



6th Meeting of the CAREC Working Group on Health

Addressing Climate Change and Health to Enhance Regional Health Security

7-9 April 2025 | Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic





6th Meeting of the CAREC Working Group on Health

Session 2: Presentation of project pipeline with potential health linkages





Session objectives

- Learn steps of integrating health measures and components in projects with regional significance
- Practice linking pipeline projects/programs with health improvement
- Understand how regional projects are programmed/planned



6th Meeting of the CAREC Working Group on Health

Interactive Small Group Exercise



How to start multisectoral collaboration from a health perspective

A. Find projects in sectors with the most impact on individual and population health

Sectors such as:

- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Housing and urban planning
- Transport and mobility
- Social protection
- Energy
- Sustainable development
- Climate and the environment
- Education

B. Look for mutually beneficial links between health and these sectors

This requires:

- Sector-specific knowledge of the non-health sector
- Sector-specific knowledge of the health sector
- Understanding of the community context

Example: Transportation sector + Health

According to WHO, the transport sector influences health through:

- Air pollution emissions from vehicles
- Noise exposure from vehicles
- Risk of road traffic injury (pedestrian, accidents)
- Physical inactivity, obesity, and non-communicable disease (NCD)
- Land-use patterns and impacts (for road construction locations)
- Accessibility to essential services (healthcare, education, work, food)

Health interventions with co-benefits to transport sector come from activities that address one or more of these issues

E.g.: Shifting to lower-emission vehicles coupled with establishing bicycle lanes

E.g.: Ensuring road construction includes community accessibility to hospitals

Example: Tourism sector + Health

Tourism and health intersect on topics such as:

- Employment and occupational health of tourism workforce and businesses
- Impact of tourism types, modes of travel and tourist behaviours on host communities and the environment
- Safety and security related to travel, water and sanitation, food, and hygienic conditions
- Availability, affordability and accessibility of quality health services
- Public health emergencies and/or adverse climate events

Multisectoral solutions with co-benefits to tourism and health sector are those that benefit both host communities and travelers

E.g.: Strengthening health related services and infrastructure in areas with frequent tourists and travelers

E.g.: Providing training to tourism workforce on best practices for sustainable travel and tourism including community based disease surveillance

Example: Trade sector + Health

Intersection of trade and health:

- One Health coordination at border crossing points though early warning, surveillance, detection, and response to infectious diseases of animals and humans, & biological threats of agricultural products. (eg construction/upgrading laboratories for testing plant pests, animal diseases, & food safety standards)
- Market information exchange on hard-to-access medical products
- Transboundary movement (or prevention of movement) of medical supplies (eg pharmaceuticals,) or medical professionals. Regulatory reliance for medical products.

Regional collaboration and agreements on trade issues such as these will have co-benefits with health

E.g.: Regulatory harmonization between countries on food marketing towards children and "sin" taxes on tobacco and alcohol

E.g.: Regional harmonization of certification for medical professionals to regularize exchange of professionals in times of need

Small Group Exercise Instructions

- Step 1: Form groups of 5-7
- Step 2: Assign a rapporteur for the group
- Step 3: Groups are randomly assigned a case study from the 5 available options
- Step 4: Groups analyze the case study to identify the main sector, potential areas with health impacts and potential health interventions
- Step 5: Groups work through the guide questions and record ideas on the flip chart paper
 - Creativity is encouraged. Use drawings in addition to text.
- Step 6: Rapporteur provides a 2-minute report of the assignment and the group's discussion/results during the plenary reporting section.
- Step 7: Other participants may add ideas and share perspectives from their countries.

3-2-1 Small Group Exercise

Guide Questions (5 minutes per question):

1. In the context of your case study, what are **3 (three)** likely impacts on health of individuals or population?
2. Based on your expert opinion, describe **2 (two)** health interventions or activities which could be implemented along with this project to address these impacts?
 - Refer to the next slide for a reference list of health intervention areas
3. Pick **1 (one)** of your suggested health activities from the question above. What is the benefit of your proposed health intervention to the project? Why would the project be inspired to include this component?

