World Bank Approach to One Health

25th Conference of the WOAH Regional Commission for Africa

Gaborone, February 22nd, 2023



Outline of this presentation

Banking on One Health

Why is One Health important?
The compelling economic case
Prevention and preparedness
Foundation for Global Health Security

One Health and the World Bank

A unique comparative advantage
Importance of partnerships
A strong knowledge base
Track-records and flagship projects
IDA commitment to One Health
Potential to scale-up

The Pandemic Fund

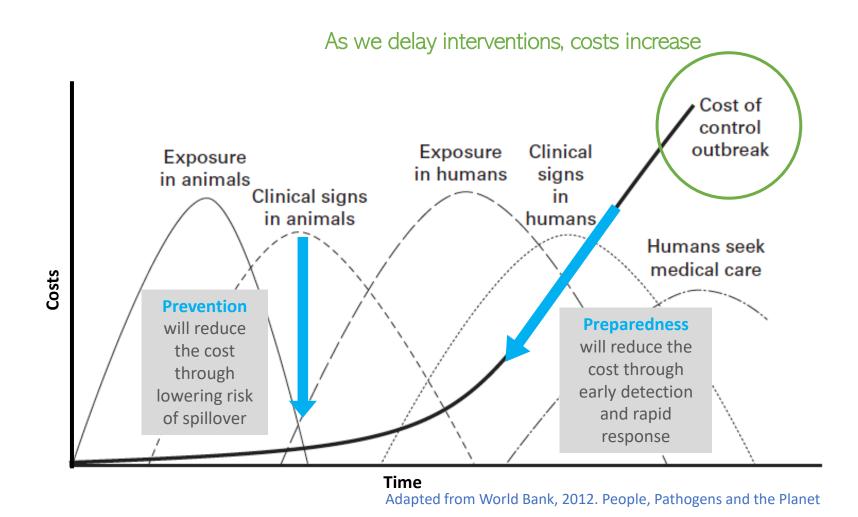
Bringing One Health financing at scale
A new financing mechanism
First call for proposals and funding
priorities
Expressions of interest

One Health's compelling economic case

- The estimated annual cost of prevention is 30% of the cost of preparedness and is less than 1% of the cost of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Investing in prevention and preparedness comes with returns on investment up to 88%

World Bank, 2012. People, Pathogens and the Planet

 What about the failure to address NTDs?



The World Bank has a rather unique comparative advantage

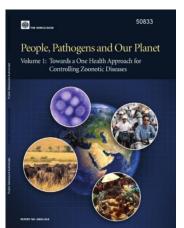
• It is the only institution that is sufficiently multi-regional and multi-sectoral, in terms of convening, financing, and knowledge capabilities, to take on global leadership in ensuring effective implementation of One Health, globally, regionally, and at country-level

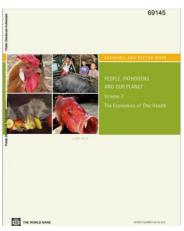
- The Bank has track records of investment in One Health
 - The Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP) in the 1970s combining health and environmental interventions to curb river blindness in partnership with WHO
 - Global Program for Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness
 and Response (GPAI) in the 2000s coordinating public health and veterinary
 services response in partnership with WHO, FAO and OIE
 - Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE) program building integrated surveillance systems for animal and human populations
- The Bank continues to highlight the importance of the One Health approach with partners and clients

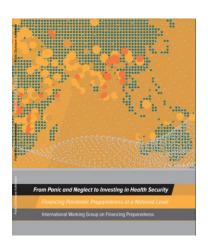


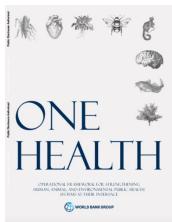
The World Bank has built strong knowledge base on One Health

- The People, Pathogens and Our Planet (2010 & 2012) provide the basics and evidence on the benefits of controlling of zoonotic diseases at the source.
- From Panic and Neglect to Investing in Health Security (2017) proposes ways in which national governments and development partners can finance investments in preparedness and response capacities.
- The Bank's Operational Framework (2018) provides a strong orientation to implement a One Health approach and aims at making public health systems resilient and prepared to face disease threats at the human-animal-environment interface.
- Pulling Together to Beat Superbugs (2019) proposes a One Health AMR lens to development finance.
- Putting Pandemics Behind Us (2022), on Investing in One Health to Reduce Risks of Emerging Infectious Diseases.













