



One Health for Pandemic Prevention, Food Systems Resilience and Ecosystem Health in Central Asia

The One Health Seminar 2024

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The Issues

- The COVID-19 pandemic showed that human and animal health systems need to be strengthened across Central Asia to prevent, detect, and respond to future pandemics.
 - 28,000 reported deaths and two million confirmed cases in Central Asia
 - Marked negative impacts on economies, poverty and food security
- Currently, zoonotic diseases, Antimicrobial resistance and food safety have a high economic and wellbeing cost:
 - AMR causes 12,907 annual deaths (directly attributable to AMR) and approximately 49,842 deaths (broadly impacted by AMR)
 - Net present cost of brucellosis over the period 2023-2048 estimated at US\$1.15 billion (1.5 percent is treatment costs, 10.4 percent foregone income amongst infected individuals, 62.4 percent lost livestock production, and 26 percent disease control costs in the livestock sector alone)
 - Central Asian countries are net importers of animal products and live animals, despite their production potential.
- Landscapes in Central Asia are among the most rapidly degrading and climate-vulnerable areas worldwide
 - Over 20% of the total land area in Central Asia is degraded, equivalent to roughly 80 million hectares.
 - Important biodiversity erosion: loss of 11 species of fish, 12 species of mammals, 26 species of birds, and 11 species of plants over the past 30 years. In 2017 that 155 terrestrial and freshwater species were currently vulnerable, threatened or critically endangered in Central Asia.

Three High-level Regional Objectives: a growing sense of urgency



Improved pandemic prevention, preparedness and response



Increased food systems resilience and agriculture competitiveness and trade



Improved Ecosystem health

A Regional Approach



The five countries of Central Asia are bound to jointly address issues originate in cross-boundary features and trends:

- Volume of passengers travel within the region
- Trade of live animals and products of animal origin in the region
- Regional and supra-regional transport corridors
- Distribution areas of regional wildlife populations and transcontinental migratory routes

The benefits from collaboration will also be regional:

- Trade and the related economic opportunities
- Lower costs of epidemics and pandemics
- Savings from shared regional and cross-sectoral investments

Central Asia One Health Framework for Action

The Central Asia One Health Framework for Action was approved **on November 28, 2023**, by Government representatives of the Public health, Veterinary and Environment sectors from Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan

