



PREZODE is an international initiative that aims to advance research, advocacy, and international collaborations to prevent zoonotic disease emergence.

It is critical that the new WHO Pandemic Agreement **includes pathogen spillover prevention as a key to address the drivers of zoonotic disease emergence and prevent the next pandemic.**

It is widely acknowledged that **the cost of prevention is 100 times less than the cost of responding to pandemics.**

Nevertheless, combating unknown pathogens presents significant challenges. We must **understand the characteristics of emerging pathogens as well as the factors driving their increasing rate of emergence. We must address upstream emergence causes such as wildlife trade and markets, intensive breeding in low biosecurity settings, biodiversity loss, deforestation and climate change.** Therefore, it's crucial to integrate proactive prevention along with preparedness strategies

**Research plays a fundamental role in developing effective prevention strategies, and engaging the international and local communities at the environmental, animal, and public health interface.**

**Several developing countries have raised valid concerns during the negotiations regarding Prevention and One Health concepts. Even though many have robust One Health frameworks already in place.**

**While integrating prevention is relevant, we must consider the constraints of various nations.** PREZODE is conducting a study to provide evidence-based insights to support the implementation of pandemic prevention in a One Health approach in countries..

**As a science-driven initiative, PREZODE is eager to share the outcome of this study and to play its role in bridging scientific evidence and decision-making, for global well-being and in particular for the benefit of the most vulnerable populations. As an impact-oriented, organization, we are also committed to providing any support delegates may deem useful and necessary in the future to support the implementation of Articles 4 and 5.**

**We all need to take into account specific national constraints and difficulties, to promote intersectoral and multidisciplinary science decision interactions to better understand drivers and mechanisms of emergence and directly address spillover prevention - within the new WHO Pandemic Agreement.**