List of common health intervention areas

- Health impact assessments
- Health service infrastructure
- Communicable and vector borne disease prevention
- Non-communicable disease reduction
- Prevention of injuries and accidents
- Maternal and child health
- Nutrition and food security
- One Health
- Public health emergency preparedness and response
- Community health education
- Community based disease surveillance
- Occupational health
- Universal health care
- Health financing
- Portability of medical benefits across borders
- Migrant sensitive health services
- Digital health (privacy, data sharing, interoperability)
- Medical tourism
- Air pollution reduction
- Noise reduction
- Prevention of road traffic injury (pedestrian, accidents)
- Health-informed land-use patterns and impacts
- Accessibility to essential services (healthcare, education, work, food)



Group Reporting of Ideas (2 minute each)

Reporting template for groups

Question	Group Response
Case Study Number:	
What are 3 likely impacts on health of individuals or population?	Impact 1: Impact 2: Impact 3:
What are 2 health interventions which could be implemented along with this project?	Idea 1: Idea 2:
For 1 of your ideas, why would the project be inspired to include this component?	Reason 1:

Case study potential responses

Case study	Primary Sector	Potential health components
Case Study 1: CAREC Road Corridor 2 Resilience and Modernization Project	Economic Corridor Development (Transport)	Ensuring road connectivity and access to health facilities Prevention of injuries and accidents (road safety)
Case Study 2: Batumi-Sarpi Road Project	Economic Corridor Development (Transport)	Use of Points of Entry for disease surveillance or health promotion awareness raising Medical tourism
Case study 3: Almaty-Bishkek Economic Corridor: Regional Improvement of Border Services Project	Economic Corridor Development (Trade)	Migrant sensitive health facilities Medical referral networks Sanitary quarantine points in border crossing
Case Study 4: Economic Management Improvement Program 2, Subprogram 2	Public Sector Management and Governance	Digital health (privacy, data sharing, interoperability) Water borne disease awareness raising and prevention
Case Study 5: Advancing Green Investment and Resilient Economic Growth Program Subprogram 1	Public Sector Management and Governance	Public health emergency preparedness and response One health



6th Meeting of the CAREC Working Group on Health

ADB project perspectives



Selected ADB Financing Modalities



Project Investment

- Finances a standalone investment with a defined scope and tangible outputs
- Loan amount determined by project costs



Results-based Lending (RBL)

- Supports a specific government-owned program
- Creates incentives: Disbursement based on achievement of defined results
- Use of Government systems



Policy-based Lending

- PBL transfers loan amounts to the government's general budget
- Supports sectoral and intersectoral reform programs that the government is committed to
- Loan amount determined by development financing needs