FINAL DRAFT FOR GOVERNMENT REVIEW

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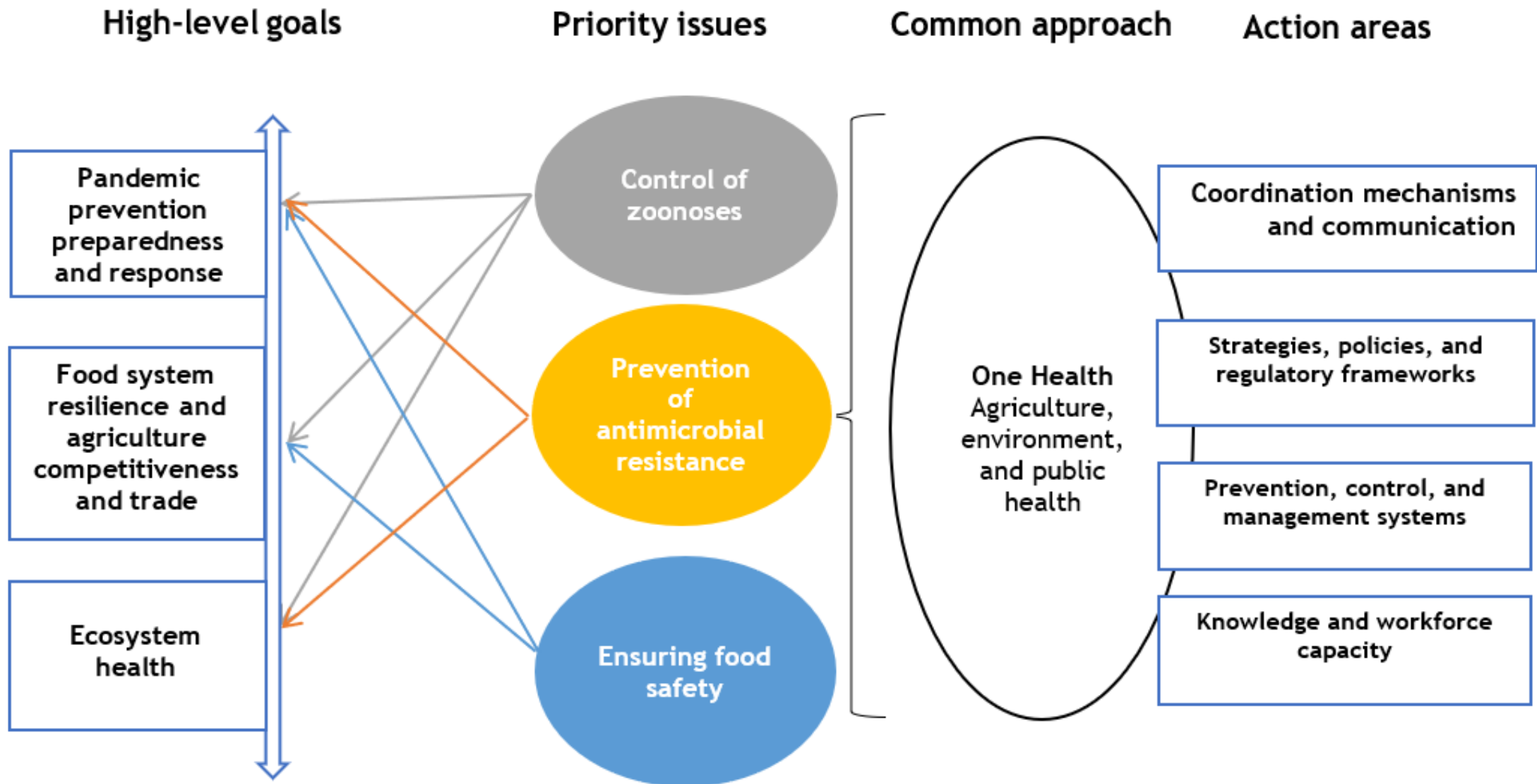
Preventing future pandemics, Protecting food systems and the environment in Central Asia

Central Asia One Health Framework for Action

2023 - 2030



The Central Asia One Health Framework for Action - Overview

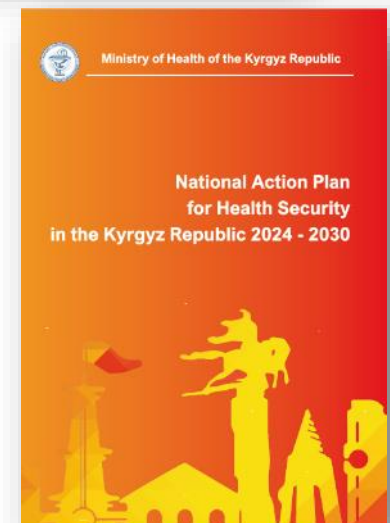
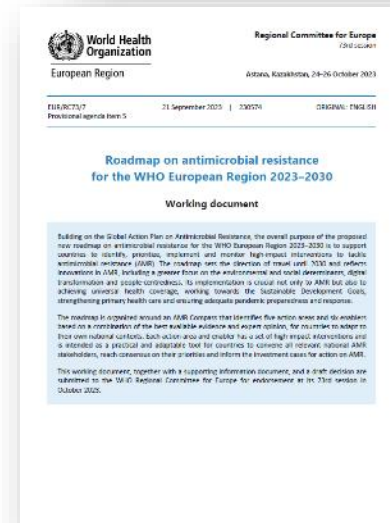
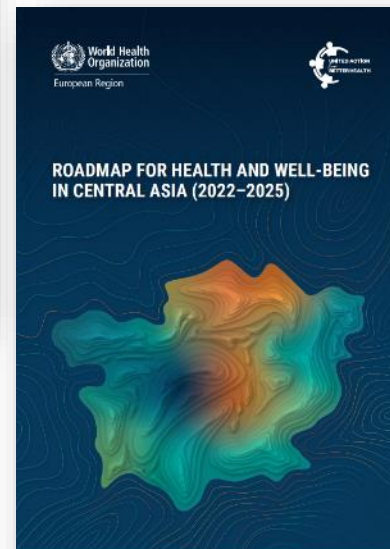
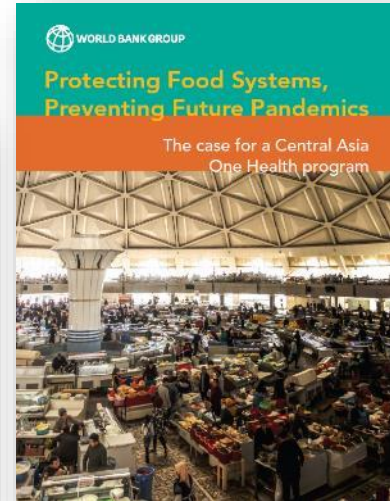


