



ONE HEALTH  
SUMMIT

THE LYON COMMITMENTS  
FOR HEALTH FOR ALL LIFE  
AND THE PLANET



# THE LYON COMMITMENTS FOR HEALTH FOR ALL LIFE AND THE PLANET

**The international community gathered in Lyon, the French capital of world health, to announce sustainable and effective solutions to prevent the health, food and environmental risks that threaten our populations and our planet.**

In a first, sixty States and international and regional organizations met at the highest level with hundreds of scientists, academics, economic stakeholders, philanthropists, business heads, local authority representatives, development banks, civil society and youth as committed players to reaffirm their shared ambition to make the One Health approach a strategic framework for international action and our public policies.

The commitments made at the One Health Summit co-chaired by Ghana and France in Lyon from 5 to 7 April 2026 are driven by a shared belief: the One Health approach is key to preventing risks rather than having to recover from them.

The One Health approach recognizes the interdependencies, interactions and interconnections between human, animal, plant and ecosystem health. Taking action in one of these areas of health effectively protects the others.

In response to intensifying health, climate and environmental crises, these players committed to working together to meet the main challenges impacting our health and damaging our planet while protecting the balances between human, animal and environmental health.

How? By stepping up research and data sharing to inform science-based public policymaking. By training professionals from all walks of life in these new challenges. By preserving the effectiveness of antibiotics to ensure that they remain effective while making them available to all. By rolling back diseases transmitted by animals and insects. By tackling the impacts of plastics harmful to our health and our planet. By making our diets healthier to prevent malnutrition and disease. By protecting our mental health burdened by an array of environmental factors.

**The One Health Summits marks a decisive step forward to make prevention a permanent pillar of the international agenda with a combination of international cooperation, science, innovation, finance and governance. This is our legacy.**

## IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE FOR MORE EFFECTIVE ACTION: SCIENCE, DATA AND TRAINING AS FOUNDATIONS OF OUR PUBLIC POLICIES

The One Health Summit Scientific Symposium attended by nearly 700 participants culminated in 47 recommendations made by 300 experts for concrete, operational actions to drive systemic change based on the One Health approach.

→ The One Health, One Science Symposium's recommendations produced by this French and international scientific collaboration aim to simultaneously protect human, animal and environmental health based on the Summit's four strategic pillars and cross-cutting agendas (data, social sciences and governance):

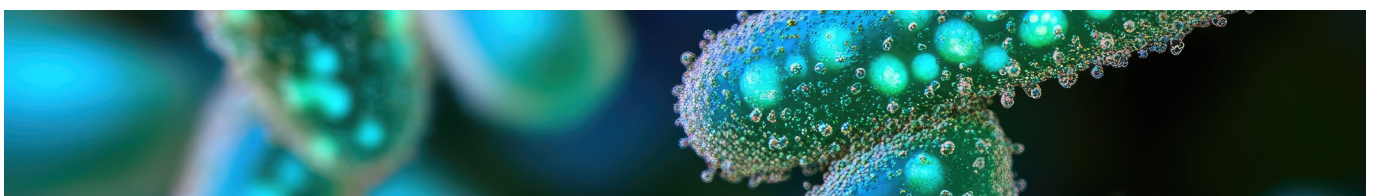
1. In the face of emerging infectious diseases, the priority is placed on primary prevention and integrated local surveillance, partnering scientists with the general public.
2. Tackling antimicrobial resistance needs to become a cross-cutting challenge including environmental and agricultural factors in an international metanetwork for sustainable practices.
3. The experts recommend tackling pollution by adopting the safe-by-design approach in production agreements, imposing transparency of composition and direct mitigation at source.
4. Transition to food sustainability calls for support for agroecology and for nutrition to be reconnected with health security in a way that respects local social vulnerabilities.

This strategic roadmap stresses the urgent need to better coordinate all stakeholders with robust science-policy interfaces. It points up the key role of education and international cooperation to turn these ambitions into lasting operational actions.

The capacity to prevent and manage crises relies on better production, circulation and use of knowledge. Concrete recommendations based on reliable data can be used to inform public policymaking and improve the effectiveness of measures taken.

→ In signing the **Declaration of Intent for One Health Data Convergence**, more than 30 voluntary partners, including governments (Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Mexico, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and United Kingdom, etc.), international and regional organizations (Africa CDC, CGIAR, FAO, WHO and WOAHA) and other international entities, including the international PREZODE initiative, committed to facilitating information sharing and database analysis across all sectors in support of public policymaking and the development of shared indicators.

→ The strategic guidelines jointly produced by the One Health Quadripartite (FAO, WHO, WOAHA and UNEP) for governments to tangibly and effectively operationalize the One Health approach are based on the One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) recommendations. During the Summit, the Quadripartite announced the extension of the Panel's current mandate through to 2027 and the launch of a third phase for the 2027-2029 period.





This third mandate will consolidate its role as a benchmark body for scientific and technical expertise in support of One Health implementation. It will focus on three workstreams: steering research, supporting the One Health Joint Plan of Action and building Quadripartite high-level advocacy.

→ France is launching a **Global One Health Observatory on microbiomes** with a 2030 target of collecting one million of these communities of microorganisms integral to such functions as our intestinal health. Led by the INRAE, with VIB-KU Leuven and coordinated by the World Microbiome Partnership, this observatory will facilitate the development of health indicators, research programmes and new microbiome-based solutions. In the long term it aims to better understand the role of microbiomes in global health, beyond human health alone (land, oceans and agroecosystems) and to construct an international scientific reference. Partners from over a dozen countries worldwide (Armenia, Cambodia, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, United States, etc.) are already on board.

