Vantage: Journal of Thematic Analysis
DOI: https://doi.org/10.68903/vjta.2026.v07i02.09
Vol. 07(02), October,2026, pp 173-181
ISSN(E): 2582-7391

Report

Global Health Security and the Neglect of Animal Health: Financing Gaps in Veterinary Services and Implications for Pandemic Prevention

Chanchal Bhattacharya[1], Manojit Shit[2],

[1]DVM, MVPH, PGDAW, Senior Advisor, Livestock Technology and One Health, Passing Gifts (Heifer International), India.

[2]B.V.Sc & A.H., MVPH, PGDAW, Veterinary Officer, Govt. of West Bengal, India

Corresponding Author: chanchalvph@gmail.com

Received: 26/05/2026 | Accepted: 08/09/2026 | Published: 30/10/2026

ABSTRACT

Infectious disease outbreaks threaten sustainable development and global health security, with approximately 75% of emerging and 60% of recognized human infectious diseases originating from animals. Despite this, animal health systems remain critically underfunded within global health finance. This research examines the global funding disparity between human and animal health systems and its implications for climate resilience, One Health implementation, and pandemic preparedness. A narrative review and policy analysis synthesized secondary data from international organizations, peer-reviewed literature, and financing reports. In 2026, global animal health expenditure was estimated at USD 64.45 billion—just 0.6% of total healthcare spending (~USD 11 trillion), with less than USD 1 billion allocated to public veterinary services. Thus, climate and pandemic preparedness funding for veterinary systems remains negligible. This underinvestment compromises disease surveillance, laboratory capacity, workforce development, wildlife monitoring, and antimicrobial resistance control. Preventing pandemics requires controlling zoonotic disease establishment at the animal-human-environment interface. Sustainable global health security cannot be achieved without substantial investment in veterinary services and integrated One Health governance. Strengthening animal health systems must, therefore be. recognized as a global public health and economic priority.

Keywords: One Health; Global Health Security; Veterinary Services; Zoonotic Diseases; Pandemic Prevention; Animal Health Financing; Climate Finance; Livestock Systems; Emerging Infectious Diseases; Veterinary Public Health

1. INTRODUCTION

Concern over pandemic preparation and global health security has increased due to the rising incidence of newly developing and reemerging infectious illnesses (Jones et al., 2008; Karesh et al., 2012). Zoonotic infections have often generated public health emergencies with serious economic and social repercussions during the past thirty years (Daszak et al., 2000; Morse et al., 2012). The interdependence of human, animal, and environmental health has been shown by significant outbreaks like the COVID-19 pandemic, Ebola virus disease, Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), Nipah virus infection, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) (Karesh et al., 2012; UNEP, 2020).

Research consistently shows that about 75% of

newly emerging infectious diseases have animal origins, whereas about 60% of established human infectious diseases are zoonotic in origin (Jones et al., 2008; Karesh et al., 2012). For many viruses that may transcend species boundaries, domestic animals, cattle, and wildlife serve as intermediate hosts or reservoirs (Daszak et al., 2000). Opportunities for zoonotic spillover have risen due to rapid urbanization, deforestation, environmental degradation, climate change, globalization, wildlife commerce, and intensification of livestock agriculture (Daszak et al., 2000; Jones et al., 2008; UNEP, 2020).

Critical flaws in international preparedness systems were exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic (Morse et al., 2012; UNEP, 2020). While the pandemic led to previously unheard-of investments in human health response mechanisms, relatively little focus was placed on upstream prevention via bolstering veterinary services and animal health systems (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013). This disparity is a result of global health governance's long-standing institutional disregard for veterinary public health (Destoumieux-Garzón et al., 2018; FAO et al., 2022b).

The One Health approach acknowledges the close connections between environmental, animal, and human health (Destoumieux-Garzón et al., 2018; FAO et al., 2022b). The World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) are just a few of the international organizations that have frequently stressed the significance of integrated approaches for preventing the emergence of zoonotic diseases and enhancing health security (FAO, 2022a, 2022b).

Financing practices continue to be significantly biased toward downstream human health interventions rather than upstream prevention within animal populations and ecosystems, despite the growing policy acceptance of One Health concepts (World Bank, 2012; World Bank, 2024). While annual global health spending surpasses several trillion US dollars, investments in veterinary care and animal health infrastructure are still relatively small (World Bank, 2024; WOAH, 2026).

