

Economies all over the world have experienced sharp economic and financial downturns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the first time since 1998, global extreme poverty could rise by an additional 150 million people by 2021. With the pandemic's rapid spread into developing countries, we're targeting \$160 billion of investment and policy financing that will help support a green, inclusive and resilient recovery.

However, prevention is as urgent as the cure. The uncontrolled harvest of wildlife for human consumption and deforestation are among drivers of changes that increase the risk of virus spillover. Displacement of people because of climatic, economic, political, and humanitarian crises represent another set of potential drivers contributing to emerging infectious diseases. This calls for a radical shift of paradigm for zoonotic diseases which the World Bank is committed to address in its efforts. The Bank has historically supported long-term needs to strengthen health systems through a One Health approach. The post-Ebola IDA-financed Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE) project in West and Central Africa is an example of a One Health approach to strengthening surveillance, epidemic preparedness, and veterinary and public health capacity.

The One Health approach proactively engages different disciplines, such as human medicine, veterinary medicine, and environmental health sciences to provide an integrated approach to manage zoonotic risk and shifts from a response mode to a prevention and risk reduction approach. This is reflected in the World Bank's 2018 One Health Operational Framework.

To effectively combat zoonotic diseases and reduce the risk of pandemic and antimicrobial resistance, increased and sustained One Health investments and policies, not only for preparedness and response, but also for prevention are required worldwide. The challenge is not only a technical one: many cost-effective solutions have already been identified. Rather, what is needed is a new implementation support architecture that will provide interdisciplinary coordination across agencies and countries, ensure that heightened attention is focused on the topic now and over the long term, and provide technical assistance and financing to help developing countries play their part.