit* marks a decisive step towards placing prevention at the heart of the international agenda in the long term , by articulating international cooperation, science, innovation, financing and governance. Here is its legacy.**

## **BETTER KNOWLEDGE FOR BETTER ACTION: SCIENCE, DATA AND TRAINING AS THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR PUBLIC POLICIES**

**The One Health Summit's scientific symposium, bringing together nearly 700 participants, resulted in 47 recommendations for concrete and operational actions from 300 experts to drive systemic change based on the One Health approach.**

→ The result of French and international scientific mobilization, the recommendations of the *One Health, One Science* symposium aim to simultaneously protect human, animal and environmental health through the four strategic pillars of the Summit and cross-cutting issues (data, social sciences and governance):

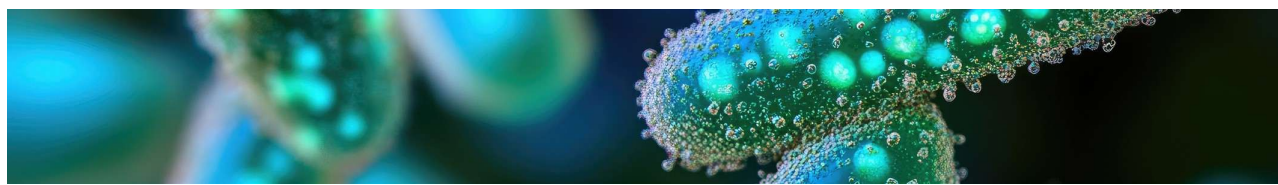
1. In the face of emerging infectious diseases, priority is given to primary prevention and integrated territorial surveillance, involving scientists and citizens.
2. The fight against antimicrobial resistance must become a cross-cutting challenge, including environmental and agricultural dimensions within an international meta-network for sustainable practices.
3. On pollution, experts advocate the adoption of the "safe by design" approach in production agreements, requiring transparency on composition and direct mitigation at source.
4. The transition to sustainable food requires supporting agroecology and reconnecting nutrition and health security, while respecting local social vulnerabilities.

This strategic roadmap underlines the urgent need for better coordination between scientists and public decision-makers. It recalls the central role of education and international cooperation in transforming these ambitions into operational and sustainable actions.

The ability to prevent and manage crises is based on better production, circulation and exploitation of knowledge. Concrete recommendations based on reliable data will help inform public decision-making and improve the efficiency of the measures taken.

→ By signing the **Statement of Intent One Health Data Convergence**, more than thirty volunteer partners, including States (Armenia, Cambodia, Egypt, Spain, Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Kingdom, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia etc.), international organizations and (Africa CDC, CGIAR, FAO, WOA, WHO) and other international entities, including the international PREZODE initiative, commit to facilitating information sharing, analysis of databases from all sectors to support the development of public policies and shared indicators.

→ The strategic orientations provided jointly by the Quadripartite *One Health* (FAO, WHO, WOA, UNEP) to support States in operationalizing the approach *One Health* in a concrete and effective manner, are inspired by the recommendations of the *One Health High Level Expert Panel* (OHHLEP). At the Summit, the Quadripartite announced the **Extension of term panel until 2027 as well as the start of a third phase for the Period 2027-2029**.





**This third term will consolidate its role as a reference body for scientific and technical expertise in support of the implementation of *One Health*. It will focus on three areas: guiding research, supporting the *One Health Joint Action Plan*, and strengthening high-level advocacy from the Quadripartite.**

→ **France is launching a One Health Global Observatory of Microbiomes**, with the aim of collecting, by 2030, one million of these communities of microorganisms which, for example, contribute to our good gut health. Led by INRAE with VIB-KU Leuven and coordinated by the *World Microbiome Partnership*, this observatory will facilitate the development of health indicators, the development of research programmes and new solutions based on microbiomes. It aims, in the long term, to better understand the role of microbiomes in global health, beyond human health alone (soils, oceans and agroecosystems) and to build an international scientific reference system. Partners from dozens of countries around the world (Armenia, Cambodia, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, the United States, etc.) are already involved.

→ L'Oréal is committed to prevention and access to skin health care through the *L'Oréal Act for Dermatology program*. In collaboration with the WHO Foundation and the *International League of Dermatological Societies* (ILDS), the project aims to advance knowledge, strengthen training and raise awareness of the impact of skin diseases through initiatives such as: (i) *the Access to Skin Health Observatory*, a landmark study to better understand the challenges of accessing dermatological care; (ii) *the Skin Image Gallery*, an image bank freely accessible to dermatologists around the world; and (iii) the *Climate Change and Skin Health Board*, to document the impact

climate change on skin health. L'Oréal puts its researchers and its research ecosystem at the service of a better understanding of skin aging trajectories. At the heart of its actions, the Group has announced that it wishes to strengthen public-private cooperation, combine expertise and support the implementation of proactive prevention policies in the field of longevity.

→ Olmix is committed to maintaining its investment in R&D by dedicating 7% of its turnover to innovation to strengthen the scientific basis of its solutions that contribute to the implementation of the approach *One Health*.

**This effort must be accompanied by a constant and sustainable strengthening of global scientific coordination and international research networks, in order to ensure the defragmentation of methods and the sharing of good practices.**

→ The international PREZODE initiative (*PREventing ZOonotic Disease Emergence*), launched by France at the 4th *One Planet Summit* in January 2021, aims to prevent the emergence of diseases at the source through research *One Health* and the deployment of operational zoonotic risk prevention projects in the field.

At the *One Health Summit*, PREZODE, which brings together more than 280 members in 90 countries, has published an **activity report that traces its main achievements and significant results obtained over the last five years** : 27 workshops and 1,500 actors mobilized to identify hundreds of key prevention priorities; implementation of prevention actions in more than fifteen countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America through the PREACTS program financed by AFD to the tune of €25 million (strengthening of 22 *One Health* platforms, implementation of community surveillance systems

20,000 people sensitized, thousands of samples and analyses, 450 managers and decision-makers trained in the One Health approach); implementation of 11 research projects on prevention in France and abroad (€25 million); the publication of an online inventory and database of *One Health* projects; 5 international working groups bringing together 86 experts from more than thirty countries; creation of a PREZODE label; commitment to international governance (pandemic agreement, etc.).