Sector Development Program

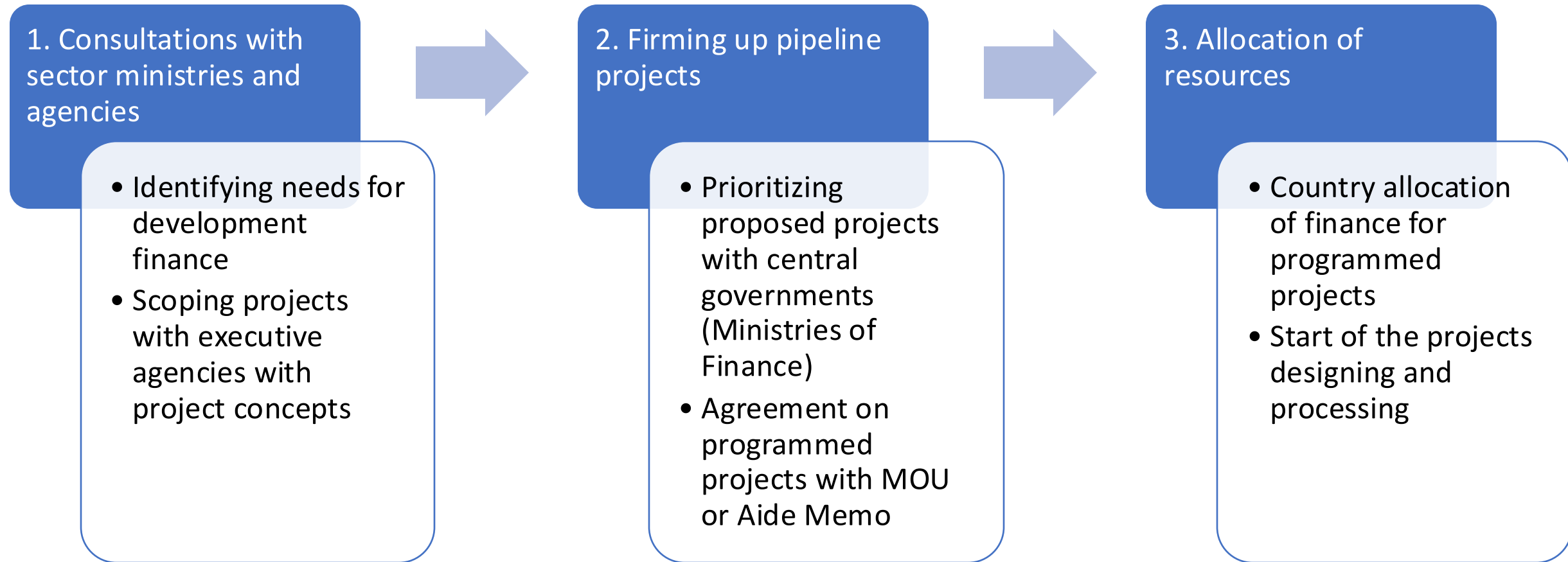
- PBL transfers loan amounts to the government's general budget
- Supports sectoral and intersectoral reform programs that the government is committed to
- Loan amount determined by development financing needs