→ L'Oréal is committed to supporting the prevention of skin conditions and access to dermatological care with the L'Oréal Act for Dermatology programme. In partnership with the WHO Foundation and the International League of Dermatological Societies (ILDS), the programme aims to advance knowledge, scale up training and raise awareness of the impact of skin diseases with initiatives such as: (i) the Access to Skin Health Observatory, a benchmark study to provide insights into difficulties accessing dermatological care; (ii) the Skin Image Gallery, a free-access image bank for dermatologists worldwide; and (iii) the Climate Change and Skin Health Board to document the impact of climate change on skin health. L'Oréal's researchers and research ecosystem are working on deepening understanding of skin ageing processes. Key to its actions, the Group has announced plans to step up public-private

cooperation, combine expertise and support the implementation of active preventive policies in the area of longevity.

→ Olmix is committed to maintaining its investment in R&D with 7% of its turnover earmarked for innovation to improve the scientific bases for its One Health implementation solutions.

**This effort is set to leverage long-term ongoing scale-up of global scientific coordination and international research network coordination to defragment methods and share best practices.**

→ The international PREZODE (PREventing ZOonotic Disease Emergence) launched by France at the 4th One Planet Summit in January 2021 is working on preventing disease emergence at source based on One Health research and the deployment of operational projects to prevent zoonotic risks on the ground.

**PREZODE, with over 280 members in 90 countries, published an activity report at the One Health Summit covering its main accomplishments and significant outcomes over the last five years:** 27 workshops and 1,500 players rallied to identify hundreds of key priorities for prevention; prevention actions taken by the €25 million AFD-funded PREACTS programme in over 40 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America (22 One Health platforms scaled up, integrated community surveillance mechanisms set up, awareness raising for 20,000 people, thousands of samples and analyses, and 450 managers and decisionmakers trained in the One Health approach); operationalization of 11 research projects on prevention in France and worldwide (€25m); onlining of a One Health projects inventory and database; five international working groups with 86 experts from over 30 countries; creation of a PREZODE label; and engagement in international governance (Pandemic Agreement, etc.).

PREZODE also published a “Leverage for One Health in Action” concept note proposing operational recommendations to fully incorporate the One Health approach into national systems.

The initiative has taken a **new step forward with its international expansion**, onboarding 8 new States (Armenia, Cyprus, Côte d’Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya and Mauritania), major financial partners (including the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank), and regional and national entities (Fiocruz) with the signature of framework agreements with the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) and the Pacific Community (SPC).

PREZODE is also consolidating its strategic partnerships with international organizations including WOAHA (working group for the development of a science-policy dialogue best practices guide), its regional networks (including in the Pacific with the OHANA project) and other entities such as the Public Health Agency of Canada and certain top Australian universities (Adelaide University and the University of Sydney), thereby building research, innovation and training capacities for One Health.

PREZODE also announced that it has partnered with the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) to support the One Health approach in crisis management.

Ceva committed to ramping up its participation in the PREZODE initiative.

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) proposed to contribute to the PREZODE secretariat’s work by assigning human resources to planning and communication in Asia and Africa.

→ As part of the International Decade of Science for Sustainable Development (2024-2033), UNESCO, FAO, WOAHA and WHO announced that their managers and networks will be working together through a Global Call for One Health Research to encourage collaborative projects associating different disciplines and regions with the emphasis on data sharing, actionable research and capacity building to turn knowledge into public policies and operational solutions.

→ UNITAID announced the launch of an international Therapeutics Development Coalition in collaboration with the International Pandemic Preparedness Secretariat (IPPS) and a number of partners (DNDi, READDI, Intrepid and MPP). Co-funded by the European Commission (DG HERA), the coalition’s purpose is to facilitate the development of and access to new therapeutics for viral families with high-risk pandemic potential identified by the WHO.

→ The WHO will scale up its Collaborative Open Research Consortia (CORC) hosted by national research institutions. These consortia are key platforms for accelerating R&D, in particular on pathogens with pandemic potential.





At the same time, a number of initiatives will work to structure international multidisciplinary expertise, currently fragmented, and train professionals in all sectors by networking them. Coordination of this scientific, academic and technical knowledge will inform public policymaking and help countries turn science into appropriate actions on the ground.

→ **The launch of a global network of One Health institutions** in support of the Quadripartite's One Health Joint Plan of Action will step up the dissemination and uptake of the Quadripartite's recommendations leveraging closer synergies between institutions and centres of expertise. It will level up training and learning with the support of the WHO Academy. It will also promote research, innovation and sharing of evidence-based data and One Health best practices.

→ **The creation of a Joint One Health Learning Task Force** by FAO, WHO and WOAHA with the support of the WHO Academy and the Lyon One Health Institute will contribute to this structuring work to build existing training and learning tools and the different sectors' professional capacities at all levels.

→ In 2026, mentored learning will be offered to professionals in different sectors to support concrete projects devoted to the One Health approach. It will be codeveloped 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 should agilely serve our health ambitions and inform decisions using evidence-based data.

→ **Botswana announced the rollout of Smart Village One Health Intelligence**, a national One Health sovereign AI-enabled surveillance system accessible in rural communities. Deployed by satellite-connected solar canopies in the villages, the system strengthens animal epidemic surveillance (especially of foot-and-mouth disease, which is a major economic concern for cattle breeding), agronomic advice incorporating traditional know-how and market access for small producers

→ The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) presented its new One Health initiative to **develop safe, effective vaccines against emerging viruses in just 100 days**. This commitment will include a future AI tool, VISTA, developed in collaboration with UC Davis Health using Boston University data. The \$1 million project funded by CEPI will rank viruses at risk of spillover from animals to humans with the potential to trigger the next pandemic.

→ The FAO announced the launch of the Sustainable Livestock Transformation and One Health Knowledge & Intelligence Digital Hub. This initiative is designed to **scale One Health implementation in agrifood systems**. The hub will support data convergence, integrated policymaking and closer international cooperation in direct support of the One Health Data Convergence Pact to promote sustainable, resilient livestock systems better prepared for health risks.

