

WHY SHOULD WE INVEST IN ONE HEALTH ?

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THE WORLD BANK

ARD
AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

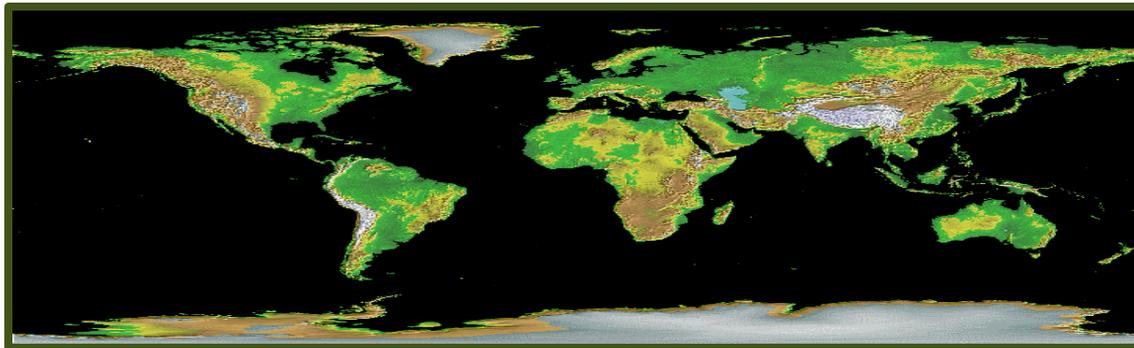
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Threats and Costs
2. One Health: As a Response
3. Gains in Effectiveness
4. Gains in Efficiency
5. Investments Required
6. Tools for Investments