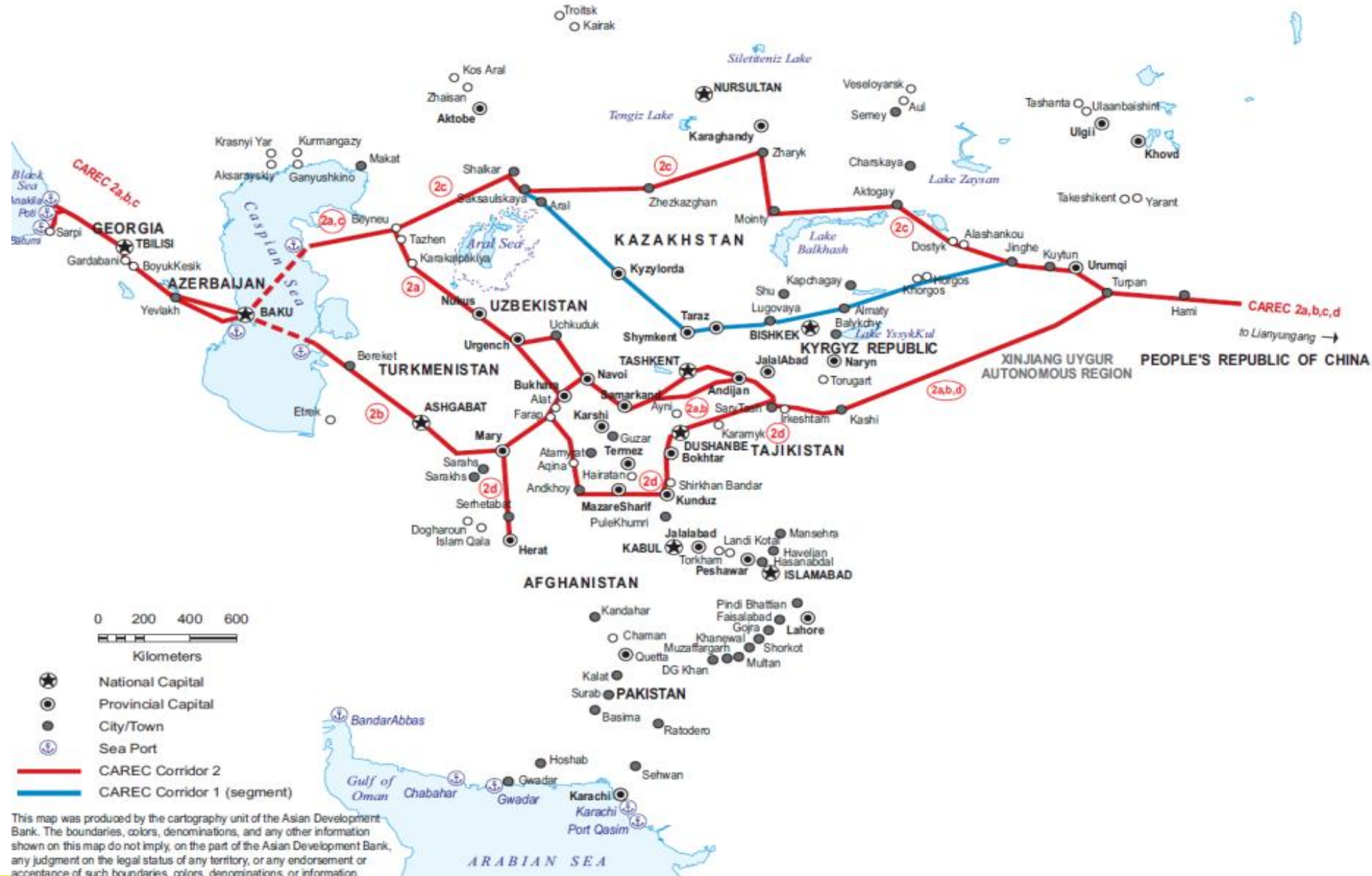
Project Readiness Facility

- Supports activities to prepare one or more ensuing project(s)
- Ensures high project readiness and minimizes startup delays