The discrepancy between worldwide investments in animal and human health systems is examined critically in this essay. It examines how underinvestment in veterinary care affects global health security, climate resilience, and pandemic prevention and makes policy recommendations to improve One Health financing and governance (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

2. ZOONOTIC DISEASES AND THE EMERGENCE OF PANDEMICS

Infectious diseases that naturally spread from animals to people are known as zoonotic infections (Karesh et al., 2012; WHO, 2024a). These illnesses can spread through direct contact, food systems, environmental pollution, or airborne transmission. They can also come from wildlife, livestock, companion animals, or vectors (Karesh et al., 2012; UNEP, 2020).

In the past, zoonotic illnesses have greatly increased morbidity and mortality worldwide. Ecological disturbance, habitat fragmentation, agricultural frontier development, global trade, and intensification of animal production systems are all directly linked to the growing emergence of zoonotic infections (Daszak et al., 2000; UNEP, 2020).

Population expansion and environmental change have made the human-animal-environment interface more dynamic. Increased potential for disease transmission has resulted from increased human-animal contact brought about by the expansion of livestock agriculture to meet the growing need for protein. Pathogen spillover hazards are also increased by the illegal wildlife markets and wildlife commerce (Daszak

et al., 2000; UNEP, 2020).

The rise of zoonotic diseases is made worse by climate change, which modifies animal migration patterns, pathogen survival, and vector ecology. The distribution of vectors like mosquitoes and ticks is impacted by rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns, which accelerates the transmission of zoonotic illnesses carried by vectors (Karesh et al., 2012; IPCC, 2023).

Several major outbreaks highlight the significance of animal-origin diseases:

2.1 COVID-19 Pandemic

Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic induced by SARS-CoV-2 caused unparalleled social, economic, and health damage. Scientific data clearly implies zoonotic origins associated with contacts between humans and wildlife, even if the exact origin is still being investigated. The pandemic illustrated the disastrous results of inadequate preparation and delayed diagnosis (Morse et al., 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

2.2 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Worldwide, the poultry industry and human health are still at risk from highly pathogenic avian influenza. Systems of migratory birds and poultry contribute to transboundary dissemination, posing serious problems for biosecurity and surveillance (Otte et al., 2008; WOAH, 2026).

2.3 Ebola Virus Disease

Wildlife reservoirs, especially bats, have been linked to Ebola epidemics in Africa. Inadequate veterinary infrastructure and weak surveillance mechanisms in the impacted areas caused the outbreak response to be delayed (World Bank, 2012; WOAH, 2025).

2.4 Nipah Virus Infection

Livestock serve as intermediate hosts in zoonotic transmission pathways, as demonstrated by the Nipah virus outbreaks in South and Southeast Asia (Daszak et al., 2000; Karesh et al., 2012). Pigs have assisted transmission to humans in multiple epidemics, while fruit bats serve as reservoirs (Daszak et al., 2000; UNEP, 2020).

These illustrations show that robust animal health surveillance, wildlife monitoring, veterinary diagnostics, and coordinated cross-sectoral governance are necessary for pandemic prevention (World Bank, 2012; FAO et al., 2022b; Morse et al., 2012).

3. THE GLOBAL FINANCING IMBALANCE IN HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH

The stark disparity in funding between human and animal health systems is one of the most important but little-known flaws in global health security (World Bank, 2012; World Bank, 2024). In 2026, global health spending surpassed roughly USD 11 trillion (World Bank, 2024). On the other hand, the predicted total expenditure in the animal health industry was USD 64.45 billion, which is only about 0.6% of the entire amount spent on health care worldwide (WOAH, 2026). Investment in veterinary care and the control of zoonotic diseases is still disproportionately low, despite the fact that animals have been shown to play a role in the genesis of pandemics (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

The first line of defence against the introduction of zoonotic diseases is provided by public veterinary services (WOAH, 2025, 2026). However, there is still very little money set aside globally for veterinary care and the prevention of zoonotic diseases (World Bank, 2012; WOAH, 2026). Infrastructure, laboratory capacity, field surveillance, personnel availability, and disease reporting systems are all severely limited in many low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) (World Bank, 2012; WOAH, 2025).

