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FOUR PAWS calls on Member States to prioritize prevention at source (upstream prevention) via the One Health approach enabled by international cooperation as it offers the best chance to achieve health for all and equity before communities in vulnerable situations suffer.

#### Essentials:

- A **precautionary approach to pandemic risk.**
- A **definition of prevention including tackling zoonotic spillover and the root causes and drivers of outbreaks in Article 1.**
- **OHHLEP's One Health approach and the One Health Joint Plan of Action** must be relied upon to develop **international and national strategies that aim to tackle the root causes of outbreaks** in animals and humans and **prevent spillover.**
- The implementation of strategies must be **enabled through collaboration, a trained One Health workforce, technical and financial support.**
- Strategies must be designed and implemented using **the expertise and guidelines of the WHO, WOA, FAO and UNEP.**
- **International coordination across institutions and instruments** is necessary to ensure all essential measures identified by science are implemented.

#### ***Pandemic Prevention via One Health***

The Parties shall develop, strengthen and implement pandemic prevention strategies complementary to the International Health Regulations and via the One Health approach that include measures to reduce spillovers at the human-animal-environment interface. These strategies are coherent, integrated, coordinated and collaborative among all relevant actors, in line with national circumstances and supported by the provisions of the instrument in case of limited capacities.

**Adding to Art 1 (n)** "Prevention" means impeding pathogen spillover from animals to humans; shifting the infectious disease control paradigm from reactive to proactive (Primary prevention). Prevention includes addressing the drivers of disease emergence, namely ecological, meteorological and anthropogenic factors and activities that increase spillover risk, in order to reduce the risk of human infection. It is informed by, amongst other actions, biosurveillance in natural hosts, people and the environment, understanding pathogen infection dynamics and implementing intervention activities<sup>1</sup>.

**Adding Art 3 13.** One Health - parties shall develop and implement One Health plans that enable health and wellbeing and tackle the root causes of health risks across the human-animal-environment interface to prevent spill-overs of zoonotic diseases and emergence and spread of pathogens resistant to antimicrobial agents in animals and humans. International coordination and cooperation, capacity building, technical and financial support as well as a trained One Health workforce capable of tackling the

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<sup>1</sup> OHHLEP. Prevention of zoonotic spillover: <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/prevention-of-zoonotic-spillover>.



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drivers of outbreaks and preventing spillover shall be enabled within this instrument. In implementing these plans, parties shall enable communities in vulnerable situations to transition away from high-risk practices while securing their livelihoods.

**Adding to Art. 5, 6, 16, 17, 25:** The active role of all four Quadripartite organisations in preparing internationally implementable guidelines and standards, ensuring policy coherence across international instruments,, supporting Member States in meeting their One Health commitments and offering expert and technical support as needed to enable successful development and implementation of robust One Health strategies.

**Adding to Art. 7:** Health and care workforce must include those protecting the health of animals and the environment to facilitate the prevention of outbreaks.