Programming Cycle of 3-year Rolling Regional Projects



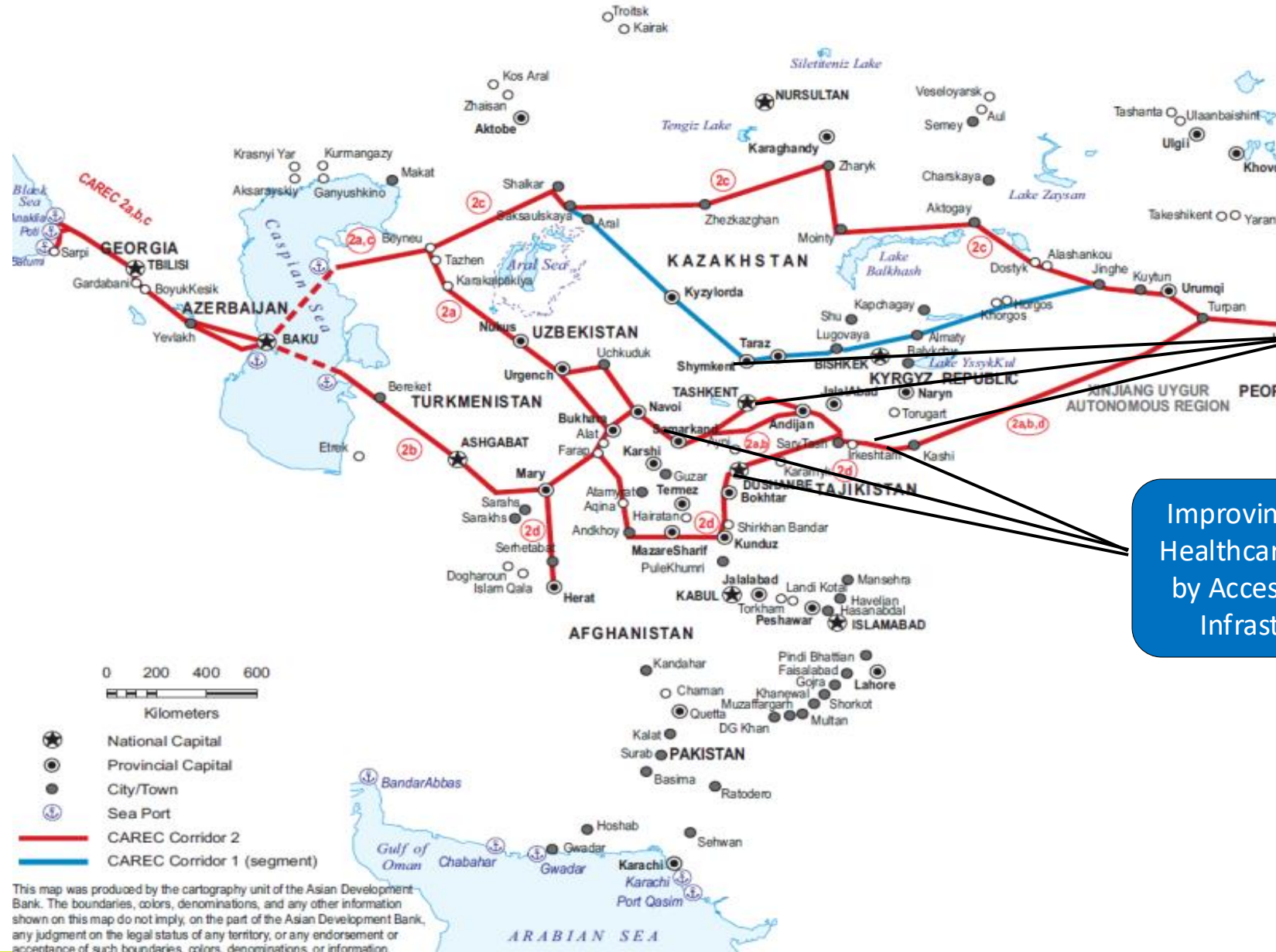
Example: Programming Health Intervention in CAREC Corridor 2 Development



Where Do We Invest in CAREC Corridor 2 Development?

	Population	GDP (2023)	GDP per cap (2023)	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)
	millions	billion \$	US dollars		
Azerbaijan	10.2	72.3	7,126	19.3	10.3
Georgia	3.7	30.8	8,284	14.0	8.3
Kazakhstan	20.1	262.6	13,161	17.0	8.7
Kyrgyz Republic	7.1	14.0	1,970	50.0	15.4
Tajikistan	10.3	12.1	1,161	28.9	20.0
Turkmenistan	7.1	60.6	8,186	5.0	43.4
Uzbekistan	37.5	90.9	2,496	13.9	11.9
OECD			22.0	5.5	

Firming up Health Interventions along CAREC Corridor 2



Mongolia: **Border Efficiency for Sustainable Trade Project**

Output 1: Efficient and climate-resilient border facilities developed.

Upgrade Border Crossing Points (BCPs) facilities and staff housing and expand passenger and cargo lanes, provide supporting infrastructure including water, energy, and communications.

Output 2: One Health coordination at the borders established.

Improve early warning, surveillance, detection, and response to infectious diseases of animals and humans, and biological contagion threats associated with agricultural products.

- (i) **construct One Health facilities** at selected BCPs, including detection and surveillance equipment; laboratories for testing plant pests, animal diseases, and food safety standards; and medical facilities for testing, consultation, and isolation of people;
- (ii) **improve capacity of border officials** related to biological threat preparedness and response, through training and simulation exercises;
- (iii) **prepare emergency coordination & response plan**, and operating procedures for BCPs.

Output 3: Trade facilitation systems enhanced.

Enhance the operational efficiency of border operations

Financing: \$100 million

People's Republic of China: Jilin Yanji Low-Carbon Climate-Resilient Healthy City Project

Output 1: Low-carbon bus rapid transit line integrated with nonmotorized transport infrastructure constructed.

Output 2: Climate-resilient flood risk management and sponge city green infrastructure constructed.