When looking at financing for pandemic preparedness, the difference is more noticeable. The development of vaccines, hospital systems, diagnostics, and emergency response mechanisms in

the human health sectors were the main areas of concentration for international investments after the COVID-19 pandemic. Upstream prevention through veterinary services and animal health systems received relatively little funding (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

Only a small portion of available funding has been allocated to animal health systems, despite the fact that international finance structures like the Pandemic Fund acknowledge the concepts of One Health. The ability to identify and manage zoonotic illnesses at their origin is weakened by this imbalance, which therefore compromises integrated pandemic preparedness (Morse et al., 2012; FAO et al., 2022b).

This inequality has significant economic repercussions. Health systems, trade, employment, education, food systems, and efforts to reduce poverty were all negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic's multitrillion-dollar worldwide economic losses (Morse et al., 2012; World Bank, 2024). Contrarily, upgrading veterinary services and zoonotic disease surveillance systems is expected to come at a relatively low cost (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

The underfinancing of veterinary systems reflects broader institutional and political challenges (World Bank, 2012; WOAH, 2026):

- Human health sectors dominate global health governance;
- Veterinary services are often perceived primarily as agricultural functions rather than public health systems;
- Limited political visibility of animal health issues;
- Weak integration of One Health financing frameworks;
- Insufficient evidence-based investment strategies;
- Fragmented governance structures.

The end result is a reactive global system that underinvests in prevention at the animal-human-environment interface while excessively investing in emergency response following zoonotic spillover (Morse et al., 2012; World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

4. VETERINARY SERVICES AS A GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD

Protecting animal health, public health, food security, livelihoods, biodiversity, and international trade all depend heavily on veterinary services. Disease prevention, surveillance, early warning, outbreak response, management of antibiotic resistance, food safety, and animal welfare all depend on robust veterinary systems (World Bank, 2012; WOAH, 2026).

Through programs like the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway, the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) has frequently underlined the significance of robust veterinary systems. The PVS framework helps nations assess and improve their domestic veterinary capabilities (WOAH, 2025, 2026).

However, many countries continue to face major veterinary capacity gaps. Common challenges include:

- Shortage of trained veterinarians and paraprofessionals;
- Weak disease surveillance systems;
- Limited diagnostic laboratory capacity;
- Inadequate epidemiological workforce;
- Poor rural veterinary service delivery;
- Insufficient emergency preparedness;
- Limited digital disease reporting systems;
- Weak wildlife disease surveillance.

Due to persistent underfunding of public veterinary infrastructure, low-income nations are especially at risk. Transportation, cold chain systems, lab equipment, and emergency operations finance are all inaccessible to veterinary personnel in many areas. In rural livestock systems, where millions of smallholder farmers rely on animals for their livelihoods and sustenance, the

veterinary personnel are particularly important. Smallholders are more susceptible to disease outbreaks, production losses, food insecurity, and unstable income when they have weak veterinary systems (Otte et al., 2008; Rushton, 2009).

Additionally, food safety and the management of antibiotic resistance are directly impacted by veterinary systems. Antimicrobial resistance, which is acknowledged as a serious danger to world health, is largely caused by the misuse and overuse of antibiotics in animal production systems (Häsler et al., 2013; WHO, 2024b). Therefore, rather than only being an agricultural expense, improving veterinary services should be seen as a strategic investment in global public goods (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

5. CLIMATE CHANGE, LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS, AND ONE HEALTH

One of the most important issues of the twenty-first century is climate change, which has significant effects on ecosystems, food supply, health systems, and disease dynamics. Through greenhouse gas emissions, land usage, water consumption, and ecological interactions, livestock systems are intimately associated with climate change (IPCC, 2023; United Nations, 2025).

Methane emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management are two major ways in which the cattle industry contributes to the world's greenhouse gas emissions. However, livestock systems are particularly susceptible to climate-related shocks such as heat stress, droughts, floods, vector proliferation, and feed scarcity. Only a very tiny percentage of global climate finance is devoted to livestock-sector adaptation and mitigation efforts, despite the acknowledged climatic consequences of livestock systems. Investments in resilient animal production models, climate-smart livestock systems, and sustainable disease control are constrained by this funding shortfall (IPCC, 2023).

Climate change also influences zoonotic disease emergence through (Karesh et al., 2012; IPCC, 2023):

- Altered vector distribution;
- Changes in wildlife migration patterns;
- Increased human-wildlife interaction;
- Environmental degradation;
- Water scarcity;
- Heat-related stress in animals.

