

Table 1: Recommendations from the Pan-European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development

Objective	Recommendations
<p>1. Operationalize the concept of One Health at all levels</p>	<p>a) Governments establish structures, incentives and a supportive environment to develop coherent cross-government One Health strategies, building on the concept of Health in All Policies and the SDGs.</p> <p>b) Mechanisms for coordination and collaboration between relevant international agencies, such as WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) are strengthened, in order to support efforts towards a shared understanding, common terminologies, and an appropriate international architecture for establishing priorities, agreeing areas of responsibility and identifying the scope for joint work to promote the health of humans, animals and the natural environment.</p> <p>c) Coordinated action is taken at all levels to reduce environmental risks to health, including biodiversity- and climate-related risks, and to enhance One Health reporting systems.</p>
<p>2. Take action at all levels of societies to heal the fractures exacerbated by the pandemic</p>	<p>a) Information systems capture the many inequalities in health and access to care within populations, in order to inform policies and interventions that address the deep-seated causes of these inequalities.</p> <p>b) Those in society who lead impoverished or precarious lives are identified, and policies are developed and implemented to give them the security that underpins good health.</p> <p>c) Explicit quotas are adopted for the representation of women on public bodies that are involved in the formulation and implementation of health policy.</p>
<p>3. Support innovation for better One Health</p>	<p>a) A strategic review is made of areas of unmet need for the innovations required to improve One Health in Europe.</p> <p>b) Mechanisms are established to align research, development and implementation of policies and interventions to improve One Health, based on a true partnership between the public and private sectors in which both risks and returns are shared.</p> <p>c) With the support of the WHO Regional Office for Europe, continue efforts to develop a mechanism for constant generation of knowledge, learning and improvement, based on innovation in the pan-European region.</p>
<p>4. Invest in strong, resilient and inclusive national health systems</p>	<p>a) All investments in health systems are increased, particularly in those parts of systems that have traditionally attracted fewer resources, such as primary and mental health care, while ensuring that this investment is directed in ways that maximise the ability of health systems to deliver the best possible health for those who use them.</p> <p>b) The health workforce is invested in and strengthened in the light of experiences during the pandemic, with a focus on ways of attracting, retaining and supporting health and care workers throughout their careers, coupled with reviews of how the roles of health workers can evolve, given the rapidly changing nature of medicine and technology.</p> <p>c) The links between health and social care are reassessed and strengthened in the light of experiences during the pandemic, with the goal of increasing integration between them.</p> <p>d) Communicable and noncommunicable disease prevention is prioritized and investment in public health capacities is scaled up.</p>
<p>5. Create an enabling environment to promote investment in health</p>	<p>a) The way in which health expenditure data are captured changes, so that there is a clearer distinction between consumed health expenditure, on the one hand, and so-called frontier-shifting investments in disease prevention and improvements in the efficiency of care delivery, on the other.</p> <p>b) Investment in measures to reduce threats, provide early warning systems and improve responses to crises is scaled up.</p> <p>c) WHO's health system surveillance powers are strengthened and include periodic assessments of preparedness, which feed into monitoring by the International Monetary Fund, development banks and other technical institutions.</p> <p>d) The share of development finance spent on global public goods, long-standing cross-border externalities and, more generally, health is increased.</p> <p>e) Health-related considerations are incorporated into economic forecasts, business strategies and risk management frameworks at all levels.</p>
<p>6. Improve health governance at the global level</p>	<p>a) A Global Health Board is established under the auspices of the G20, in order to promote a better assessment of the social, economic and financial consequences of health-related risks, drawing on insights from experience with the Network for Greening the Financial System, the Financial Stability Board and other climate and biodiversity initiatives, and to scale up private finance for health.</p> <p>b) A Pandemic Treaty is agreed that is truly global, enables compliance, has sufficient flexibility and entails inventive mechanisms that encourage governments to pool some sovereign decision-making for policy-making areas.</p> <p>c) A global pandemic vaccine policy is developed that sets out the rights and responsibilities of all concerned to ensure the availability and distribution of vaccines.</p>

<p>7. Improve health governance in the pan-European region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A Pan-European Network for Disease Control is established, led by the WHO Regional Office for Europe, to provide rapid, effective responses to emerging threats by strengthening early warning systems, including epidemiological and laboratory capacity, and supporting the development of an interoperable health data network based on common standards developed by WHO, recognising that governments will move at different speeds. b) A Pan-European Health Threats Council is convened by the WHO Regional Office for Europe to enhance and maintain political commitment, complementarity and cooperation across the multilateral system, accountability, and promotion of collaboration and coordination between legislatures and executive agencies in the pan-European region. c) Multilateral development banks and development finance institutions prioritise investments in data-sharing and data interoperability platforms. d) The necessary funding is secured for WHO to fulfil its mandate within the WHO European Region.
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Source: Pan-European Commission on Health and Sustainable Development. Drawing light from the pandemic: A new strategy for health and sustainable development. Copenhagen; 2021.