Output 3: Water supply system improved.

Output 4: Capacity in low-carbon, climate-resilient, healthy city planning, and infrastructure management developed.

Health interventions/addressing health determinants and risk factors:

- **age-friendly** interventions through collaboration with health, transport, and urban sectors to improve health outcomes
- **reducing air pollution** in public transportation and Bus Rapid Transit,
- **increasing exercise** through walkable streets and microparks;
- reducing carbon footprint through reducing flooding, and sponge city infrastructure and development of a **city-wide healthy and age-friendly action plan**

Border Areas Health Project (CAM and LAO PDR)

OUTCOME: Access to quality health services for populations residing in and migrating through selected border areas improved

Lao PDR (proposed):
\$20 million loan
\$4.9 million from ADF
\$2 million regional technical assistance

CAM (approved):
\$27 million loan
\$5.5 from ADF

OUTPUT 1: HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY IN SELECTED BORDER AREAS STRENGTHENED

- Upgrading infrastructure and equipment
- Service delivery packages - border health and migrant specific services
- Health workforce development

OUTPUT 2: HEALTH FINANCIAL PROTECTION FOR MIGRANT POPULATIONS IMPROVED

- Support to National Health Insurance program
- Expanded coverage of existing GMS migrant health insurance schemes

OUTPUT 3: SYSTEMS FOR INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY ACROSS BORDERS IMPROVED

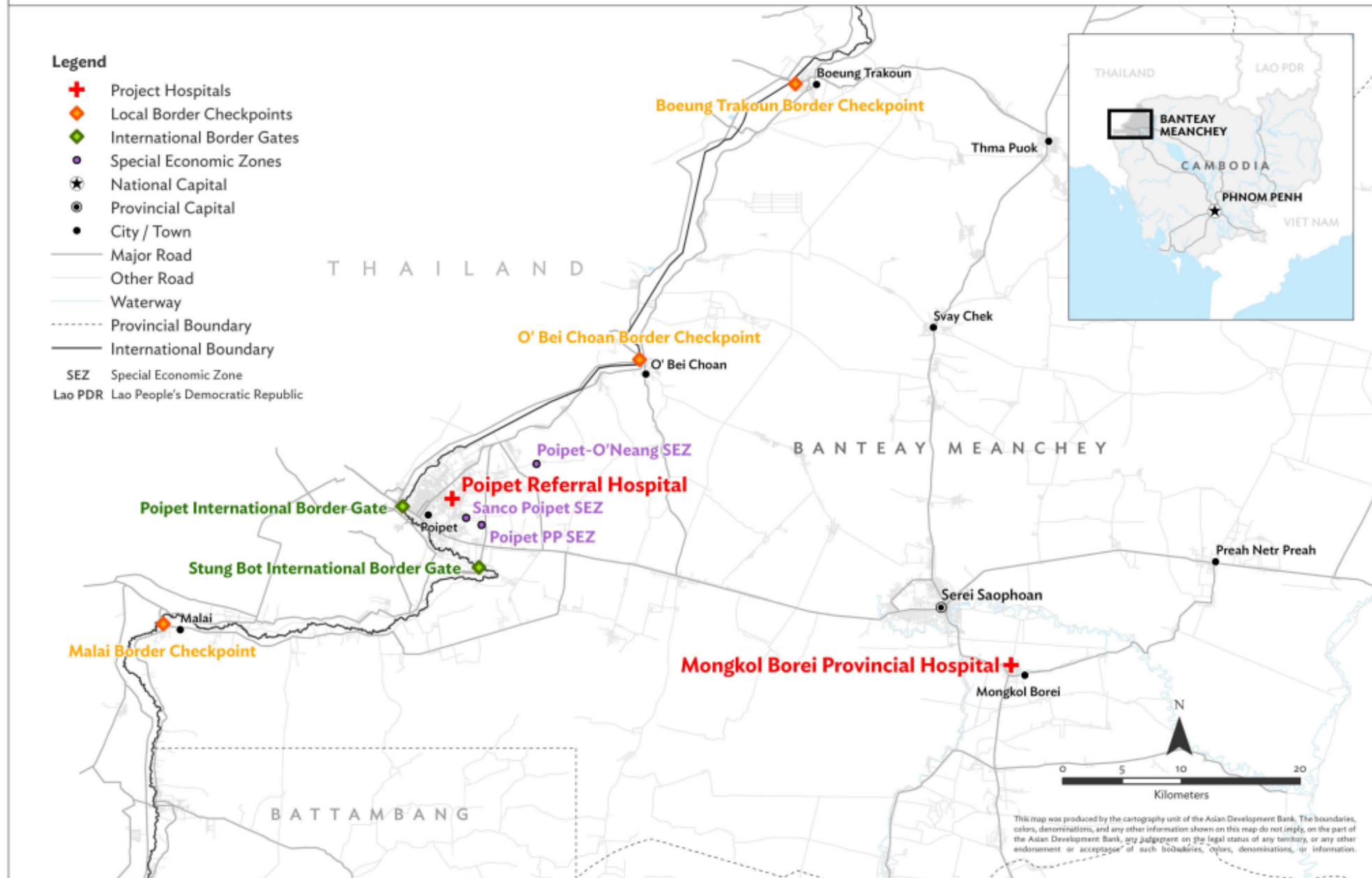
- Cross-border activities between provinces
- Digital technologies, including to improve cross-border data collection and continuity of patient care