PREZODE has also published a policy brief "*One Health* in action: what levers", which offers operational recommendations for fully integrating the *One Health* approach into national systems.

The initiative has reached a **new stage in its international expansion** through the commitment of 7 new States (Armenia, Cyprus, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania), major financial partners, including the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, and national (Fiocruz) and regional entities, through the signing of framework agreements with the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) and the Pacific Community (SPC).

PREZODE is also consolidating its strategic partnerships with international organizations, including the WOAHA (working group for the development of a guide to good practices for science-policy dialogue), its regional networks, particularly in the Pacific (with the OHANA project) and other entities such as the Public Health Agency of Canada, or some leading Australian universities (University of Adelaide, University of Sydney), thus strengthening research, innovation and training capacities in the service of the *One Health* approach.

PREZODE also announced its commitment to the Global Alert Network

and Epidemic Response (GOARN) to support the *One Health* approach in crisis management.

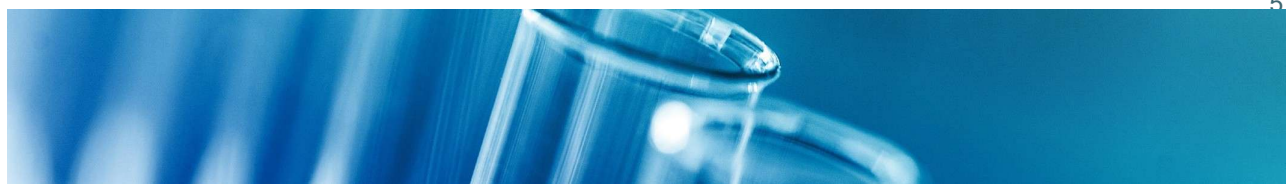
Ceva is committed to strengthening its participation in the PREZODE initiative.

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) wishes to contribute to the functioning of the PREZODE secretariat by allocating human resources to planning and communication in Asia and Africa.

→ In the framework of the International Decade of Science for Sustainable Development (2024-2033), UNESCO, FAO, WHO and WOAHA have announced a rapprochement of their frameworks and networks, through a Global Call for Science and Innovation. *One Health* Research, to encourage collaborative projects involving different disciplines and regions, with a focus on data sharing, action-oriented research and capacity building, in support of the translation of knowledge into public policy and operational solutions.

→ **Unitaid has announced the launch of a coalition of international actors for the development of therapeutics** (*Therapeutics Development Coalition*), built in consultation with the *International Pandemic Preparedness Secretariat* (IPPS) and several partners (DNDi, READDI, Intrepid, MPP), and with co-funding from the European Commission (DG HERA), which aims to facilitate the development of and access to new therapeutic products against the families of pandemic high-risk viruses identified by WHO.

→ WHO will strengthen its *Collaborative Open Research Consortia* (CORC) which are hosted by national research institutions and are essential platforms to accelerate R&D, in particular on pathogens that could cause future pandemics.





**At the same time, several initiatives will make it possible to structure international multidisciplinary expertise , which is still too dispersed, and to train professionals from all sectors by connecting them. The coordination of this scientific, academic and technical knowledge will make it possible to inform public decision-making and to support countries in translating science into appropriate actions on the ground .**

→ **The launch of a global network institutions *One Health***, which will come in Support for the Joint Action Plan *One Health* of the Quadripartite, will aim to strengthen the dissemination of and ownership of the recommendations of the Quadripartite, based on increased synergies between centres and institutions of expertise. It will contribute to the strengthening of training and learning, including with the support of the WHO Academy. Finally, it will help to promote research, innovation and that the sharing of evidence and Best practices *One Health*.

→ **The creation of a Coordination dedicated to training** (*Joint One Health Learning Task Force*) by FAO, WHO and WOA, with the support of the WHO Academy and the Institute *One Health* of Lyon, will participate in this structuring effort in order to strengthen, at all levels, the existing training and learning tools and the capacities of professionals in the various sectors.

→ In 2026, a mentored learning scheme will be offered to professionals from various sectors to support concrete projects dedicated to the *One Health*. It will be co-developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) and the Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD) in Dakar.

**In an interconnected world, the development and deployment of advanced digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, must nimbly serve our health ambitions and inform evidence-based decision-making.**

→ **Botswana has announced the deployment of a national health surveillance system *One Health*** based on sovereign and accessible artificial intelligence in rural communities (*Smart Village One Health Intelligence*). Deployed via satellite-connected solar kiosks in villages, it makes it possible to strengthen the surveillance of animal epidemics (in particular foot-and-mouth disease, a major economic issue for cattle farming), agronomic advice integrating traditional knowledge and access to markets for small producers.

→ The *Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations* (CEPI) presented its new initiative, which is part of the *One Health* with the objective of **put on the safe and effective vaccines against Emerging viruses in just 100 days**. This commitment will include a future artificial intelligence tool, VISTA, developed in collaboration with the University of California, Davis and using data from Boston University, funded to the tune of \$1 million by CEPI and intended to classify viruses that are likely to jump from animals to humans and trigger the next pandemic.

→ FAO announced the launch of the Sustainable Development Programme (FAO) *Livestock Transformation and One Health Knowledge & Intelligence Digital Hub*, an initiative aimed at **Strengthen the implementation of the approach One Health in agri-food systems**. This hub will support data convergence, integrated policymaking and strengthening international cooperation, in direct support of the *HealthData Convergence Pact*, to promote sustainable, resilient livestock systems that are better prepared for health risks.

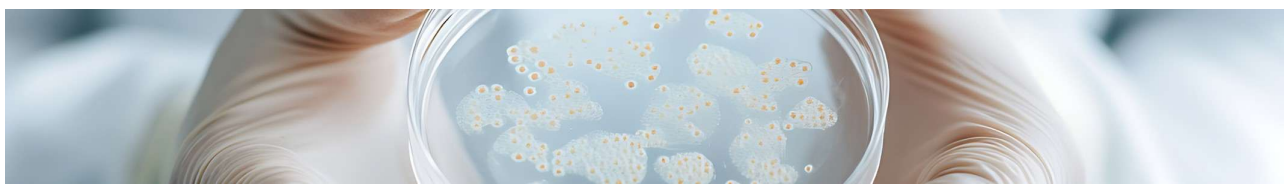
→ L'International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and Community Jameel will develop a new tool to predict cases of acute malnutrition in children. For the first time, Artificial Intelligence-Based Forecasting on child malnutrition will be integrated into Kenya's drought early warning system.