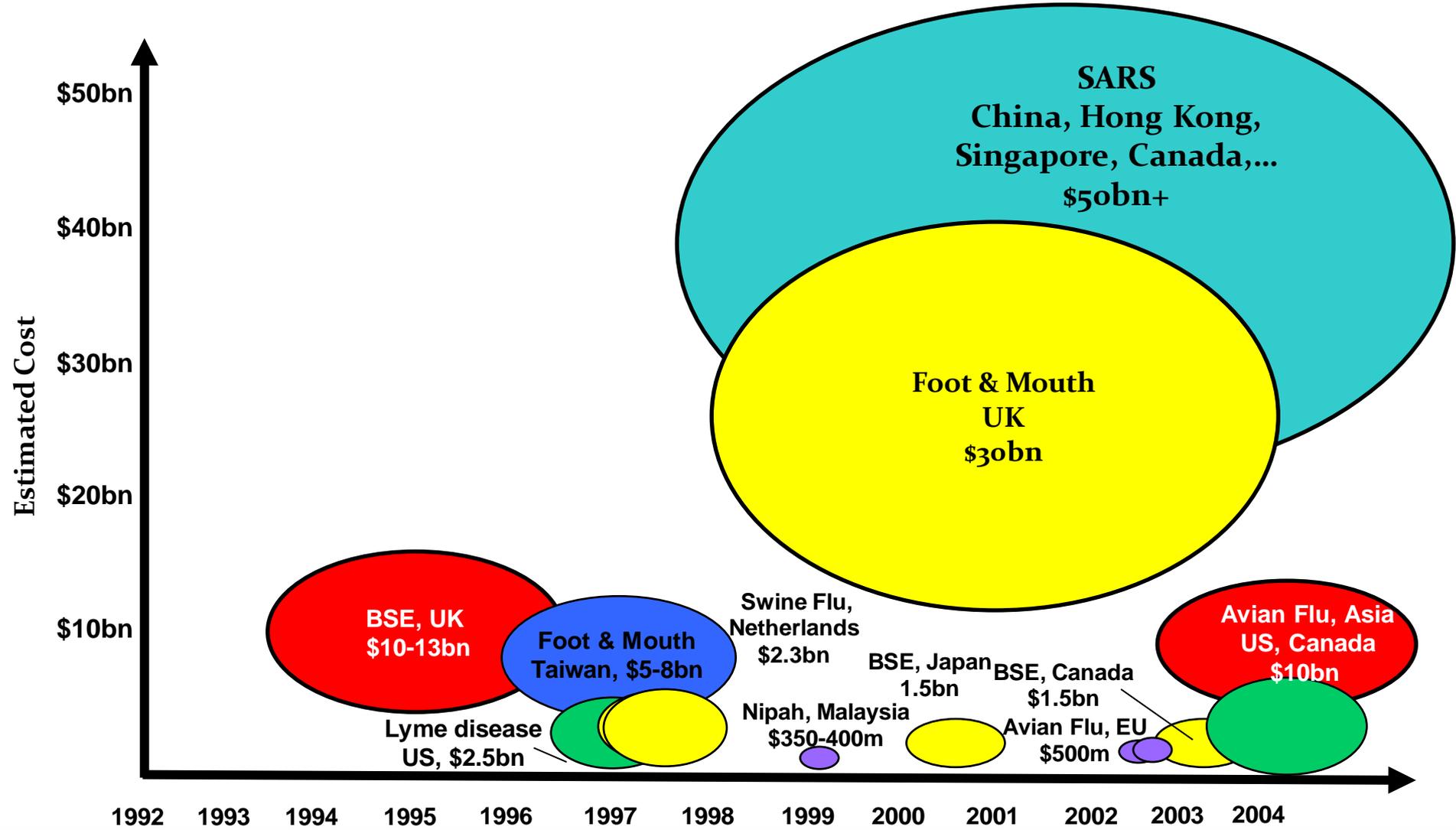


THREATS AND COSTS

- Spanish flu of 1918-1919: 50-100 Millions killed
- Known Pathogens: 1,415: 61% of Animal Origin
- Since World War II: 1 new disease has emerged or re-emerged every year and 75% of animal origin
- Recent Threats: BSE – SARS – H5N1 – H1N1



Economic Impact of Selected Disease



TRADITIONAL RESPONSES

- Public Health Response: Determination of risk factors, Preventive and Curative Approaches
- Veterinary Services Response: Control and Eradication Programs– Culling and Compensation Programs – Vaccination and Biosecurity systems
- No Coordinated Response from Both Services



ONE HEALTH :

NEW APPROACH TO MANAGING ZOOONOTIC
DISEASES ?



“One Health” --The Divergence of Views:

A Milestone in the Development of Health Systems
and the “Health in All Policies” Concept?