CAMBODIA

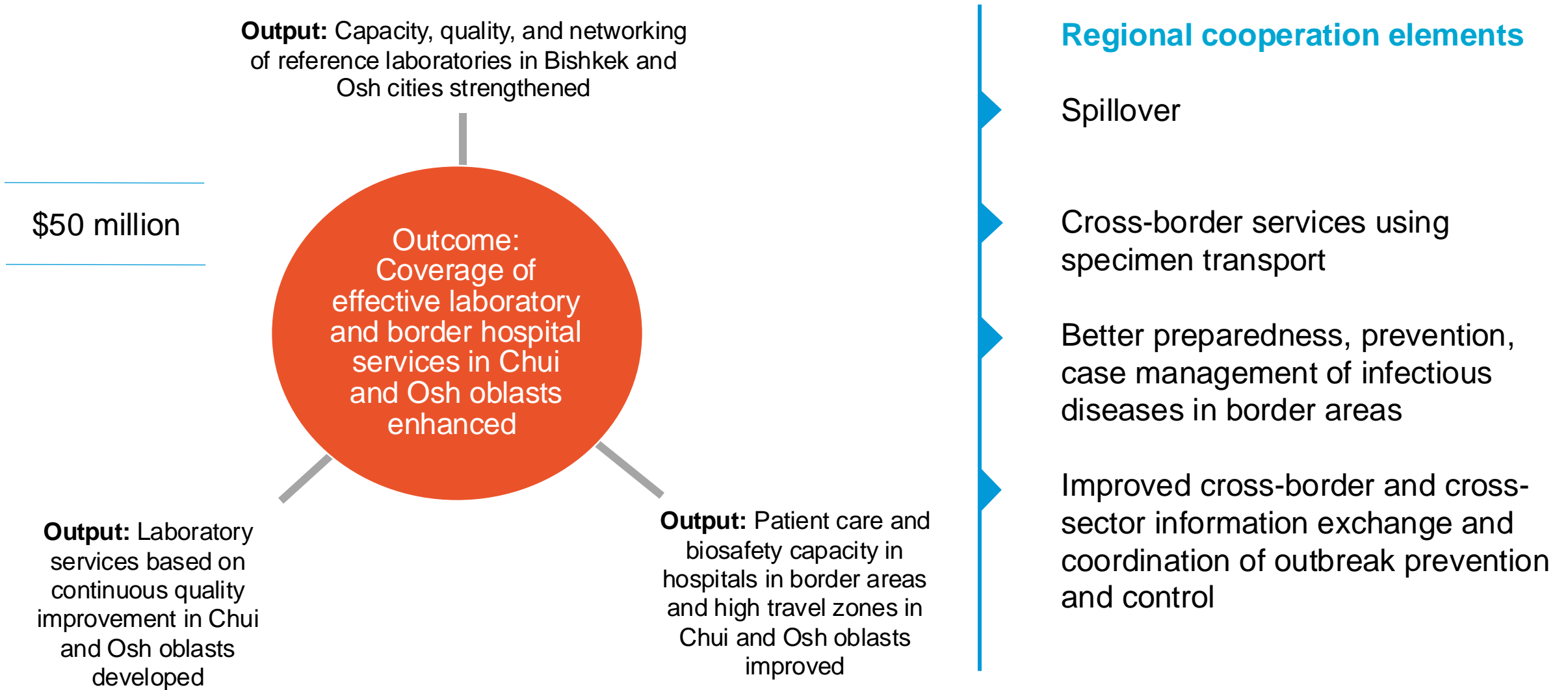
GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION BORDER AREAS HEALTH PROJECT