### **FOR THE CONVERGENCE OF EFFORTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**

**The effectiveness of antimicrobials, such as antibiotics, is threatened by a growing phenomenon: pathogens (i.e. agents that cause disease) are becoming increasingly resistant to these treatments. In the long term, these could become ineffective in treating infections, including the most common ones. In a context where the development of new treatments is complex, preserving the effectiveness of existing molecules by promoting their appropriate use and encouraging innovation are becoming public health imperatives.**

→ To address the burden of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), **The France has launched an international pact to Preserving the effectiveness of antibiotics** which already brings together 15 States (Armenia, Botswana, Cambodia, Cyprus, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom) and 6 organizations (Africa CDC, CGIAR, OECD, WOA, WHO, UNICEF) volunteer around common objectives, in line with existing international frameworks: to reduce the inappropriate use of antibiotics in all sectors and to guarantee equitable and sustainable access to essential treatments by 2030. In the livestock sector, these partners will join forces to ban the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters. These commitments will be carried out at the next major international meetings dedicated to the theme.

→ This effort is accompanied by a **Strengthening diagnostic capacity and surveillance**, in particular thanks to bioMérieux's action around a public/private partnership (bringing together more than 20 organizations representing tens of thousands of professionals, including the *Flemming Initiative*, the Novo Nordisk Foundation, Ceva, the *African Society for Laboratory Medicine*, Bavarian Nordic, etc.) which will allow, through the *Global One Health Diagnostics Access Compact*, expand access to critical diagnostic tests for human, animal and environmental health. By enabling predictable access to high-quality diagnostics, this compact will turn every result into useful information for early detection, targeted response, and reducing inappropriate antibiotic use.





→ **France is also launching a meta-International Network on Resistance to Antimicrobials (RAM)**, hosted by Inserm, which will bring together and coordinate the main existing funding and research networks. By combining their expertise, these numerous regional and international networks and partners (DG RTD, EDCTP, EU-JAMRAI, EUP OHAMR, GARDP, Global AMR

R&D Hub, ICARS, PROMISE, Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR, Wellcome) including States (Armenia, Cambodia, Cyprus, South Korea, Guinea, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Singapore, Tunisia) and international organizations (Africa CDC, CGIAR, OECD, WOAAH, WHO, UNICEF), will actively collaborate to develop new research projects and thus better understand how these resistances emerge and spread. On the sidelines of the *One Health Summit*, the ANRS|MIE organised a first meeting bringing together all the partners.

→ The European Commission, which adopted a new partnership on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) at the end of 2025, has Announced **a new investment of €30 million**, managed by the German Development Bank (KfW), to support the work of the *Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria Biopharmaceutical Accelerator (CARB-X)* and *The Global Antibiotic Research & Development Partnership (GARDP)* to strengthen the global response to antimicrobial resistance by stimulating the development, innovation and availability of medical countermeasures against AMR.

→ **The OECD and the WOAAH have announced a Partnership project to assess the economic benefits of implementing the approach One Health to fight antimicrobial resistance (RAM)**. This methodology will help countries guide their investments towards the most relevant and priority areas of action.

- Tunisia has announced the launch of the revision of its National Plan to Combat AMR for the period 2026-2030, aligned with the work of the Quadripartite and which will also be supported by funding from the Pandemic Fund reaching nearly \$25 million.
- Egypt has announced the upcoming launch of its action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- Sweden announced the appointment of a Swedish Special Adviser on Antimicrobial Resistance to the WHO Regional Office.

## **BETTER SURVEILLANCE FOR BETTER PREVENTION: WHEN ANIMAL, HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ARE ONE AND THE SAME**

**Faced with the multiplication of threats, the *One Health Summit* has an ambitious agenda based on a paradigm shift based on the prevention of pandemics and the coordination of interventions between the different sectors. Strengthening laboratory capacities and surveillance and early detection systems will help anticipate and better prepare for future crises. The cases of rabies, arboviruses and avian influenza are emblematic in this regard.**

→ The WOA and the WHO will provide an operational framework for cooperation that will allow **integrate veterinary capabilities in the preparation and Responses to health emergencies** (e.g. by testing human samples in veterinary laboratories). This commitment will be reflected in the implementation of pilot projects in the volunteer countries.

→ The Quadripartite *One Health* is equipped of a **overall strategy to coordinate the Global Influenza Response avian** (alignment of mandates, coherence of actions, common guidance, joint risk assessments, advocacy, technical support to countries, etc.).

→ WOA, WHO, FAO and their partners (Institut Pasteur, International Alliance for Biological Standards) have announced the **development of a governance model for community-based surveillance to prevent zoonoses**. Initially applied to the example of rabies, this model is a global policy platform led by endemic countries, a working group of local authorities and a research programme.

Cambodia, Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Thailand, Singapore and the United Kingdom have declared their ambition to take part, VSF-International has expressed its support while Ceva has pledged to put its expertise to work on the development of this model

→ The WOA has announced the establishment of a **Global Sharing System of real-time health information wildlife** (Wild Epi) to strengthen information collection, risk analysis and early warning to strengthen the management of diseases affecting wildlife.

→ The WOA and the *International Livestock Research Institute* (ILRI) are committed to a new joint partnership to improve animal health globally. ILRI will share its scientific findings related to the interconnections between climate data, livestock health, and production systems, to support disease surveillance and response, capacity building, and health policy development.

→ Botswana has committed to establishing a system for the detection of human and animal outbreaks in water.

→ The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), in conjunction with its international and regional partners (Pandemic Fund, FAO, World Bank, *Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture*), undertook to **expand Regional Monitoring Platforms One Health and prevention of interspecies transmission in the Americas** (region of the Amazon and the Darién), including a collaboration with French Guiana.





