Strategic Views on Investment into Animal Health

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The cost of chronic underfunding

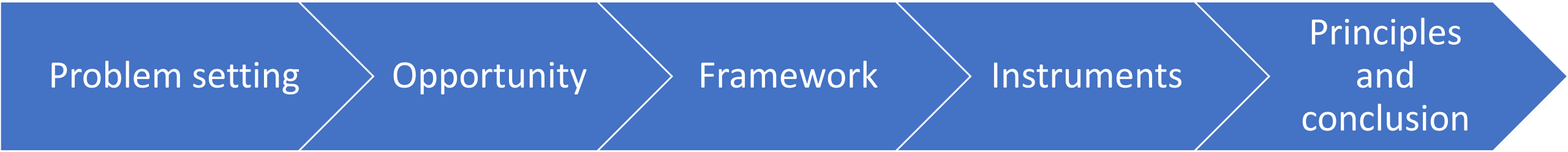
- **Animal diseases reduce global animal production by 20% every year**

Losses per annum	Annual investments in VS
US$ 300 billion	**US$ 2.3 billion**
Source: WOAH	*Source: World Bank*

US$ 1 to prevent US$ 130 losses

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Agenda



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Animal health is rarely an objective in itself – but a cheap point of entry for national priorities

- **Element critical to a larger objective**
  - Access to markets
  - Food security, safety and nutrition
  - Health Security
  - Sustainability / climate resilience
- **Cost-effectiveness of Animal Health measures to achieve the objective**
  - Part of negotiations
  - Economical data

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Livestock prioritized by 27/31 AgriConnect first mover countries

- **A World Bank initiative, a country opportunity**
- **Improve the live and opportunities for 300 million farmers by 2030**
- **Scalable solutions for Livestock – points of entry**
  - Animal Health
  - Feed, genetics, markets, climate resilience…
- **How to engage**
  - Nationally: Ministry of Agriculture – Ministry of Finance
  - WB: Agriculture Practice Manager for Europe and Central Asia

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One Health & Health Security

- **Peace-time One Health attention is at a high**
  - Series of high-level events: One Health Summit, UNGA & World One Health Congress, FAO One Health in Agrifood systems
  - One Health Tagging
  - WB internal evaluation report on emergency preparedness

- **Health Security**
  - Global security drains different investors and donors interested in Global Security
  - Potentially increased interest as the traditional subventions are shrinking

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Economics of Animal Health

Animal health services span a continuum from private to global public goods.

Financing must match this continuum.

- **Farm Level individual animal treatment and production services**
  - Benefits accrue to the livestock owner = Private good

  → Financed by the farmer, through user fees and market mechanisms

- **National Level control of nationally prevalent diseases.**
  - Benefits the national population and value chains = Mostly Public Good

  → Mainly financed through public budgets

- **Global Level control of transboundary animal diseases with pandemic potential.**
  - Benefits all countries = Pure Public Good

  → Public budget, international grants and concessional finance

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Concretely at national level

Veterinary Authorities should adopt a diversified financing approach that aligns funding with the type of service



Public funding should focus on services that benefit all



Private investment should cover services that directly benefit individual farmers and businesses



Blended finance should be used to unlock investment where markets alone cannot deliver



Results-based financing can improve accountability and efficiency



A stable regulatory environment is essential for private actors to invest

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Blended Finance

Guarantees
First loss funding
Concessional finance



public and philanthropic capital

private investment in animal health

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Payment when the result is verified

Shift from inputs to outcomes

- **Disbursement-Linked indicators**

  → Money is released only when specific, verifiable milestones are hit.

- **Disbursement in tranches**

- **Development Policy Financing**

  - Disbursement based on policy development, can be in tranches

- **Lowering Interest Rates via Public Subsidies**

  → Interest is decreased if the vaccination reaches a pre-determined coverage

  → Development Banks, Philanthropics, can support the difference.

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An enabling regulatory environment

Private actors invest where rules are clear, stable and predictably enforced

- **Clear legal mandate**: public vs. private veterinary roles, with delegation of official tasks
- **Predictable rules**: stable legislation and licensing, consistently applied
- **Efficient market entry**: timely, risk-based registration of medicines and vaccines
- **Credible enforcement**: quality control, traceability, action on falsified products
- **Trust and dialogue:** regular public-private consultation on reforms & public-private partnership

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In conclusion: three key principles

1. Reserve **direct public funding** for true public goods
2. Strengthen the **enabling environment** for private sector investment
3. Use **public resources** to mobilize private capital

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Thank you!

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