The World Bank has contributed to mainstreaming One Health

2021and the One Health coming of age



One Planet Summit

January

David Malpass' address in Paris: ... "we are doing new research into the investments and policies that will help to drive the **One Health** approach to preventing emerging infectious diseases."



G7

June

Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué

...strengthening a "One Health" approach across all aspects of pandemic prevention and preparedness, recognising the critical links between human and animal health and the environment...

74th World Health Assembly

May



One Health High-Level Expert Panel to improve understanding of how diseases with the potential to trigger pandemics, emerge and spread

established by WHO, FAO, OIE and UNEP (Tripartite+)

G20





G20 Countries have called for the adoption of a holistic

One Health Approach in the Matera Declaration on food
security, nutrition and food systems, the Rome

Declaration issued during the Global Health Summit, the
Naples Environment Ministerial Communiqué, and the
Rome Leaders' Declaration. The Bank is called to support
pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

In operations, the Bank projects incorporate One Health approach

Examples - How to mainstream One Health design in projects REDISSE (Regional Disease
Surveillance Systems
Enhancement) in West &
Central Africa is an
interdependent Series of
Projects (ISOP, US\$ 657 million)
supporting surveillance in
human and animal populations
and epidemic preparedness

•One Health Platforms for coordination

- Joint Field Epidemiology Training
- One Health approach to surveillance

IDA20 policy commitment to support at least 20 IDA countries to mainstream
One Health

The COVID-19 response MPA offered a One Health menu of activities to strengthen health systems, coordination, capacity for surveillance and control, integrated communication. Seven percent (7%) of MPA projects have One Health components (2.8% of MPA financing totaling action)

- Surveillance of vector borne diseases
- One Health coordination
- Communication and community engagement

World Bank One Health Operations ~ US\$ 1.5 billion in commitments

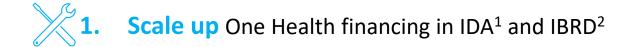
Agriculture & Food is one of the portfolios (with water, environment, inter alia) holding strong potential for One Health interventions and Health Security co-benefits (20 projects, ~US\$363.4 million)

- Prudent use of antimicrobials
- Animal health management, biosecurity, and biosafety
- Food safety, wet markets

About 45 projects from various sectors incorporate the One Health approach

The Bank seeks to scale up One Health financing

Working with countries to implement their development programs, the Bank seeks opportunities to:



- 2. Catalyze One Health finance through Bank's Trust Funds (such as e.g., PROGREEN, FS2030, HEPRTF)
- 3. Influence external financing instruments (such as e.g., GEF, GAFSP, The Pandemic Fund)

These efforts can help to bring the resources needed for One Health

The Pandemic Fund aims to add value to the existing PPR landscape



The initial Pandemic Fund White Paper (May 2022) described the Pandemic Fund's position within the global health architecture:

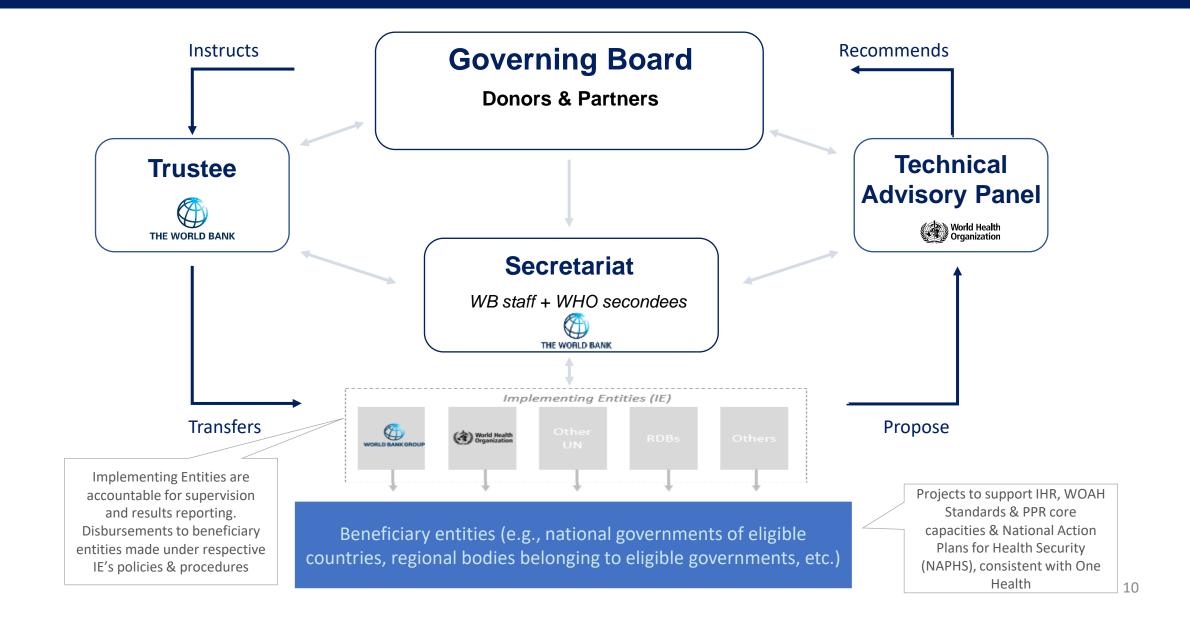
- "There is strong appreciation within the international community of the urgent need for a **new multilateral financing mechanism** dedicated to PPR financing"
- "Reinforcing the multiple actors that provide international financing for PPR and enhancing coordination remain critical priorities"
- "A new FIF, hosted by the Bank, would **not entail the creation of a new standalone institution** that would add to further fragmentation...The FIF would be designed to draw on existing institutions"