Opportunities to concurrently address food security, climate resilience, pandemic prevention, and sustainable livestock production are presented by integrated One Health initiatives (FAO et al., 2022b; IPCC, 2023).

Potential climate-smart livestock interventions include (IPCC, 2023; United Nations, 2025):

- Improved biosecurity systems;
- Sustainable grazing management;
- Methane reduction technologies;
- Improved animal nutrition;
- Climate-resilient breeds;
- Integrated surveillance systems;
- Digital animal health monitoring;
- Community-based veterinary systems.

Achieving sustainable development goals and bolstering resilience require a greater integration of livestock and veterinary systems into climate finance instruments.

6. ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF UNDERINVESTMENT IN ANIMAL HEALTH

Outbreaks of zoonotic diseases have far-reaching effects on the economy in addition to public health. Global trade, food systems, labor markets, tourism, education, transportation, and social protection systems are all affected by pandemics (Morse et al., 2012; World Bank, 2024).

One of the biggest economic shocks in modern history was brought on by the COVID-19 epidemic. Trillions of dollars have been expected to be lost globally as a result of the pandemic. On the other hand, it is projected that relatively

little money will be needed to improve veterinary systems and zoonotic surveillance (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

Preventive investments in veterinary systems can generate substantial economic returns by:

- Preventing zoonotic spillover;
- Reducing outbreak response costs;
- Protecting livestock productivity;
- Supporting food security;
- Safeguarding international trade;
- Improving rural livelihoods;
- Reducing antimicrobial resistance burden.

According to economic assessments, Prevention is far more economical than emergency pandemic response.. The likelihood and severity of outbreaks can be decreased by investing in surveillance, laboratory systems, biosecurity, immunization programs, and veterinary workforce development. Particularly susceptible to disease shocks are smallholder livestock systems. Disease outbreaks among cattle, pigs, poultry, goats, and other livestock species can quickly compromise household resilience, nutrition, and revenue (Otte et al., 2008).

Livestock makes a substantial contribution to rural employment and agricultural GDP in many developing nations. Therefore, improving veterinary systems also contributes to more general goals of poverty alleviation and economic development (Rushton, 2009; World Bank, 2012). Thus, there is a strong economic case for funding animal health. However, reactive response is still given precedence over proactive prevention in finance patterns (Morse et al., 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

7. ONE HEALTH GOVERNANCE AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

The interdependence of environmental, animal, and human health is acknowledged by the One Health concept. Therefore, integrated governance mechanisms and multisectoral collaboration are necessary for effective pandemic prevention (Morse et al., 2012; FAO et al., 2022b). In order to address zoonotic illnesses, antimicrobial resistance, food safety, and ecosystem health, international organizations such as WHO, WOAH, FAO, and UNEP have pushed One Health initiatives (FAO, 2022a, 2022b).

Even with increasing institutional acceptance, there are still substantial implementation hurdles. Many nations still have disjointed governance systems with little cooperation between the ministries in charge of the environment, livestock, wildlife, and health (FAO et al., 2022b).

Key governance barriers include:

- Sectoral silos;
- Fragmented financing mechanisms;
- Inadequate data sharing;
- Weak cross-sectoral surveillance systems;
- Limited legal frameworks;
- Insufficient political commitment.

The disparity in funding and authority between veterinary and human health systems is a significant problem. Animal health systems continue to be sidelined, whereas human health sectors frequently receive more funding and political attention (FAO et al., 2022b; World Bank, 2024).

The concepts of shared responsibility and shared benefits must consequently be incorporated into future pandemic preparedness. Benefits from investments in animal health systems go well beyond the cattle industry, such as: (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013)

- Human health protection;
- Economic stability;
- Food security;
- Trade security;
- Biodiversity conservation;
- Climate resilience.

Collaboration between veterinarians, physicians, environmental scientists, epidemiologists, wildlife specialists, and legislators should be

strengthened by integrated governance models (Destoumieux-Garzón et al., 2018; FAO et al., 2022b).

8. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Significant changes in global financing, governance, and institutional agendas are needed to address the systemic disregard for animal health.

8.1 Increase Investment in Veterinary Services

Investments in laboratory systems, disease surveillance, workforce development, and public veterinary infrastructure should be greatly increased by governments and international financial organizations (World Bank, 2012; WOAH, 2025, 2026).