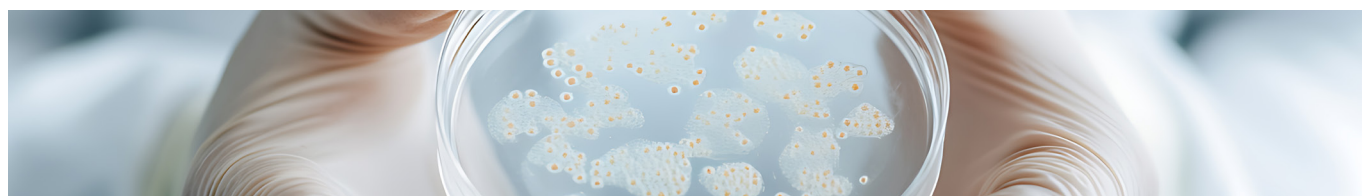
→ The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Community Jameel will establish a new tool for forecasting acute malnutrition in children. For the first time, forecasts based on artificial intelligence concerning child malnutrition will be integrated into Kenya's National Drought Early Warning System.

## CONVERGING EFFORTS TO TACKLE ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

The effectiveness of antimicrobials such as antibiotics is threatened by a growing phenomenon: pathogens (the agents that cause disease) are becoming increasingly resistant to these treatments, which could eventually become ineffective at treating infections, including the most common. In an environment where the development of new treatments is complex, preserving the effectiveness of existing molecules by promoting their proper use and encouraging innovation have become public health imperatives.

→ France launched an international pact to preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics as part of the drive to tackle the burden of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The pact already has 18 States on board (Armenia, Botswana, Cambodia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and United Kingdom) and six organizations (Africa CDC, CGIAR, OECD, WHO, WOAAH and UNICEF) rallied around shared goals aligned with existing international frameworks: reduce misuse of antibiotics in all sectors and guarantee fair 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 taken to the next major international meetings on the subject.

→ This effort is underpinned by **diagnostics and surveillance capacity building**, particularly the action taken by bioMérieux with its public-private partnership (over 20 organizations representing tens of thousands of professionals including the Flemming Initiative, the Novo Nordisk Foundation, Ceva, the African Society for Laboratory Medicine and Bavarian Nordic). With the support of the Global One Health Diagnostics Access Compact, this partnership will extend access to essential human, animal and environmental health diagnostics. By powering predictable access to high-quality diagnostics, the compact will turn each result into useful information for early detection, targeted response and reduced antibiotics misuse.





→ France is also launching an international metanetwork on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) hosted by the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM). The network will coordinate the main standing funding and research networks. These many networks and international and regional partners (DG RTD, EDCTP, EU-JAMRAI, EUP OHAMR, GARDP, Global AMR R&D Hub, ICARS, PROMISE, Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR, Wellcome), including governments (Cambodia, Cyprus, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Singapore, South Korea and Tunisia) and international organizations (Africa CDC, CGIAR, OECD, WHO, WOAAH and UNICEF), will pool their expertise in active collaboration to develop new research projects in order to gain further insight into how resistance emerges and spreads. ANRS Emerging Infectious Diseases held a first meeting with all partners on the sidelines of the One Health Summit.

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

→ The OECD and WOAAH announced plans for a partnership to assess the economic benefits of using the One Health approach to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR). This methodology will help countries channel their investments into the most relevant and priority areas of action.

- Tunisia announced the launch of the review of its 2026-2030 National Plan to Tackle AMR, aligned with the Quadripartite's work. This plan will receive nearly \$25 million in funding from the Pandemic Fund.
- Egypt announced the coming launch of its plan of action to tackle antimicrobial (AMR) resistance.
- Sweden announced the appointment of a Special Swedish Adviser on antimicrobial resistance to the WHO Regional Office.



## IMPROVING SURVEILLANCE FOR BETTER PREVENTION: WHEN ANIMAL, HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ARE ONE

The One Health Summit promotes an ambitious agenda in response to the proliferation of threats. The agenda revolves around a paradigm shift based on preventing pandemics and coordinating actions across the different sectors. Laboratory, surveillance and early detection capacity-building will serve to anticipate and be more prepared for future crises. Rabies, arbovirus and avian influenza are cases in point in this respect.

→ WOAAH and the WHO will support an operational collaborative framework to **embed veterinary capacities in public health emergency preparedness and response systems** (e.g., testing human samples in veterinary laboratories). This commitment will see pilot projects put in place in volunteer countries

→ The One Health Quadripartite is working on a **global strategy to coordinate the global response to avian influenza** (alignment of mandates, consistency of actions, common guidelines, joint risk assessments, advocacy, technical assistance to countries, etc.).

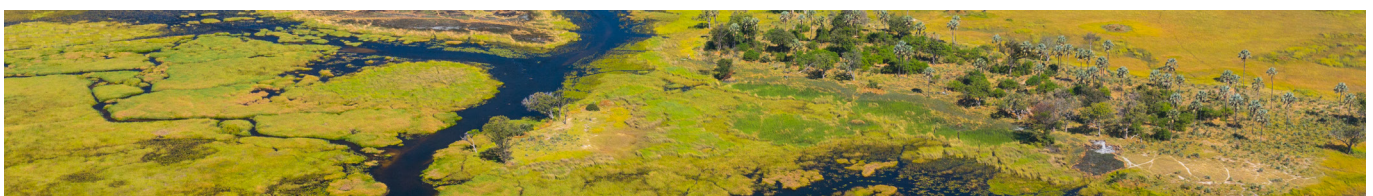
→ WOAAH, the WHO and FAO and their partners (Institut Pasteur and International Alliance for Biological Standardization) announced the **development of a governance model for community surveillance to prevent zoonoses**. Initially applied to the example of rabies, this model features a global policy platform steered by endemic countries, a working group made up of local authorities and a research programme. Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the United Kingdom have all declared their intention to take part, VSF International has expressed its support and Ceva has undertaken to provide its expertise to develop the model.