OR

Opportunistic collaborate if or when necessary?
This is second level

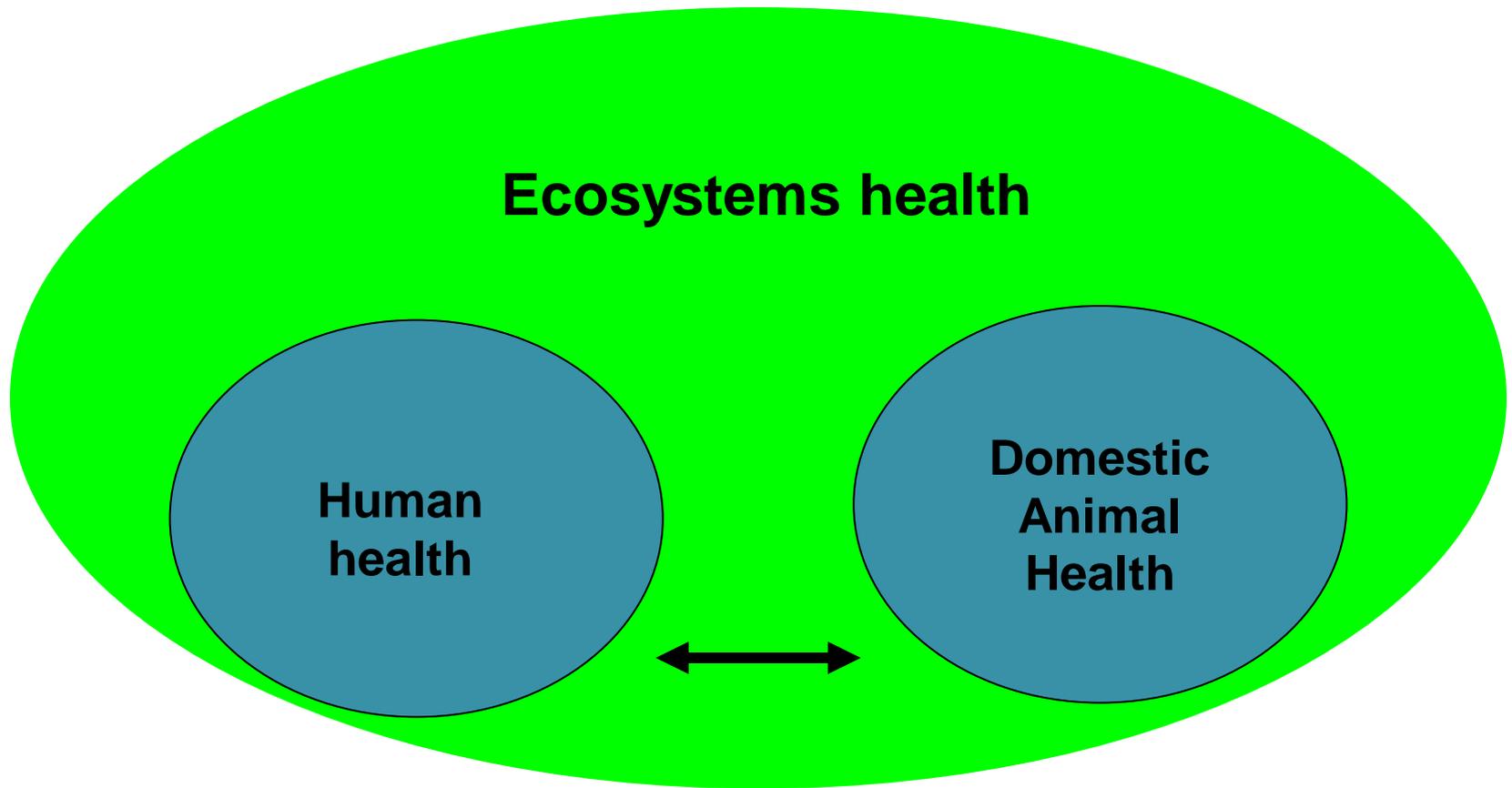
ONE HEALTH

“the collaborative efforts of multiple disciplines working locally, nationally and globally to attain optimal health for people, animals and our environment” (American Veterinary Medical Association 2008)