8.2 Strengthen One Health Financing Mechanisms

Pandemic preparation and global health financing methods should include dedicated One Health financing periods (World Bank, 2012; FAO et al., 2022b).

8.3 Expand Zoonotic Disease Surveillance

At the national and regional levels, integrated surveillance systems that connect the environmental, animal, and human health sectors should be reinforced (Morse et al., 2012; FAO et al., 2022b; WOAH, 2026).

8.4 Integrate Livestock into Climate Finance

Methane reduction, climate-smart livestock systems, and animal health resilience should receive more funding from climate financing frameworks (IPCC, 2023; United Nations, 2025).

8.5 Strengthen Wildlife Health Monitoring

To increase early detection of new infections, wildlife surveillance systems should be upgraded (Daszak et al., 2000; UNEP, 2020).

8.6 Improve Antimicrobial Resistance Governance

Programs for integrated antimicrobial stewardship should be extended to the fields of animal and human health (Häsler et al., 2013; WHO, 2024b).

8.7 Enhance Global Coordination

Under the One Health concept, international organizations should encourage coordinated finance initiatives and promote collaboration (FAO, 2022a, 2022b).

8.8 Support Smallholder Livestock Systems

Vulnerable smallholder livestock systems, which are essential for rural livelihoods and food security, should receive priority investment (Otte et al., 2008; Rushton, 2009).

9. CONCLUSION

One of the biggest risks to the security of world health in the twenty-first century is the growing incidence of zoonotic illnesses. Global funding for veterinary care and animal health systems is still disproportionately inadequate, despite the fact that scientific evidence unequivocally shows the crucial role that animals play in the onset of pandemics (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013). The disastrous social and economic effects of insufficient preparation were brought to light by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, rather than upstream prevention at the animal-human-environment interface, worldwide efforts continue to concentrate primarily on downstream human health response mechanisms (Morse et al., 2012; World Bank, 2012; World Bank, 2024).

Antimicrobial resistance control, food safety, outbreak prevention, zoonotic disease surveillance, and climatic resilience all depend on robust veterinary systems. Therefore, it is appropriate to see investments in animal health as strategic investments in global public goods (World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013). A radical change toward integrated One Health governance and equitable funding is necessary to achieve sustainable global health security. Animals and ecosystems thrive when pandemic prevention starts. Future pandemics will continue to pose a threat to the

world if significant investments are not made in veterinary care and animal health systems (Morse et al., 2012; World Bank, 2012; Häsler et al., 2013).

STATEMENTS AND DECLARATIONS

All authors of this article have made substantial contributions towards the conception and design of the work, acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of data, as well as the preparation of the draft and editing of the manuscript, and have approved the final version for submission.

Funding

This work received no specific funding from any funding agency.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there are no financial or non-financial interests directly or indirectly related to the work submitted for publication.

Declaration of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies

During the preparation of this work, the authors utilized AI-assisted tools for language refinement, grammar checking, and initial literature search and summarization. Specifically, AI tools were employed to:

- Identify and categorize relevant peer-reviewed literature and global financing reports;
- Synthesize preliminary data from international organization reports (World Bank, FAO, WHO, WOAH);
- Enhance clarity and readability of the manuscript through language editing.

Following the use of these tools, the authors critically reviewed, verified, and revised all content to ensure accuracy, scientific integrity, and appropriate contextual interpretation. The authors assume full responsibility for the final content, including all data interpretation, policy analysis, conclusions, and recommendations presented in this work.

No generative AI was used to:

- Generate original research findings or primary data;
- Create new analyses or statistical interpretations;
- Formulate core policy recommendations;
- Develop the theoretical framework or conceptual arguments.