→ WOAAH announced the creation of a **global real-time wildlife health information sharing system** (Wild EPI) to scale up data collection, risk analysis and early warning to improve the management of wildlife diseases.

→ WOAAH and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) have engaged in a new common partnership aiming to improve animal health worldwide. The ILRI will share its scientific findings related to the links between climate data, livestock health and production systems in order to support the monitoring and response to diseases, the strengthening of capacities and the drafting of health policies.

→ Botswana undertook to create a human and animal waterborne diseases detection system.

→ The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), in association with its international and regional partners (Pandemic Fund, FAO, World Bank and Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture), committed to **expanding regional One Health interspecies transmission surveillance and prevention platforms in the Americas** (Amazonia and Darién Gap), including cooperation with French Guiana





→ Over the next three years, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria will invest over **\$3.5 billion in programmes to fight malaria in more than 60 countries** affected by the disease. In addition to its collaboration with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance deploying the WHO-recommended malaria vaccines, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has rolled out the **new generation of dual-insecticide nets** in association with UNITAID. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria also announced its investment in other promising prevention tools such as spatial emanators.

→ With the support of existing national public health institute networks and in partnership with the Mérieux Foundation and the Pasteur network, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is launching a regional partnership to build genomic surveillance and laboratory capacities for emerging zoonotic pathogens in the Americas.

→ Given that the spread of dengue, a vector-borne disease and a major public health concern, is greatly exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, **Kenya expressed its intention to join the Dengue Alliance** (DNDi, Brazil, India, Thailand and Malaysia) to speed the pace of the development of treatments to control this vector-borne disease highly sensitive to the impacts of climate change. In addition to the European Union, which had already confirmed €20 million in financing to support the development of new treatments (in partnership with AFD and DNDi), **Thailand announced additional funds to step up R&D efforts to tackle dengue.**

→ **Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, is launching the Gavi Resilience Mechanism** under its Gavi 6.0 strategy (2026-2030). This facility offers up to \$380 million in agile funding to rapidly respond to shocks not covered by national allocations. It is designed to more effectively meet needs in fragile humanitarian situations where crises, exacerbated by zoonotic risks and the impacts of climate change, regularly disrupt health systems and immunization services.

→ Boehringer Ingelheim, with health interconnection a pillar of its commitments, announced a number of strategic initiatives including a **new partnership for Ecuador Free of Rabies by 2030** in liaison with the national authorities and the Pan American Health Organization; scaled-up collaboration with Botswana to control foot-and-mouth disease and peste des petits ruminants; and industrial investments with the upcoming opening of a high-tech biological R&D site near Lyon to produce foot-and-mouth disease antigens.

→ Ceva undertook to take forward its activities to control zoonoses with local, national and international immunization projects.

→ CEPI announced the **launch of a West African clinical trial of a Rift Valley fever vaccine candidate** developed by Oxford University, the launch of the ACHIEVE programme (\$10.3 million) to improve tracking of the impact of chikungunya in East Africa, and a new partnership with French biotechnology company Osivax to develop immunostimulant vaccines against pandemic flu with the help of CEPI's world-first library of adjuvants

→ The Medicines Patent Pool (MPP) announced that it will conduct **the first clinical trials of an mRNA vaccine candidate against the H5N1 virus (avian influenza) in 2028**. This vaccine developed by Sinergium Biotech under the WHO mRNA Technology Transfer Programme coordinated by the MPP demonstrates the agility of the mRNA platform and illustrates the programme's ability to rapidly adapt and respond in real time to evolving pandemic threats.

→ The FAO announced the launch of a global strategic programme, 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, **to strengthen animal health systems and national One Health capacities to control transboundary animal diseases** (Global Partnership Program on Transboundary Animal Diseases).

→ To scale up pharmaceutical production and access to medicines, Bloom Public Health announced **the large-scale deployment of a laboratory optimization programme in Nigeria** (levelling up technicians' skills and making diagnostics equipment available), undertook to set up pharmaceutical industrial estates in support of local production in Africa (bringing together all medicines value chain players) and reiterated its commitment with CEPI to roll back Lassa fever in West Africa.

→ Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, announced that a raft of "AVMA+" reforms for a sum of up to \$200 million would be submitted to its next board meeting for approval. AVMA+ will consolidate the African Vaccine Manufacturing Accelerator (AVMA) by factoring in the changes since its launch in 2024 and will guarantee that its commitments are met at scale during the Gavi 6.0 phase. These measures will combine more predictability of demand for vaccines manufactured in Africa with targeted support for manufacturers to transition faster from the investment phase to production and from production to sustainable markets.

→ Aspen has undertaken to produce four vaccines in South Africa for continental use to be brought to market in 2028.





## PROTECTING HEALTH FROM THE IMPACTS OF POLLUTION AND PLASTICS: AN IMPERATIVE TO PROTECT OUR STILL-OVEREXPOSED POPULATIONS AND ECOSYSTEMS

Plastic has a negative impact on human, animal and environmental health right from production through to the waste stage. Neither land nor oceans are spared. Underpinned by science-based solutions, pollution prevention including plastic pollution is a priority pillar to protect health and clean up our environment.

→ The Scientists' Coalition for an Effective Plastics Treaty presented to the One Health Summit the health impacts of plastics and healthier innovative solutions and alternatives, including a key driver: reducing plastic production and consumption. Alongside the coalition, the international community (Armenia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Mexico, Germany, Guinea, CGIAR, IUCN, etc.) and civil society expressed their support and determination to end plastic pollution. The stakeholders upheld the need to conclude an effective international treaty covering the entire plastics lifecycle, including production. Some private sector representatives, including the Séché Group, also stood in support of the call for an international plastics treaty, which will pave the way for new economic opportunities for alternatives to plastic.