→ Over the next three years, the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria will invest **more than \$3.5 billion in malaria control programs in more than 60 malaria-affected countries**. In addition to its collaboration with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance in the rollout of WHO-recommended malaria vaccines, the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has also deployed, in conjunction with Unitaid, the new generation of dual-action insecticide-treated nets and announced its investment in other promising prevention tools, such as space emanators.

→ Building on existing networks of national public health institutes, and in partnership with the Mérieux Foundation and the Pasteur Network, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is launching a regional partnership to strengthen genomic and laboratory surveillance capacity for zoonotic and emerging pathogens in the Americas.

→ While the spread of dengue fever, a vector-borne disease and a major public health issue, is strongly exacerbated by the effects of climate change, the spread of dengue fever is becoming more and more important. **Kenya expressed its intention to join the Dengue Alliance** (DNDi, Thailand, India, Malaysia, Brazil) to accelerate the development of treatments to fight this vector-borne disease that is highly sensitive to the effects of climate change. In addition to the European Union, which had already confirmed the mobilization of €20 million to support the development of new treatments (in partnership with AFD and DNDi), **Thailand announced additional funding to scale up research efforts and development against the dengue fever**.

→ **Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance launches resilience mechanism** (« *Gavi Resilience Mechanism* ») as part of its cycle 6.0 (2026-2030). By providing flexible and rapid financing in the event of shocks not covered by national allocations, this facility, of up to \$380 million, aims to respond more effectively to needs in fragile and humanitarian contexts, where crises, accentuated by zoonotic risks and the effects of climate change, regularly disrupt health systems and immunization services.

→ Boehringer Ingelheim has made the interconnection of healthcare a core part of its commitments and has announced several strategic initiatives including: **A new partnership to eliminate dog rabies in Ecuador by 2030** (*Ecuador Free of Rabies*, in conjunction with national authorities and the Pan American Health Organization); strengthened collaboration with Botswana for the control of foot-and-mouth disease and peste des petits ruminants; and industrial investments with the upcoming opening of a state-of-the-art biological site near Lyon to produce antigens against foot-and-mouth disease.

→ Ceva is committed to continuing its activities to combat zoonoses through local, national and international projects related to vaccination.

→ CEPI announced the **Launch of a clinical trial in West Africa on candidate vaccine against Valley fever of the Rift** developed by the University of Oxford, the launch of the ACHIEVE program (\$10.3 million) to better track the impact of chikungunya in East Africa, as well as a new partnership with French biotech company Osivax to develop immune-boosting vaccines against pandemic influenza using CEPI's library of adjuvants – a world first.

→ The *Medicines Patent Pool* (MPP) has announced that the **first clinical trials will be held in 2028 for an mRNA vaccine candidate against the H5N1 virus (avian influenza)**. This vaccine, developed by Sinergium Biotech as part of the mRNA Technology Transfer Programme led by WHO and implemented by MPP, highlights the flexibility of the mRNA platform and illustrates the program's ability to adapt quickly and respond in real time to evolving pandemic threats.

→ FAO announced the launch of a global strategic programme, articulated in complementarity with existing frameworks and initiatives (including PREZODE and the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases) and in collaboration with the Quadripartite, aimed at **strengthening animal health systems and national One Health capacities to control transboundary animal diseases** (*Global Partnership Program on Transboundary Animal Diseases*).

→ In an effort to strengthen pharmaceutical production and access to medicines, *Bloom Public Health* has announced **a large-scale deployment of a laboratory optimization** program in Nigeria (by strengthening the skills of technicians and providing diagnostic equipment), is committed to establishing pharmaceutical parks in Africa for local production (bringing together all actors in the pharmaceutical supply chain). value of the drug) and reiterated its commitment with CEPI to fight Lassa fever in West Africa.

→ Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance has announced a package of reforms worth up to \$200 million, called "AVMA+", would be brought to the approval of its next Board of Directors. AVMA+ will consolidate the system

"Africa Vaccine Production Accelerator (AVMA)" taking into account the changes that have taken place since its launch in 2024 and ensuring that its commitments are met at scale during the Gavi 6.0 phase. These measures will combine greater predictability of demand for African-made vaccines, with targeted support to manufacturers so that they can move faster from the investment phase to production and then from production to sustainable markets.

→ Aspen has committed to producing four vaccines in South Africa for continental use, which will be on the market in 2028.





## **PROTECTING HEALTH FROM THE IMPACTS OF POLLUTION AND PLASTICS: AN IMPERATIVE TO PRESERVE OUR POPULATIONS AND ECOSYSTEMS THAT ARE STILL TOO EXPOSED**

**Plastic, from its production to the waste stage, has a negative impact on our health, that of animals and our environment: neither land nor oceans are spared. Based on science-based solutions, the fight against pollution, including plastic pollution, is a priority to protect health and clean up our daily lives.**

→ On the occasion of the *One Health Summit*, **scientists from the Coalition for an Effective Plastics Treaty reaffirmed the impacts of plastics on health and innovative solutions and alternatives to better protect** it, including an essential lever: the reduction of production and consumption. Alongside them, the international community (Armenia, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Germany, Guinea, France, Tunisia, CGIAR, IUCN, etc.) and civil society have given their support and determination to end plastic pollution. **Stakeholders reaffirmed the need for an effective international treaty, covering the entire life cycle of plastics, including production.** Some representatives of the private sector, including the Séché group, have also positioned themselves in support of the call for an international treaty on plastics, which will also open up new economic perspectives on alternatives to plastic.

→ Alongside France, some states and organizations (Germany, Armenia, Spain, CGIAR, UNICEF) have committed themselves to **strengthen their efforts to limit the risk of intentional additions of micro- and nano-plastics in everyday products** (cosmetics, cleaning products, etc.) to protect the three dimensions of health, and to work to promote these measures at the international level, including in the framework of the Global Framework Agreement on Chemicals.

→ Plastic Odyssey has announced the development of a **New dedicated vessel the preservation of marine sites** of high biodiversity, some of which are listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Capable of reaching the most isolated protected areas, the ship's main missions will be the depollution of coastal areas, the active restoration of ecosystems and scientific research.