REFERENCES

Daszak, P., Cunningham, A. A., & Hyatt, A. D. (2000). Emerging infectious diseases of wildlife-Threats to biodiversity and human health. *Science*, 287(5452), 443–449. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.287.5452.443

Destoumieux-garzón, D., Mavingui, P., Boetsch, G., Boissier, J., Darriet, F., Duboz, P., Fritsch, C., Giraudoux, P., Le Roux, F., Morand, S., Paillard, C., Pontier, D., Sueur, C., & Voituron, Y. (2018). The One Health concept: 10 years old and a long road ahead. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 5*, 14. https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2018.00014

Food and Agriculture Organization (2022a). *One Health joint plan of action.* FAO. https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/fddae6a2-e7ef-4a2a-ad54-2463dbbb0b32

Food and Agriculture Organization (2022b). United Nations Environment Programme, World Health Organization, & World Organisation for Animal Health. One Health joint plan of action (2022–2026). FAO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240059139

Grace, D., Gilbert, J., Randolph, T., & Kang'Ethe, E. (2012). The multiple burdens of zoonotic disease and an Ecohealth approach to their assessment. *Tropical Animal Health and Production, 44 (Suppl 1)*, 67–73. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11250-012-0209-y

Häsler, B., Gilbert, W., Jones, B. A., Pfeiffer, D. U., Rushton, J., & Otte, M. J. (2013). The economic value of One Health in relation to the mitigation of zoonotic disease risks. *Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 365,* 127–151. https://doi.org/10.1007/82_2012_239

Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change. (2023). Climate change 2023: Synthesis report. IPCC. https://www.unep.org/resources/report/climate-change-2023-synthesis-report

Jones, K.E. Patel, N. G., Levy, M.A., Storeygard, A., Balk, D., Gittleman, J. L., & Daszak, P. (2008) Global Trends in Emerging Infectious Diseases. *Nature, 452,* 990-994. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature06536

Karesh, W. B., Dobson, A., Lloyd-smith, J. O., Lubroth, J., Dixon, M. A., Bennett, M., Et Al. (2012). Ecology of zoonoses: Natural and unnatural histories. *The Lancet, 380(9857),* 1936–1945. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61678-X

Morse, S. S., Mazet, J. A. K., Woolhouse, M., Parrish, C. R., Carroll, D., Karesh, W. B., Et Al. (2012). Prediction

and prevention of the next pandemic zoonosis. *The Lancet, 380 (9857),* 1956–1965. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(12)61684-5

Otte, J., Hinrichs, J., Rushton, J., Roland-holst, D., & Zilberman, D. (2008). Impacts of avian influenza virus on animal production in developing countries. *CAB Reviews, 3(80)*, 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1079/PAVSNNR20083080

Rushton, J. (2009). The economics of animal health and production. CABI Publishing. https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/book/10.1079/9781845931940.0000

United Nations (un) (2025). Sustainable development goals report 2025. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2025/

United Nations Environment Programme (unep) (2020). Preventing the next pandemic: Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission. https://www.unep.org/resources/report/preventing-future-zoonotic-disease-outbreaks-protecting-environment-animals-and

World Bank (2012). People, pathogens and our planet: The economics of One Health. World Bank. https://doi.org/10.1596/11892

World Bank (2024). Tracking universal health coverage: Global monitoring report. World Bank. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/universalhealthcoverage/publication/2025-global-monitoring-report-gmr

World Health Organization. (2024a). Zoonoses. WHO. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/zoonoses

World Health Organization. (2024b). Global antimicrobial resistance and use surveillance system report. https://www.who.int/initiatives/glass

World Organisation For Animal Health (woah) (2025). Performance of veterinary services (PVS) pathway. https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-offer/improving-veterinary-services/pvs-pathway/

World Organisation For Animal Health (woah) (2026). The state of the world's animal health 2026. https://www.woah.org/en/document/the-state-of-the-worlds-animal-health-2026/

COPYRIGHT AND LICENSE

By submitting and publishing the article in **Vantage: Journal of Thematic Analysis**, author(s) remains the copyright owner. This is a peer-reviewed multidisciplinary Platinum OA publication of the Centre for Research, Maitreyi College, University of Delhi (https://vantagejournal.com). The author(s) grant the publisher a non-exclusive, worldwide, perpetual license to publish, reproduce, distribute, archive, index, and communicate the work in all media and formats.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License**. This license permits unrestricted use, sharing, adaptation, distribution, and reproduction in any medium or format, provided appropriate credit is given to the original author(s) and the source.

HOW TO CITE?

Chanchal Bhattacharya & Manojit Shit. (2026). Global Health Security and the Neglect of Animal Health: Financing Gaps in Veterinary Services and Implications for Pandemic Prevention. *Vantage: Journal of Thematic Analysis*, 7(02), 173-181. https://doi.org/10.68903/vjta.2026.v07i02.09