→ Along with France, some countries and organizations (Armenia, Germany, Spain, CGIAR and UNICEF) committed to **scaling up their action to reduce intentional additions of microplastics and nanoplastics in everyday products** (cosmetics, cleaning products, etc.) in order to protect the three areas of health. They also undertook to work to promote these measures worldwide, in particular under the Global Framework on Chemicals.

→ Plastic Odyssey announced the development of a **new vessel dedicated to the conservation of high-biodiversity marine sites**, some of which are UNESCO Marine World Heritage Sites. Capable of reaching the most remote protected areas, the vessel's main missions will be to clean up coastal areas, actively restore ecosystems and conduct scientific research.

→ The Suez Group undertook to leverage its scientific expertise to continue to develop innovative solutions and take forward its One Health scientific and academic cooperation with the launch of new research (Industrial Agreements for Training through Research (CIFRE) doctoral theses) on infectious adenoviruses. Suez will continue to innovate to develop advanced solutions to detect, define and treat micropollutants.

→ **UNESCO announced a scaled partnership with the Global Exposome Forum** to structure joint research and science-policy dialogue initiatives in order to advance knowledge of the interactions between environmental exposures, health and well-being. This partnership will take shape with a dedicated session on exposome (covering all exposures to environmental factors) at the 2026 Global Conference on the International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development (2024-2033) in order to build visibility and international coordination of work on these issues.

→ Séché Environnement supports advancing the principle of proximity and industrial sovereignty by cultivating waste treatment and recycling on national soil taking a circular economy approach in order to prevent plastic waste being exported to countries without the infrastructure needed to guarantee suitable environmental treatment. The group has lobbied for stricter regulations on cross-border waste transfers and it is committed to a **ban on exporting plastic waste**.

→ Séché Environnement is committed to promoting **ambitious, but realistic regulations on discharges of per- and polyfluoroalkylated substances (PFAS) in the water** with the establishment of Emission Limit Values. The group has undertaken to continue its investments in PFAS treatment, monitoring and control technologies to contribute to the sustainable reduction of emissions and the protection of environmental, animal and human health.

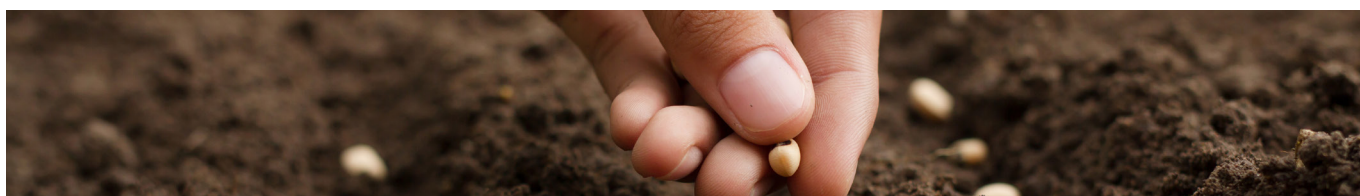
→ In keeping with the Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health and the other existing global frameworks, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is committed to supporting countries integrating biodiversity and health interlinkages into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP) and their national health policies and national action plans including a One Health approach.

→ UNEP is committed to **improving certain priority countries' wastewater and environmental surveillance systems**, on the African continent in particular, in order to build these countries' capacities to detect certain health and environmental risks.

### **TRANSFORMING OUR FOOD SYSTEMS: MAKING OUR PLATES PERMANENT DRIVERS FOR HEALTH**

Food security, nutrition and food system sustainability are fundamental objectives taken up by many stakeholders and governments at the Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G) in Paris from 27 to 28 March 2025. Particular attention needs to be paid to the health and environmental impacts of production, processing, distribution and consumption models in order to promote public policies supportive of healthier and more sustainable diets. It is our duty to prevent these risks at a time when scientific evidence is building over the harmful impact of "ultra-processed" foods.

→ In a first, France has unveiled an **ambitious declaration to recognize concerns over the health and environmental impacts of "ultra-processed" foods**, environmental impacts of "ultra-processed" foods, lay down a harmonized definition for this category, support research and international work underway, and support putting in place appropriate public policies. Many States (Armenia, Cambodia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Spain, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Singapore, Tunisia, etc.) and organizations (Africa CDC, CGIAR, PAFO, UNICEF, WHO, etc.) share this vision.





→ **FAO will launch a strategic framework to integrate the One Health approach into agrifood policies and programmes** (One Health in Agrifood Systems Framework). It will hold a global multi-stakeholder conference from 21 to 23 September 2026 that will leverage One Health Summit outcomes and momentum to promote the implementation of the One Health approach in agrifood systems (Global Conference for Actions on One Health in Agrifood Systems).

→ In line with the French Initiative for Food Security and Nutrition (FIFSAN), **France announced its support starting in 2026 for pilot projects to operationalize One Health to combat child malnutrition** by tackling its health, animal and environmental causes. These projects conducted by non-governmental organizations and international organizations will leverage three main drivers: support for livestock production and veterinary care, support for nutritious microbiota-friendly food, and prevention of risks of infections due to infant malnutrition.

→ To supercharge the fight against iron deficiency anaemia, **Danone is scaling iron and iron deficiency anaemia screenings** (14 million by 2030) and AI-enabled iron deficiency anaemia risk assessment in order to increase awareness, education and screening referrals and expand access to free screening for parents, healthcare professionals, and mother and child healthcare programmes.

→ The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is committed to developing a One Health strategy and incorporating its guidelines into the organization's future operational plans. The IUCN also announced the upcoming operationalization of its multilevel monitoring tool for agricultural systems with the Land Health Monitoring Framework, an innovative instrument combining ecological, agronomic and socioeconomic indicators to **steer farming decisions and support system planning through One Health operationalization.**

→ The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is deploying an AI-enabled child malnutrition forecasting tool using big data in Kenya to increase food security and reduce malnutrition among vulnerable populations. In the same vein, the CGIAR is committed to supporting One Health projects in Asia and Africa, particularly through the creation of ten One Health sites in the field, with its scientific Animal and Aquatic Foods programme designed to help farmers produce safer food while protecting human and environmental health..

