

Dear Global 1HN Network Members,

Our Second Annual General Meeting (AGM) has come to an end. Many thanks to those of you who were able to join and share insightful comments and thought-provoking ideas. We hope that this meeting will lead us towards new collaborations, whether they be multidisciplinary project proposals or joint writing initiatives.

Below is a summary of some of our common conclusions at the end of our brainstorming sessions. ***We would very much appreciate it if those interested in leading some of these initiatives could let us know so that we can move forward.*** A reminder that a principal feature of our Network is its focus on One Health and the multiple disciplines (social, political, veterinary, biological, medical, environmental, etc. sciences) that should be included in initiatives moving forward.

The PowerPoint presentations from both days of the AGM will be uploaded shortly on the password protected portion of the Global 1HN website. To access this, please click on the “Network Login” tab on the top menu bar. When prompted, enter the following password: Canada

On behalf of those of us in the Network hub, we will do our best to continue to foster communication, support collaborations and promote knowledge-sharing across the Network.

Sincerely,

Corinne Packer
Network Coordinator

Subjects of Common Interest/Concern among Network Members Raised at 2nd AGM:

1. Challenges in securing true intersectoral collaboration in One Health governance initiatives
 - a. WHO has no enforcement capacity to ensure this (weak oversight at global level)
 - b. What is the WHO/OIE/FAO mandate here? And the WTO?
 - c. Role of trade as potential incentive or disincentive
 - i. Implications of rebuilding from ground up agro-industrial model (capital-intensive large-scale agricultural production with knock-on negative ecosystem impacts and high use of agrichemicals)
 - ii. Food security/food sustainability/ food sovereignty
2. Need to identify and compare available tools used to evaluate the success of One Health implementation across countries and within countries
 - a. Existing tools include the 2019 Berlin Principles, but also PVS, IHR, ATLAS (for AMR and animals) – could these be used to evaluate how well countries are doing at implementing OH? (suggest the creation of an observatory of OH preparedness across the globe)?
 - b. Need to understand what one’s national government supports and then to identify like-minded countries (e.g. identify a bloc of countries willing to pursue stronger forms of global governance)
 - c. Need to strengthen PHAC’s voice; need to make the argument based on human health
 - d. Look at what other countries are arguing based on current evidence as support for ‘sufficient’ evidence; the enabling or restricting role that evidence can sometimes play

- (e.g. trade rules require a high level of scientific evidence for a country to impose health or environment regulations that exceed international standards)
 - e. Consider focusing on specific (vulnerable) populations
 - f. Comparisons of what role different forms of evidence or argument lead to more efforts re: preparedness, AMR, etc.
 - g. Could a solution-based approach be considered as an evaluation tool?
- 3. Preparedness for new pandemic or epidemic crises or increase in all types of AMR, esp. in LMICs
 - a. Politics that could enable or be a barrier, political analyses of systemic drivers
 - b. Develop tools to prioritize what to monitor for emergence of ID and AMR. Surveillance systems are expensive, and choice will need to be made to choose where (human-animals-environment) and what (which viruses, AMR, fungi, pesticides, etc) should be under global OH surveillance
 - c. Expand research and discussion surrounding AMR to other types of infectious agents. Anti-helminthic resistance is very common in animals and is rising in humans possibly linked to MDA (ex. *S. bovis* mixing with *S. hematobium* in SSA making this an emerging zoonosis). Antifungal resistance possibly linked to use on crops
 - d. Would include One Health equity issues
 - e. 2019 Berlin One Health Principles – what are the metrics to monitor OH principles? (not necessarily quantitative) (see point (a) of point (4) above)
 - f. Consider a solution-based approach to preparedness
- 4. How to better prioritise surveillance for emergence of AMR? Decision tools or methods. Human-animal-environment
- 5. Role of the environment in One Health
 - a. 'Nature-based' approach to human development (i.e. humans as part of the animal kingdom and ecosystem)
 - b. Consumer, population pressure (e.g. antibiotic-free foods)
 - c. Environment important, but Global 1HN membership currently weak in this area
 - d. Role of environment in infection transmission and risk
 - e. Environmental approaches for surveillance of infectious diseases (e.g., wastewater & soil screening)
- 6. Equity Issues
 - a. Including more community-focused studies, For example: risks to temporary foreign workers or how migrant workers are exposed to infectious diseases; local communities in LMICs who live in close contact with livestock and the environment (e.g. absolute poverty leaves them unable to build separate environments)
 - b. Racial dimensions of COVID-19
 - c. How can we measure how equity considerations have been integrated in the global governance of infectious diseases?
 - d. Integrate communities for the operationalization of OH while being attentive to equity challenges (e.g. equity aspects are presently largely missing in discussions of AMR)
- 7. Knowledge synthesis of Global 1HN findings:

- a. Evaluate how the various projects on one topic or agent (e.g., COVID-19) could be merged to generate OH knowledge
 - b. Use case studies with action items what could be used to identify the lessons learned
 - c. Develop these lessons learned for stakeholders at all levels (i.e. industry, community, governments -- from local to national to international)
 - d. Special issue in a journal with COVID-19 as a case study?
 - e. Use this opportunity to emphasize a community of practice
 - f. Discuss the potential benefit of solution-based approaches
8. Other topics raised
- g. Need more emphasis on animal/aquatic health for a better OH approach
 - h. Conceptual link between human health and biodiversity for OH
 - i. Emphasize sharing data and being transparent in political decision-making