→ The Suez Group, thanks to its expertise is committed to continuing to develop innovative solutions and to continue its scientific and academic cooperation related to the *One Health* through the launch of new research (CIFRE theses) on adenoviruses infectious. Suez will continue its innovations with the aim of developing solutions Advanced, detect, characterize and treat micropollutants.

→ **LUNESCO has announced a partnership strengthened with the Global Exposome Forum** in order to structure joint research and science-policy dialogue initiatives that will aim to deepen knowledge on the interactions between environmental exposures, health and well-being.

It will take the form of the organization of a session dedicated to the exposome (which includes all exposures to environmental factors) at the 2026 World Conference of the International Decade of Science for Sustainable Development (2024–2033) in order to strengthen visibility and international coordination around these issues.

→ Séché Environnement supports the strengthening of the principle of proximity and industrial sovereignty, by promoting the treatment and recovery of waste on the national territory, in a circular economy logic and in order to avoid exporting plastic waste to countries that do not have the necessary infrastructure to guarantee appropriate environmental treatment. The group called for stricter supervision of cross-border shipments of waste and is committed to a **ban regarding Exporting plastic waste**.

→ Séché Environnement is committed to promoting **ambitious regulations on the discharge of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) into water**, through the implementation of emission limit values. The group is committed to continuing to invest in PFAS treatment, monitoring and control technologies, to contribute to the sustainable reduction of emissions and the protection of environmental, animal and human health.

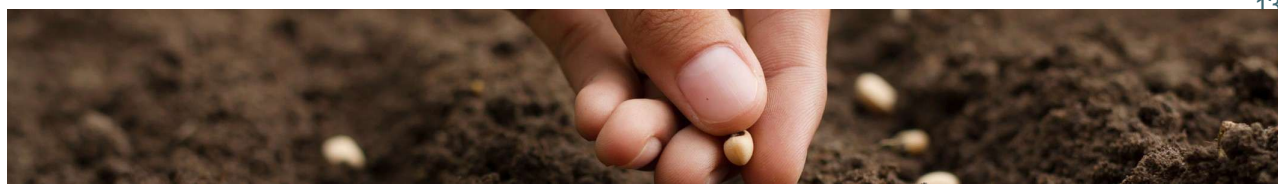
→ In line with the Global Plan of Action on Biodiversity and Health and other existing global frameworks, UNEP is committed to supporting countries that integrate the interlinkages between biodiversity and health into their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP), as well as national health policies and national action plans with a *One Health dimension*.

→ UNEP commits to: **strengthen the wastewater monitoring systems and the environment of certain priority countries**, particularly on the African continent, in order to strengthen the capacities of these countries to detect certain risks to health and the environment.

### **TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS: MAKING OUR PLATE A SUSTAINABLE LEVER FOR HEALTH**

**Food security, nutrition and the sustainability of food systems are fundamental objectives, which were taken up by many actors and governments at the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) summit held in Paris (27-28 March 2025). Particular attention must be paid to the health and environmental impacts of production, processing, distribution and consumption methods, in order to promote public policies that promote healthier and more sustainable diets. It is our duty to prevent these risks as scientific evidence accumulates around the harmful impact of so-called foods "ultra-processed".**

→ **For the first time, France is bringing an ambitious declaration to the international level that aims to Recognize concerns about the health and environmental impacts of so-called "ultra-processed" foods** ", to achieve a harmonised definition of this category, support ongoing research and international work, and support the implementation of appropriate public policies. Many States (Armenia, Cambodia, Cyprus, Guinea, Egypt, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Singapore, Tunisia, etc.) and organizations (Africa CDC, CGIAR, PAFO, WHO, UNICEF etc.) share this vision.





→ **FAO will launch a One Health in Agrifood Systems Framework for integrating the One Health approach into agrifood policies and programmes**. It will organise a global multi-stakeholder conference on 21-23 September 2026, which will build on the outcomes and momentum of *the One Health Summit* to promote the implementation of the *One Health* approach in agrifood systems (*Global Conference for Actions on One Health in Agrifood Systems*).

→ As part of the French Initiative for Food Security and Nutrition (IFSAN), **France has announced that it will support pilot projects from 2026 aimed at operationalizing the One Health approach to fight child malnutrition**, by addressing its health, animal and environmental causes. These projects will focus on three levers: support for animal production and veterinary care, support for nutrient-rich diets that are beneficial to the microbiota, and prevention of the risks of infections that cause malnutrition in young children.

→ In order to bring the fight against iron deficiency anaemia (iron deficiency) to a large scale, Danone aims to **accelerate the screening of iron status and iron deficiency anaemia** (14 million by 2030), to assess the risk of iron deficiency anaemia using artificial intelligence, in order to strengthen awareness, education and referral to screening and to expand access to free and accessible screening for parents, health professionals and maternal and child health programmes.

→ The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) commits to developing a strategy *One Health* and to integrate its guidance into the organization's future operational plans. IUCN also announced the upcoming operationalization of its multi-level monitoring tool for agricultural systems through the *Land Health Monitoring Framework*, an innovative instrument combining ecological, agronomic and socio-economic indicators in order to **guide agricultural decisions and support systems planning through operationalization of the approach One Health**.

→ In order to strengthen the food security and malnutrition of vulnerable populations, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is mobilizing a **Malnutrition Prediction Tool Child Care in Kenya** based on intelligence artificial intelligence and cross-referencing a set of data. In the same vein, the CGIAR is committed to **Support projects One Health in Asia and Africa**, including the establishment of ten One Health field sites, as part of its Animal and Aquatic Foods science programme, which aims to help farmers produce safer food while protecting health human and environmental issues.

→ The Pan African Farmers' Organization (PAFO) is implementing the initiative *Healthy Farmers, Healthy Food* for **addressing food insecurity and Malnutrition of the farming population in Africa**, improving their access to health care and balanced, nutritious diets. The campaign is improving agricultural productivity, stemming the decline in rural livelihoods, and increasing vulnerability to climate and economic shocks.

→ Olmix announces that it will continue to contribute to changing agricultural practices by developing natural and sustainable solutions produced from algae, yeast and wood, for farmers and breeders. These solutions thus reduce the use of medication in livestock farming through prevention and reduce the use of nitrogen fertilizers by improving plant absorption.