The final Pandemic Fund Governance Framework (Sept 2022) further outlined three ways the Pandemic Fund would add value to the PPR landscape:

- "Bring additionality in financial resources for PPR, including through the mobilization of non-ODA resources"
- "Incentivize **countries to invest more** in PPR, including through blending of MDB resources to further increase concessionality / matching of domestic resources"
- "Promote a more **coordinated & coherent approach** to PPR strengthening by linking financing with existing, country-level planning & prioritization processes thereby...reducing transactions costs for client countries"

The Pandemic Fund structure and operating processes



Financial Intermediary Funds (FIF) provide funding to Implementing Entities who pass through funds to Beneficiaries

Funding Process The Pandemic Fund **Implementing Entities** (IEs) **Beneficiaries & Delivery Partners Funding flow** Application flow

Key Facts

- Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs) **provide funding to Implementing Entities** (IEs) who support country or regional program implementation to further the Pandemic Fund objectives
- IEs are **required to pass through** funds for projects/activities; IEs (or their arms) cannot request funding for activities they will implement themselves
- IEs can retain management fees only
- Accredited IEs currently include: World Bank, IFC, AfDB, ADB, AIIB, EIB, IDB, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, CEPI, Gavi, Global Fund
- Pandemic Fund beneficiaries may be any country that is **eligible to receive**IBRD or IDA funding or any regional entity serving eligible countries
- Potential Beneficiaries (countries or regional entities) and/or Implementing Entities can **apply for FIF funds**



Deep Dive: Role of the IE

As outlined in the Governance Framework

- Administering funds transferred to them in accordance w/ applicable policies
- Conducting beneficiary discussions on projects / activities
- Providing implementation and/or implementation support to beneficiaries
- Providing financial & progress reporting
- Cooperating on reviews & evaluations of the Pandemic Fund

First round of funding and call for proposals (CfP)

The first CfP aligns with the **guiding principles** set out for the Pandemic Fund...

...as well as its **Results Framework**

Guiding principles



Complement the work of existing institutions that provide international financing for PPR



Catalyze funding from private, philanthropic, and bilateral sources



Serve as an **integrator** rather than become a new silo that only furthers fragmentation



Have the **flexibility** to work through a variety of existing institutions & adjust over time as the landscape evolves



Reflect **inclusivity** while ensuring streamlined and efficient governance and operating arrangements



Operate w/ high standards of transparency & accountability

Four areas



Building capacity / demonstrating capability



Fostering **cooperation** among countries globally and regionally and across sectors within countries



Incentivizing additional investments in PPR

Approach

- Inclusive and country-driven
- **Single** country, **multi-country** and **regional** proposals will be accepted in support to eligible countries
- Proposals will need to demonstrate strong beneficiary ownership and grounding in NAPHS / or other relevant National/Regional Plans
- Co-financing from IEs/others
- Co-investment from beneficiaries, if fiscal situations allow, coupled with strong policy commitments to PPR

Priorities



Ensuring administrative / operational efficiency of PF resources

2. Laboratory Systems

1. Surveillance







Timeline from expressions of interest (EoI) to funding allocation