Contributing to regional cooperation, building on previous analytics and strategies

Agreements on land transport, trade development, de-dollarisation, healthcare and youth development



Attendees of the Fifth Consultative Meeting of Central Asian Heads of State in Dushanbe. (From left) Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev, Kazakhstan President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, Kyrgyzstan's President Sadyr Japarov, Tajikistan's President Emomali Rakhmon, Turkmenistan's President Serdar Berdimuhamedov and Uzbekistan President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.



One Health for Pandemic Prevention, Food Systems Resilience and Ecosystem Health in Central Asia

PrDO is to implement One Health knowledge, surveillance, and control systems to prevent, detect, and respond to zoonotic diseases, food safety risks, and antimicrobial resistance in Central Asia.

Component 1: Strengthening One Health Governance

- Subcomponent 1.1: Multisectoral planning and coordination
- Subcomponent 1.2: Communication and stakeholder engagement
- Subcomponent 1.3: One Health regulatory frameworks

Component 2: Enhancing One Health Knowledge and Workforce Capacity

- Subcomponent 2.1: Knowledge Development
- Subcomponent 2.2: Education and Training

Component 3: Improving One Health Prevention and Response Systems

- Subcomponent 3.1: Laboratory Networks
- Subcomponent 3.2: Surveillance and Control Systems