### **SCALING UP, BEING INCLUSIVE AND SCALING UP: SCALING UP, MOBILIZING FUNDING**

**The effective implementation of the *One Health* approach requires the mobilization of resources and economic actors (development banks, companies), but also of the entire spectrum of civil society, including philanthropies, to intensify advocacy and raise awareness of the issues likely to profoundly transform our societies. Through their commitments and initiatives, these catalysts for partnerships and financing contribute to the development of concrete and sustainable solutions and thus strengthen the effectiveness of public policies.**

→ During the *One Health Summit*, the development banks (AFD, Council of Europe Bank, European Investment Bank, Islamic Development Bank, World Bank) supported by other major players (IFAD, etc.), undertook, under the leadership of AFD and the *Finance in Common* Network (FiCs), to work on the implementation of common indicators and specific objectives (*One Health Tracker*) to **better monitor and guide investments, structure their interventions around the *One Health* approach and support countries in the implementation of *One Health* projects through dedicated training cycles.** This dynamic, reflected in the launch of a dedicated working group within the FiCS,

aims to accelerate and facilitate project funding and strengthen international coherence.

→ **World Bank Group to invest \$750 million in implementation of *One Health* over the next two years, and announces a partnership strengthened by the international PREZODE initiative** for the concrete implementation of the *One Health*, particularly in Central and West Africa.

→ Philanthropies and foundations present at the *One Health Summit* have agreed, at the instigation of Wellcome, the Mérieux Foundation and the S Foundation, to **deepening, according to an agenda their collaboration and commitment political, technical and financial support implementation of the *One Health*** as well as to create synergies with other organizations. Many actors have decided to join this momentum (the Aga Khan Network and Foundation, the CMA-CGM Foundation, Community Jameel, the FARM Foundation, the Lady Lawyer Foundation, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Veolia Foundation, Greenway, the Pasteur Network, etc.). This approach has received the support of the F7, the philanthropic engagement group of the G7 countries.

→ The European Commission has announced a **New package " *One Health / AMR* »** including: a new European action (€46.5 million), in partnership with the Africa CDC, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to strengthen the African health security architecture and strengthen the staff *One Health*, as well as additional investments focused on R&D to fight antimicrobial resistance and for the development of drugs to treat dengue through the action of DG HERA (€50 million).





→ The Pandemic Fund announced the **Launch of a call for projects targeting 15 countries with the highest higher**, the greatest needs and significant socio-economic challenges. With up to \$244 million available, this new funding envelope aims to support the strengthening of their capacities to prevent, prepare for and respond to pandemics.

→ The Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Africa CDC and the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria have announced a **commitment of \$3.96 million to support the design and development of a \$166 million program focused on systems strengthening climate-resilient health care systems** in three countries on the African continent: Burundi, Guinea-Bissau and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

→ In line with its commitment announced at the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in Paris (27-28 March 2025), the Aga Khan Foundation is doubling its financial commitment and will dedicate approximately **\$100 million over the next five years (2026-2031) to fight malnutrition and strengthen nutrition systems** for vulnerable communities, in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

→ The European Commission has announced its intention to contribute €700 million to the 8<sup>th</sup> replenishment cycle of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, recalling that the cumulative sum of Team Europe's contributions amounted to more than €3 billion.

To reaffirm the strength of the European Union (EU) and its Member States in acting together, the European Commission has pointed out that, since 2002, the EU and its Member States together account for about one third of all donor contributions to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

→ At the partner event "*One Health and Civil Society: Committed to Transitions*", civil society actors have issued a statement of principle that calls for a structural integration of civil society in the implementation of the *One Health* approach in response to global health, environmental and social crises. It highlights the central role of civil society in bridging international commitments with local realities through its expertise and community involvement. The declaration calls for sustainable funding, increased accountability, and the protection of civic space to enable effective and equitable action. It calls on authorities and partners to propose measurable, inclusive and locally rooted solutions.

→ The partner event organized by the Paris Peace Forum "*Philanthropies committed to One Health and children's health*", bringing together foundations, development banks, non-governmental organizations and global health partners, highlighted concrete collaborations linking child well-being and the *One Health* agenda. The new G7 Philanthropic Initiative (F7), positioning philanthropic organizations as key partners in promoting integrated health, environment and development solutions, was announced on this occasion.

→ The Women 7 – an engagement group of more than 250 civil society organizations from some sixty countries working on the issue of women's and girls' rights – has published an **open letter calling for gender equality to be placed at the center of the *One Health* agenda to strengthen the effectiveness and equity of health policies. Recalling that crises are also shaped by the unequal social, economic and environmental conditions in which people live, the collective advocates for gender mainstreaming and feminist approaches in governance, research and *One Health* programmes** with a view to rebalancing the inequalities created by social determinants. In line with its strategies in terms of feminist diplomacy and global health, France supports this dynamic. Alongside it, more than 300 signatory entities have decided to promote this commitment.

### **MAKING THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH A REFLEX ON THE GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLITICAL AGENDA**

**While the fragmentation of the many initiatives limits the effectiveness of international action, the search for efficiency, synergies and close collaboration between entities must be privileged. It is also essential to strengthen political coordination and infuse the *One Health* approach into major international events.**

→ In line with recent progress – in particular the Belém Action Plan adopted at COP30 and the work of the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH), 12 pilot countries (Armenia, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Cyprus, Egypt, the Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Kenya, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates) as well as international organizations

(Africa CDC, WOAHA, WHO, etc.) endorsed **the *One Health & Beyond* declaration marking the launch of a cycle aimed at placing the *One Health* approach at the heart of international climate action** in a sustainable way. This initiative aims to structure a collective and coordinated dynamic over the long term, to translate these political commitments into concrete progress, in particular through their gradual integration into nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans. By strengthening the link between health and climate through the *One Health* approach, States intend to increase the resilience of their systems to the health, environmental and climate challenges of today and tomorrow.