→ The Pan-African Farmers Organization (PAFO) is implementing the Healthy Farmers, Healthy Food initiative **to combat food insecurity and malnutrition among family farmer populations in Africa** by improving their access to healthcare and balanced, nutritious diets. This campaign is improving agricultural productivity, curbing the downward trend in livelihoods in rural areas and reducing vulnerability to climate and economic shocks.

→ Olmix announced its continued drive to change farming practices by developing natural sustainable solutions for farmers and stockbreeders using seaweed, yeast and wood. These solutions will reduce the use of preventive drugs in stockbreeding and the use of nitrate fertilizers by improving plant absorption.

## SCALING OUR ACTION AND INCLUSIVENESS: STEPPING UP ADVOCACY AND HARNESSING FUNDING

The effective implementation of the One Health approach implies harnessing resources and economic players (development banks and business) alongside the entire civil society spectrum, including philanthropists, to step up advocacy and raise the profile of the issues that could transform our societies. Through their commitments and initiatives, these catalysts for partnerships and funding help develop concrete sustainable solutions, thereby increasing the effectiveness of public policies.

→ At the One Health Summit, development banks (AFD, Council of Europe Development Bank, European Investment Bank, Islamic Development Bank, World Bank, supported by other major players (IFAD, etc) committed under the leadership of AFD and the Finance in Common Network (FiC) to working on putting in place specific shared goals and indicators (One Health Tracker) in order to improve investment monitoring and steering, and undertook to structure their actions around the One Health approach and support countries with the implementation of One Health projects by means of dedicated training courses. This dynamic, seen in the launch of a dedicated FIC working group, aims to expedite and facilitate project funding and strengthen the coherence of international interventions.

→ The World Bank Group announced funding for One Health projects with a commitment of 750 M\$ million over the next two years, and a strengthened partnership with the international PREZODE initiative for the concrete implementation of the One Health approach, particularly in Central and West Africa.

→ Philanthropists and foundations at the One Health Summit agreed at the initiative of Wellcome, the Mérieux Foundation and Foundation S to deepen their collaboration and political, technical and financial commitment in keeping with a shared agenda in support of the implementation of the One Health approach and also to create synergies with other organizations. Many stakeholders decided to join these efforts (including the Aga Khan Foundation and Network, Community Jameel, Fondation FARM, Lady Lawyer Foundation, Mo-Ibrahim Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Greenway, etc.). This approach also received the support of the F7 philanthropic engagement group of G7 countries chaired by netFWD, Global Citizens and the One Sustainable Health Foundation to help philanthropic organizations implement their commitments.

→ The European Commission announced a new One Health AMR package including further European action (€46.5 million) in partnership with Africa CDC, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to consolidate the African health security architecture and increase One Health personnel. It also announced further R&D investments to tackle antimicrobial resistance and develop drugs to treat dengue underpinned by DG HERA action (€50 million).





→ The Pandemic Fund announced the **launch of a call for projects targeting 15 countries with the highest risks**, greatest needs and considerable socioeconomic challenges. With up to \$244 million available, this new funding budget is set to support capacity-building in pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

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

→ Taking forward its commitment announced at the Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G) in Paris from 27 to 28 March 2025, the Aga Khan Foundation is doubling its financial commitment and will grant some **\$100 million over the next five years (2026-2031) to roll back malnutrition and strengthen food systems** for vulnerable communities in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

→ The European Commission announced its intention to contribute **€700 million to the eighth replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**, pointing out that the cumulative sum of Team Europe contributions came to over €3 billion. Driving home the force of the European Union (EU) and its Member States when they act in unison, the European Commission stressed that the EU and its Member States together account for approximately one-third of all donor contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria since 2002.

→ At the One Health and Civil Society: Catalysts for Change partner event, civil society actors published a **policy statement calling for the structural integration of civil society into the implementation of the One Health approach** in response to global health, environmental and social crises. Civil society stressed its key role as the bridge between international commitments and local realities due to its expertise and community grounding. The statement advocated sustainable funding, greater accountability and protection of the civic space to enable effective and equitable action. It asked authorities and partners to propose measurable, inclusive and locally grounded solutions.

→ The partner event organized by the Paris Peace Forum on Philanthropies for One Health and One Health for Children was attended by foundations, development banks, non-governmental organizations and global health partners. The event showcased concrete collaboration actions combining child welfare with the One Health agenda. The event also announced the new G7 philanthropic initiative (F7), positioning philanthropic organizations as key partners for the promotion of integrated health, environmental and development solutions.



→ Women7 – an engagement group of over 250 civil society organizations from 60 countries advocating for rights for women and girls – published an **open letter calling for gender equality to be placed high on the One Health agenda in order to strengthen health policy effectiveness and equality**. Stressing that crises are also fashioned by the unequal social, economic and environmental conditions in which people live, the group defends the inclusion of gender issues and feminist approaches in governance, research and One Health programmes to rebalance inequalities forged by social determinants. France supports this movement in line with its feminist foreign policy and global health strategies. More than 300 signatory bodies alongside France decided to promote this engagement.

### **MAKING THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH A REFLEX IN GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLITICAL AGENDAS**

As the fragmentation of the numerous initiatives limits the effectiveness of international action, seeking efficiency, synergies and close collaboration must be a priority. It is also essential to strengthen political coordination and integrate the One Health approach within major international gatherings.