Component 4: Project Management, M&E, and Learning

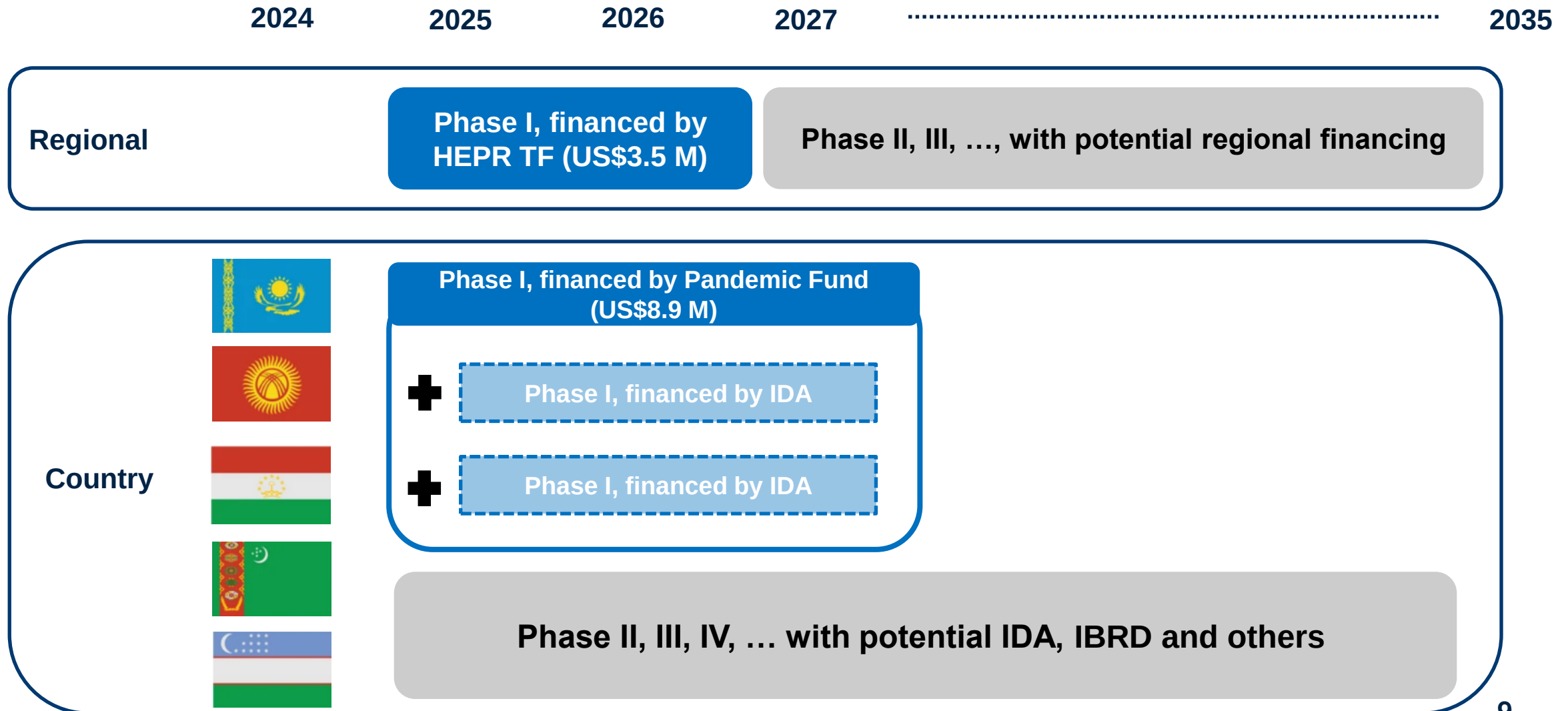
Financing

The MPA Program is expected to mobilize financing from the following three sources of funds:

- **A Pandemic Fund (PF) grant**, already available in the amount of US\$27.2 million, of which US\$8.9 million will be implemented as part of the MPA Program, equally shared across the five countries.
- **A Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Program (HEPR) recipient-executed trust fund (RETF)** of US\$3.5 million will finance the initial establishment of the One Health regional coordination structure.
- **Proposed IDA/IBRD resources** with one-third allocated from national envelopes and two-thirds from the Central Asia regional windows.



Longer-term Engagement in a Multi-phased Programmatic Approach (MPA)



Across Bank's sectors, ~45 projects incorporate One Health approach

Examples of 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

One Health projects include the China Emerging Infectious Diseases Prevention, Preparedness project (US\$300 million) to reduce risks of zoonotic and other emerging health threats

- Risk-based surveillance of zoonoses
- Wet market regulations
- One Health lens on policies
- Public awareness of zoonotic risks

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 ~US\$110.5 million)

Next generation of projects

- 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

IDA20 policy commitment

The Bank promotes the One Health approach in its operational engagement

Lessons learned

Dialogue

- Identifying high-level goals
- Establishing a structured dialogue
- Building on ongoing and previous work done by Governments and Partners
- Identifying comparative advantages
- Involvement of field practitioners and local communities

Operationalization and financing

- Strength of a multi-sectoral coherent message
- Difficulty to balance hard versus soft investments
- Importance to build the economic case

Pandemic Fund multi-country project: *Pandemic Preparedness and Response through a One Health approach in Central Asia*

The Pandemic Fund: the first multilateral financing mechanism dedicated to providing multiyear grants to help low- and middle-income countries become better prepared for future pandemics.

Central Asia (2024-2026): US\$27.16 million grant, divided between in the five recipient countries

Implementing Entities: WHO, FAO, WB

Priority areas: surveillance and laboratory systems, human resources/workforce

JEE, PVS and SPAR scores

Project-specific objectives:

Effective multisector national and regional

- surveillance systems
- laboratory networks
- human resources/workforce
- governance, including coordination & cooperation; additional investments, and efficient spending

One Health Pandemic PPR in Central Asia: towards a long-term regional operationalization