**Only better coordination among actors in the global health ecosystem, national ownership, and long-term preparedness, based on more and less fragmented strategic investments in health product development, will effectively respond to future health threats.**

→ A political declaration, known as the "Lyon Declaration", adopted by nearly thirty global health actors, including 17 countries, aims to **provide the necessary political impetus for the coherence of the processes of reform of the global health architecture and to promote concrete progress.** It enshrines the converging priorities that will shape the next architecture, underlines the importance of national ownership and health sovereignty, and reaffirms the commitment of all stakeholders to the joint and inclusive support process hosted by WHO.





→ **The European Commission has presented the priorities of its future *Global Health Resilience Initiative***, which will focus on the following axes as part of a narrower "Team Europe" approach to health: a global health architecture tailored to the needs of countries to facilitate their appropriation; resilient country-led health systems; a particular focus on the regional production of health products, particularly on the African continent; science-based actions to counter disinformation and protect against key cross-border threats (antimicrobial resistance, climate-related diseases and future pandemics).

→ The Pact for Prosperity, the Peoples and the Planet (4P) announced the **Creation a "health coalition" on health financing in Africa**, in coherence with *Accra Reset* and its mandate for ambitious the international financial architecture. Scope By and for developing countries, the coalition will aim to structure and optimize health financing with all financial partners to respond in a way that is adapted to the real needs and specific contexts of each, in concrete application of the central principle of the 4Ps: Development, Health and Environment as a single systemic challenge. In accordance with the *One Health*, this initiative will integrate data issues and support countries in selecting the most appropriate financial instruments to close financing gaps.

**Similarly, the national articulation and regional coordination make it possible to disseminate the *One Health* approach at all levels and to promote its appropriation by all stakeholders, for a better operational implementation.**

→ In line with its strategic orientations, the Commission of the European Union announced the **Setting up a Pan-African Monitoring Mechanism *One Health***. This mechanism will establish an integrated and interoperable framework for cross-sectoral surveillance, which will strengthen early warning systems, improve data sharing and enable a rapid and collective response, while facilitating national ownership, in line with already established data governance systems and principles.

→ Cambodia presented its new inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, while Indonesia committed to establishing such an interministerial committee *One Health*.

→ Indonesia suggested the creation of a *International One Health Hub* which will network all the national interministerial coordination committees *One Health*, in particular to monitor the implementation of the *One Health Summit*.

→ Guinea has announced an implementing order for the approach *One Health*, covering health security, epidemic risk management and intersectoral coordination in alert situations. This text would aim to establish integrated governance epidemic risks, by structuring a national system involving seven ministries under the aegis of the Prime Minister. It will make it possible to articulate a strategic level of management with the existing operational system.

→ At the national level, Tunisia shared its desire to institutionalize a National One Health Center, integrate surveillance systems into an interoperable platform, and invest in human, technical, and scientific capacity. At the regional level, Tunisia is ready to play a leading role in the establishment of a North Africa-MENA platform dedicated to the coordination of strategies to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR), the sharing of data in real time and the development of innovative solutions (particularly in phage therapy).

**TO IMPLEMENT ONE HEALTH AT THE LOCAL LEVEL AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE POPULATION AND TO ANCHOR PREVENTION IN OUR DAILY LIVES, AT ALL AGES OF LIFE**

**While a growing share of the population lives in urban centres, cities are on the front line of health risks linked to the collapse of biodiversity, environmental pollution and climate change. By taking up the One Health approach, cities can mobilize their multiple skills to ensure the livability of the territory for all.**

→ The local leaders of a dozen cities around the world (Bouaké, Lahti, Liège, Lyon, Marseille, etc.) are joining forces to **Create the One Health Cities Alliance (OHCA)**, a coalition of cities committed to mainstreaming the *One Health* in their local public policies.

→ Local leaders signed a joint call to action identifying the priority needs of cities in different fields and thus targeting the necessary investments. It also includes a set of recommendations for decision-makers to implement the approach in practice. *One Health* at the local level.

→ Local leaders have developed a synthesis document presenting the priorities, challenges and concrete recommendations made by local and regional authorities.

→ The methodological guide facilitating the implementation of the approach *One Health* at the local level, resulting from the European *One Health for Cities*, led by the city of Lyon, was presented and distributed to local stakeholders in order to facilitate its appropriation.

→ The new call for projects *Sovereignty 2026* of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, in support of decentralised cooperation, includes a *One Health* Among its priority thematic areas to strengthen the mobilization of French local authorities and their foreign counterparts in the dynamic carried out by the *One Health Summit*.

**Health and mental well-being are conditioned by certain environmental, social and territorial determinants of health (air quality, noise, light, green spaces, temperature, etc.) which lead to the promotion of an integrated approach combining urban planning, the environment and public health.**

→ In the continuation of the *World Brain Health Forum*, held in Paris in January 2026 at the initiative of the Paris Brain Institute, in collaboration with the International Alliance on *Brain Health and CureND*, these actors offer **the creation of a global observatory One Brain Health dedicated to the impact of Environmental and social transitions on brain health.** Drawing on large international cohorts and securely shared data, this observatory will compare exposures on a global scale, shed light on risk factors for brain diseases and develop innovative and tailored preventive strategies.





Many international partners (including Germany, Botswana, Guinea, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Tunisia, UNICEF, etc.) have expressed their interest in making the *One Health* approach a key global factor in equitable prevention and strengthening brain resilience throughout life.

**On the front line of all these challenges, it is important to strengthen the intersectoral capacities of community workers.**

→ Vétérinaires Sans Frontières International (VSF-International), in conjunction with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and France Vétérinaires International (FVI) are committed to deepening their collaboration in order to support the States of the South in strengthening local animal health services, via Community Animal Health Agents (ACSA).

**Young people are particularly exposed to health, environmental and climate crises. They are also an inexhaustible pool of innovative talent and a driver of engagement, essential for inclusive, participatory and intergenerational institutions.**

→ FAO has announced the Global Youth Forum for *One Health* on 21-23 September 2026, bringing together young researchers and future decision-makers to co-construct contributions to the *One Health* approach in agrifood systems.

→ On the occasion of the partner event "Youth challenges the world", an international collective of young people, brought together by the IRD and its partners, has written a **plea inviting to strengthen the integration of young people through concrete measures to support the implementation of the *One Health* approach**: sustainable means (scholarships, compensated volunteering, support for entrepreneurship, etc.), the implementation of active and sustainable pedagogies.

transdisciplinary information or accessible, science-based information.