→ Building on recent progress, such as the Belém Health Action Plan adopted at COP30 and the work of the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH), 14 pilot countries (Armenia, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, France, Kenya, Mexico, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates) and a number of international organizations (Africa CDC, WOAHA, WHO, etc.) endorsed **the One Health & Beyond declaration, marking the start of a cycle aiming to firmly establish the One Health approach at the heart of international climate action**.

The purpose of this initiative is to provide long-term structure to a coordinated collective dynamic, to translate these political commitments into tangible progress, in particular through their gradual integration into nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans. Through this effort to strengthen the link between health and climate through the One Health approach, these States seek to build their systems' resilience in the face of health, environmental and climate challenges, now and in the future.

**Effectively addressing future health threats will only be possible through better coordination between members of the world health ecosystem, taking ownership of the approach at national level and long-term preparation, based on increased and less fragmented strategic investments in the development of health products.**

→ The "Lyon Declaration", a political declaration adopted by nearly 30 global health stakeholders, including 19 countries, seeks **to provide the necessary political impetus to more consistently align processes to reform the global health architecture, and to promote practical steps forward**. It sets out the converging priorities that will shape the new architecture, underlines the importance of national ownership and health sovereignty, and reaffirms the commitment of all stakeholders to the joint and inclusive reform process led by the WHO.





→ The European Commission presented the priorities of its future **Global Health Resilience Initiative**, which will be structured around the following areas as part of a more focused “Team Europe” health approach: a global health architecture in line with countries’ needs to facilitate their uptake; resilient country-led health systems; a special focus on regional production of health products, particularly in Africa; and science-based initiatives to combat disinformation and protect against the main cross-border threats (antimicrobial resistance, climate-related illnesses and future pandemics).

→ The Pact for Prosperity, People and the Planet (4P) announced **the creation of a health coalition focused on health funding in Africa**, in line with the Accra Reset and its mandate in support of an ambitious reform of the international financing system. Led by and for developing countries, the coalition will aim to structure and optimize funding for health with all financial partners to provide appropriate solutions for real needs and each country’s specific contexts, through the practical application of the central principle of 4P: approaching development, health and the environment as a single systemic challenge. In keeping with the One Health approach, this initiative will integrate issues relating to data and will support countries in selecting the most suitable financing instruments to meet funding gaps.

**National and regional coordination is also key to promote the spread of the One Health approach at all levels and take-up by all stakeholders, for better operational implementation at various scales.**

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

→ Cambodia presented its new interministerial coordination mechanism, while Indonesia has committed to establishing a similar interministerial One Health committee.

→ Indonesia suggested the creation an International One Health Hub that will connect all of the national One Health interministerial coordination committees, in particular to monitor the implementation of the commitments made at the One Health Summit.

→ Guinea announced an order implementing the One Health approach, focusing on health security, epidemic risk management and cross-sector coordination in response to emerging threats. The aim of this legislative text is to set up an integrated governance structure for epidemic risks, through a national system bringing together seven ministries under the aegis of the Prime Minister. It will make it possible to coordinate management at a strategic level with the existing operational system.

→ At national level, Tunisia has expressed its commitment to establish a national One Health centre, to integrate surveillance systems into an interoperable platform and invest in human, technical and scientific capacities. At regional level, Tunisia is ready to play a leading role in setting up a Middle East and North Africa (MENA) regional platform for the coordination of strategies to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR), real-time data sharing and the development of innovative solutions (particularly in phage therapy).

## IMPLEMENTING ONE HEALTH AT THE LOCAL LEVEL TO SUPPORT COMMUNITIES AND INTEGRATING PREVENTION INTO DAILY LIFE, AT ALL AGES

With an increasing share of the population living in urban areas, cities are on the front line when it comes to health risks linked to biodiversity loss, environmental pollution and climate disruption. By adopting the One Health approach, cities can take action across their various areas of jurisdiction to ensure the liveability of their local area for all.

→ The local leaders of around a dozen cities across the world (including Bouaké, Lahti, Liège, Lyon and Marseille) are joining forces to **create the One Health Cities Alliance (OHCA), a coalition of cities committed to integrating the One Health approach** into their local public policy.

→ The local leaders signed a joint call to action identifying cities' priority needs in different areas and thus providing focus for the necessary investments. It also incorporates a set of recommendations for decision-makers on the practical implementation of the One Health approach at local level.

→ The local leaders drew up a summary document presenting the priorities, challenges and specific recommendations formulated by local and regional authorities.

→ The methodological guide facilitating the implementation of the One Health approach at local level, produced through the EU's One Health for Cities programme, led by the city of Lyon, was presented and distributed among local stakeholders to facilitate uptake.

→ The new *Souveraineté 2026* (Sovereignty 2026) call for projects, launched by the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs to support decentralized cooperation, includes a focus on One Health among its priority fields for strengthening the mobilization of French local governments and their foreign counterparts in support of the goals promoted by the One Health Summit.

Health and mental well-being depend on certain environmental, social and regional health factors (air quality, noise, light, green spaces, temperature, etc.) that lead to the promotion of an integrated approach combining urban planning, the environment and public health.

→ Following 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 CURE-ND, these organizations are proposing the creation of a global One Brain Health observatory dedicated to the impact of environmental and social transitions on brain health. Supported by major international cohorts and securely shared data, this observatory will compare exposure on a global scale, shed light on risk factors for brain diseases and develop innovative and appropriate prevention strategies.





A number of international partners (including Botswana, Germany, Guinea, Egypt, Mexico, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and UNICEF) have expressed their interest in making the One Health approach a key factor, on a global scale, in equitable prevention and improving lifelong brain resilience.

**It is important to strengthen the cross-sectoral capacities of community health workers, who are at the forefront of responding to all of these challenges.**

→ Vétérinaires Sans Frontières International (VSF International), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and France Vétérinaire International (FVI) are expanding their collaboration in order to support Global South countries in strengthening their local animal health services, through community animal health workers (CAHWs).