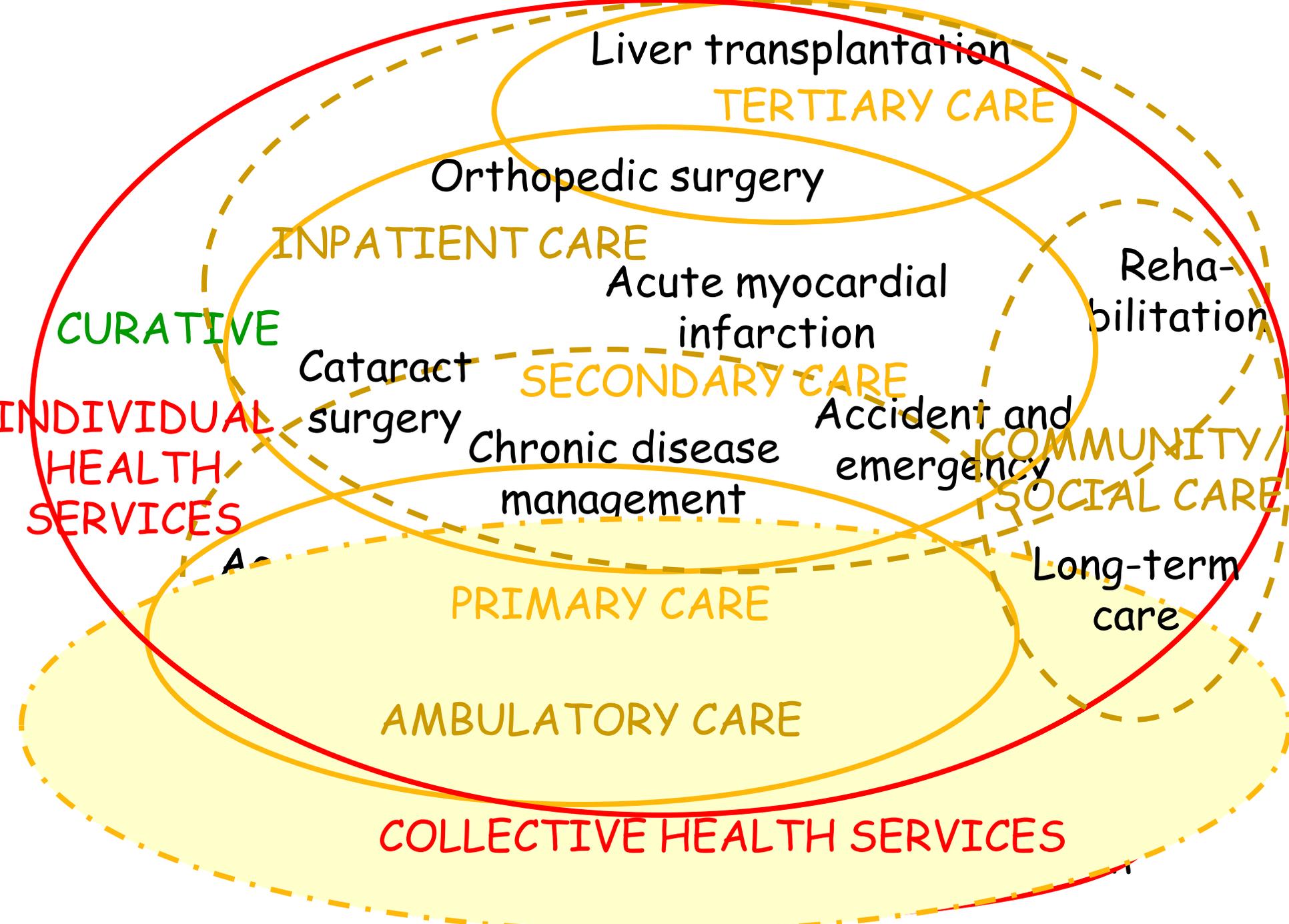
Pursuing that Paradigm in Operational terms means gradualism. Thus with respect to controlling zoonotic disease --pandemic potential and neglected:

“controlling these diseases at the human-animal ecosystems interface” --the outcome is more effective and efficient Public Health services.

Scope: Ecosystems Health Focus



This is a Cabinet level focus! Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Finance, Environment, Infrastructure, Interior, Military, Tourism, Civil Society



SYSTEM APPROACH

- GAINS IN EFFECTIVENESS
 - Understanding of biology and epidemiology of newly emerging zoonotic diseases
 - Surveillance systems with early detection and rapid response of known (unknown) disease