→ The Servier laboratory is committed to the **development of care for children with cancer in Low- and middle-income countries**, to the Sides of the Foundation *ACT for Children*. This initiative responds to the critical need for access to innovative medicines and quality care for children with cancer. This support includes strengthening clinical capacities, supporting health professionals and setting up comprehensive care. By supporting a more equitable and resilient health system, this project responds to the challenge of improving the health of the entire population through coordinated and inclusive approaches.

**As spokespersons for citizens and intermediaries between society and institutions, parliamentarians are essential and influential actors in translating the *One Health* approach in a concrete, targeted and sustainable way. Through their ability to mobilize resources, raise awareness and harmonize the efforts of diverse actors, and collaborate across borders, they can facilitate political decision-making in favor of effective measures to effectively address daily concerns.**

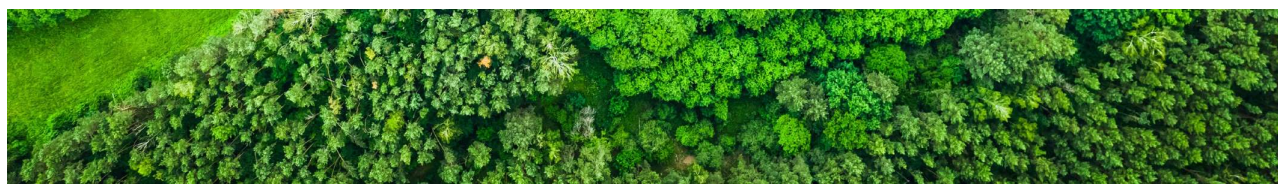
→ Faced with the multiplication of health, climate and environmental crises, parliamentarians from five continents, convinced that human, animal and ecosystem health are interdependent, gathered at the *One Health Summit* to **launch the International Parliamentary Coalition One Health**. They are committed to placing the One Health "*reflex*" at the heart of their legislative work, considering that this reflex is at the same time an issue of social justice, budgetary balance, and health and economic sovereignty. This international and transpartisan coalition is a space for dialogue and action. It aims to legislate, transposing into national law the commitments of the international community and the recommendations of scientists, but also by directing budgets and financing prevention. It intends to support pioneering parliamentarians and share good initiatives. Finally, this network, in which 15 countries are already represented, will make it possible to coordinate the action of parliaments, in order to work collectively towards *shared One Health* objectives.

## **ONE HEALTH FESTIVAL : A MOBILIZATION IN FRANCE AND AROUND THE WORLD FROM MARCH 16 TO MAY 15, 2026**

The *One Health Festival* brings together nearly 200 events in 127 cities in 42 countries\* in order to promote the initiatives of all the actors committed to implementing the *One Health approach*. These labelled projects contribute to the educational effort in order to raise awareness of the interdependent links between human health, animal health and environmental health.

Resulting from an inclusive call for proposals, the festival's events illustrate the benefits of the *One Health* approach and propose concrete and sustainable solutions to fight infectious and non-communicable diseases.

*\*89 in France (including about forty in Lyon and around), 20 in Africa and the Indian Ocean (Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Guinea, Gabon, Senegal, Cameroon, Mauritius, Côte d'Ivoire, Botswana, Madagascar, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Ethiopia), 2 in North Africa and the Middle East (Morocco, Tunisia), 12 in Asia Pacific (Australia, Thailand, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines), 15 in the Americas (Canada, United States, Brazil, Mexico) and 32 in Europe (Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Romania, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Serbia, Finland, Ireland, Denmark).*





**In addition to its active participation in the international commitments announced at the Summit, France, the host country, is acting at the national level, intends to be exemplary and will assume its responsibilities.**

As an extension of these commitments, **France has presented several national deliverables reflecting its desire to structure its public action around the *One Health* approach**, in order to better prevent health risks linked to interactions between human, animal and environmental health.

In a context marked by the intensification of environmental exposures and their effects on health, France is launching work on a new national health-environment strategy, which will follow on from the fourth national health and environment plan (PNSE4) by 2026. This planning must make it possible to federate the various sectoral plans that contribute to its objectives (asbestos, antimicrobial resistance, phytosanitary products, PFAS, etc.). Strengthening prevention and making these issues a sustainable part of public policies by fully integrating the impact of the environment on the health of our fellow citizens will make it possible to better protect them.

This dynamic is accompanied by a transformation of food policies, with the operational implementation of the national food, nutrition, health and climate strategy (SNANC) through the publication of the national nutrition and health programme 2026-2030 and the national food programme 2026-2030.

The SNANC's strategic orientations define the Government's policy for healthy and sustainable food for all by 2030, by effectively articulating the challenges of nutrition, public health and the sustainability of food systems.

In the same spirit of preventing emerging risks, France will publish a new national plan on endocrine disruptors, aimed at strengthening knowledge actions, reducing exposure and improving public information on these substances and their effects. The plan will aim in particular to protect the most vulnerable and/or exposed populations, by focusing efforts on the most worrying impacts (infertility, neurodevelopmental disorders, cancers, etc.).

At the same time, France is strengthening the link between science and public decision-making by highlighting its One Health research and innovation actions, particularly around livestock farming by launching a major priority research programme "Sustainable Livestock Farming" funded by France 2030 and projects selected via the ANR call for projects "Flash POX virus", and the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR). In addition to promoting the appropriate use of these treatments and innovative measures, national action will be based on mechanisms such as the Ecoantibio calls for projects, which make it possible to limit the emergence and spread of resistance in animals and the risks associated with it.

Finally, France is continuing and expanding its action on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), in an integrated approach covering the entire life cycle of these substances, with the publication of information tools for the general public and health professionals, as well as the announcement of a circular on the management of sewage sludge, upstream of a strengthened regulatory framework. These measures are in line with the actions undertaken, in particular the law of February 2025 and the interministerial action plan of 2024.

**Through this set of deliverables, France concretely reflects its commitment to make prevention, scientific knowledge and the coordination of public policies the levers of an integrated and operational approach to health.**