**Young people are particularly exposed to health, environmental and climate crises. They also represent an inexhaustible pool of innovative talent and a driving force for change, key to inclusive, participative and intergenerational institutions.**

→ The FAO announced the holding of 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 agri-food systems.

→ At the “La jeunesse interpelle le monde” partner event, an international collective of young people, brought together by the IRD and its partners, drew up **an advocacy document to step up the involvement of young people through concrete measures to support the implementation of the One Health approach**: long-term solutions (grants, paid volunteer programmes, support for entrepreneurship, etc.), the creation of active and cross-disciplinary teaching methods, and accessible science-based information.

→ The Servier pharmaceutical group is taking action to **develop access to cancer treatment options for children in low- and middle-income countries**, in partnership with ACT for Children. This initiative addresses the critical need for access to innovative medicines and high-quality care for children with cancer. It includes support for clinical capacity-building, health professionals and ensuring a full continuum of care. By supporting a more equitable and resilient healthcare 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, members of parliament play an essential and influential role in translating the One Health approach into concrete, focused and lasting results. Through their ability to mobilize resources, raise awareness, harmonize the efforts of various stakeholders and collaborate across borders, they can facilitate political decision-making in support of effective measures to address everyday concerns.**

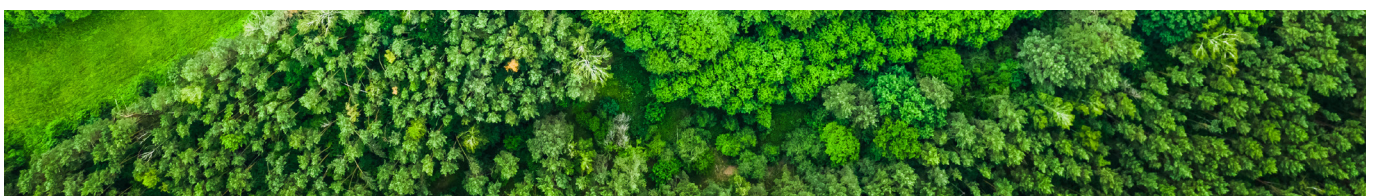
→ In the face of increasing health, climate and environmental crises, members of parliament from five continents came together at the One Health Summit, with the belief that human, animal and ecosystem health is interdependent, to launch the International One Health Parliamentary Coalition. They committed to adopting the reflex of integrating One Health as a core consideration in their legislative work, as an issue relating at once to social justice, budget balance, and health and economic sovereignty. This international and transpartisan coalition has been established as a space for dialogue and action. It aims to promote legislation that transposes the commitments of the international community and scientist recommendations into national laws, as well as to guide budget priorities and fund prevention. The coalition is intended to support pioneering MPs and share good initiatives. Lastly, this network will help coordinate parliamentary action, to collectively work to advance shared One Health goals.

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

**The One Health Festival features nearly 200 events in 127 cities in 42 countries\*** to celebrate initiatives by all players committed to delivering on the One Health approach. These projects, awarded the One Health label, are raising awareness of the interdependencies between human, animal and environmental health.

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

*\*89 in France (including around 40 in the greater Lyon area), 20 in Africa and the Indian Ocean (Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Guinea, Gabon, Senegal, Cameroon, Mauritius, Côte d'Ivoire, Botswana, Madagascar, Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Ethiopia), 2 in North Africa and the Middle East (Morocco, Tunisia), 12 in the Asia-Pacific region (Australia, Thailand, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines), 15 in the Americas (Canada, United States, Brazil, Mexico) and 32 in the rest of Europe (Italy, the Netherlands, the 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 taking action at national level, aims to be exemplary and is assuming its responsibilities.**

In line with these commitments, France presented a number of national deliverables reflecting its commitment to structuring its public policy around the One Health approach, to better prevent health risks related to interactions between human, animal and environmental health.

In a context marked by increasing environmental exposures and their effects on health, France is launching work to develop a new health and environment national strategy, following the end of the fourth national health and environment plan (PNSE4) in 2026. This planning must involve bringing together the various sector-specific plans that contribute to its objectives (asbestos, antimicrobial resistance, plant protection products, PFAS, etc.). Reinforcing prevention and making these concerns a permanent consideration at the heart of public policies by fully taking into account the impact of the environment on the health of our citizens will make it possible to better protect them.

This process 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 2026-2030 national health and nutrition programme and the 2026-2030 national food programme. The strategic orientations of the SNANC strategy set out the French Government's policy promoting health and sustainable food for all by 2030, effectively linking the issues 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, seeking to strengthen knowledge- building actions, reduce exposures and better inform the public about these substances and their effects. The plan will aim in particular to protect the most vulnerable and/or most exposed populations, by concentrating efforts on the impacts of highest concern (infertility, neurodevelopmental disorders, cancers, etc.).

In parallel, France is strengthening the relationship between science and public decision-making by giving visibility to its One Health research and innovation actions, particularly in relation to livestock farming through the launch of a major priority research programme on sustainable livestock farming ("Élevage durable"), funded by France 2030, and projects selected through the French National Research Agency (ANR) FLASH call for projects focused on poxviruses, as well as actions concerning the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR). In addition to promoting the appropriate use of these treatments and innovative measures, national action will be supported through programmes such as the Ecoantibio call for projects, which contribute to limiting the emergence and spread of resistance in animals and related risks.

Lastly, France is continuing and stepping up its action on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), through a comprehensive approach encompassing the entire lifecycle of these substances, with the publication of tools to inform the general public and health professionals, as well as the announcement of a circular on the management of sewage sludge, ahead of the introduction of a stricter regulatory framework. These measures build on the actions already undertaken, in particular the act of February 2025 and the 2024 interministerial action plan on PFAS.

**This set of deliverables is a concrete reflection of France's commitment to making prevention, scientific knowledge and the coordination of public policies key levers of a comprehensive, operational approach to health.**