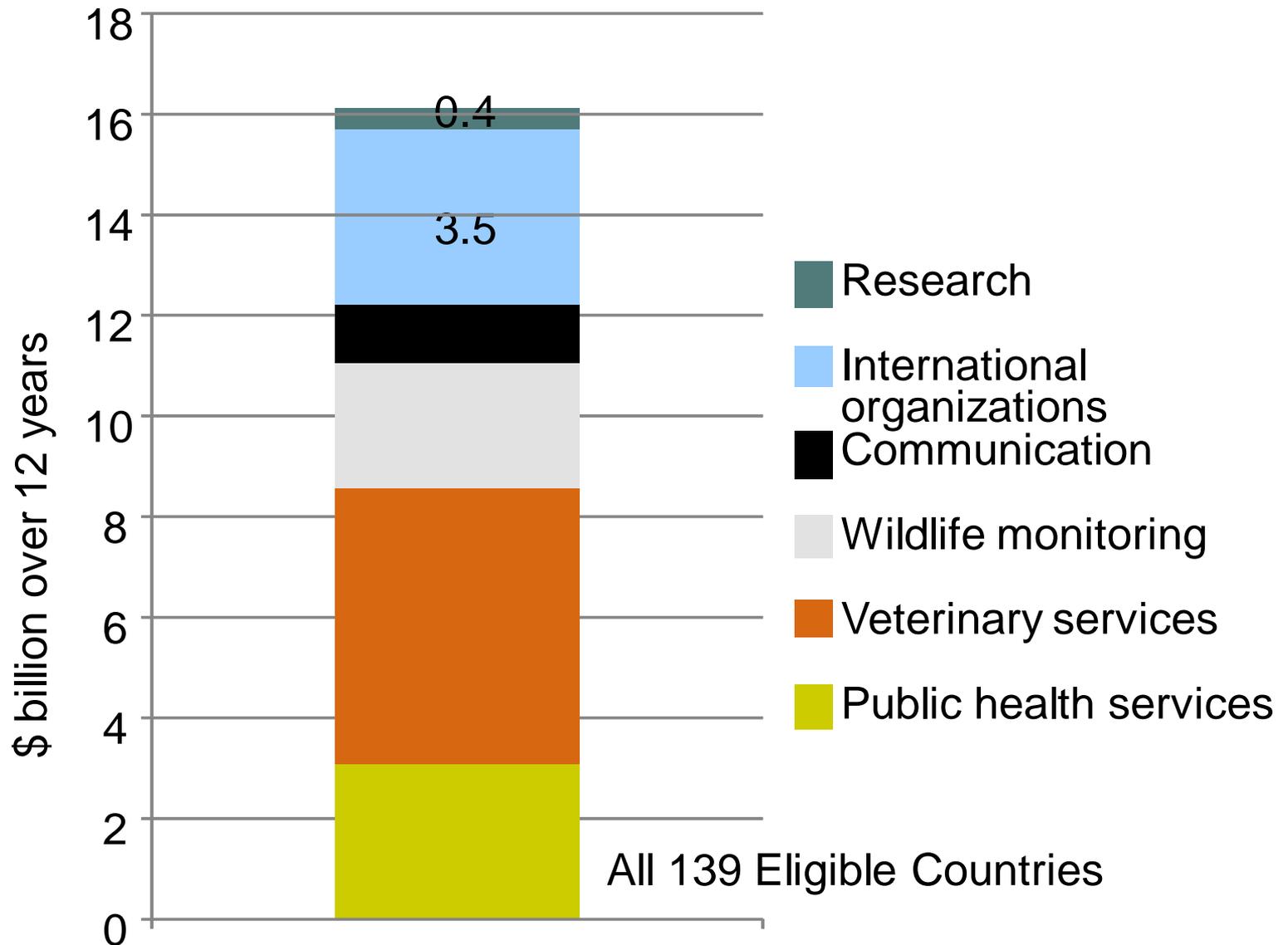
SYSTEM APPROACH

- GAINS IN EFFICIENCY
 - Joint epidemiological investigation
 - Joint sample collection and shipment
 - Laboratory co-location with common administration and savings on administration costs and economies of scale on equipment, media and material used
- Cost effective to invest in prevention then in managing outbreaks !

INVESTMENTS FOR AHI

- As of Dec 31, 2009, since 2005
- 3,9 billions committed
- 2,7 billions already disbursed
- By donor countries

Estimated External Financing Needs of One Health Programs to 2020 (\$b)



ESTIMATED EXTERNAL FINANCING NEEDS FOR ONE HEALTH TO 2020

- Annual Average of \$ 1.3 Billion
- \$ 0.8 Billion for LDCs
- Over 12 Years: \$ 16 Billion or
- ½ of 1% of the impact of a severe pandemic flu (3 trillions)



TOOLS FOR INVESTMENTS

- PVS – Gap Analysis– Investment Strategic Plan
- Similar Tool for Public Health System Should be Developed (PHS ?)
- Ideally, Gap Analysis and strategic plans should be done jointly: PVS-PHS TOOL ?

Thank you



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