Legend

- + Project Hospitals
- ◆ Local Border Checkpoints
- ◆ International Border Gates
- Special Economic Zones
- ★ National Capital
- Provincial Capital
- City / Town
- Major Road
- Other Road
- Waterway
- - - Provincial Boundary
- International Boundary
- SEZ Special Economic Zone
- Lao PDR Lao People's Democratic Republic



ADB-financed **Kyrgyz** Strengthening Regional Health Security Project



Next Steps

- A. Scoping consultation meetings to conceptualize pipeline projects with potential executive agencies/ministries**
- B. Discuss project concepts with CAREC National Focal Points and Ministries of Finance to reflect in medium term country investment plans**
 - Undertake cost-benefit analysis
- C. Consider proposed projects in programming of 3-rolling pipeline in line with country allocation**

Thank you



Visit CAREC Health website: <https://health.carecprogram.org/>



6th Meeting of the CAREC Working Group on Health

Session Materials



Case Study 1: Uzbekistan : Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Road Corridor 2 Resilience and Modernization Project

- Uzbekistan is a double landlocked country, which requires crossing at least two countries to reach the nearest seaport access.
- The project will modernize a bypass section of the 4-lane dual carriageway of the A380 (581-673km) of about 92 km from Turtkul towards Nukus. This road modernization will substantially improve the land-based surface transport networks and support the efficient movements of trade to neighboring seaports.
- The program will provide improved access of the residents in the rural areas to social and economic services and opportunities which are mostly in the urban centers.
- The project will also develop the institutional capacity of the Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport, strengthen the traffic management and vehicle overloading control, improve the quality control of road works, and increase road safety.
- The project will also enhance climate change resilience measures by designing the road elevations, alignments and structures that are less susceptible to flooding, heavy snowfall, and landslides and that incorporates the adverse risks of climate conditions.

Case Study 2: Georgia : Batumi-Sarpi Bypass Project

- Georgia enjoys a strategically advantageous location at the crossroads between Europe and Asia. Rehabilitation and modernization of road infrastructure has consistently been a top government priority over the last 12 years.
- The decision was made to construct an approximately 12 kilometers (km) long bypass road to enable year-round traffic movements and facilitate trade on the strategically important East- West Corridor.
- The project road will provide opportunities for tourism development in the Adjara Black Sea region by reducing travel time along the Black Sea coast and reducing congestion and/or road safety problems at the busiest border crossing point (Sarpi).
- The potential beneficiaries of the project are the traders, transport operators, tourists/visitors well as those involved in trading through Sarpi border regionally and the local population that will a reorganized town square area with less traffic hazards from mixed regional and local traffic and resulting congestion.
- Improvements to the project road will also enhance access to markets and social services for local communities and stimulate economic activities, that in return, will create more job opportunities and, improve the region's living standards.

Case Study 3: Kyrgyz Republic : Almaty–Bishkek Economic Corridor Regional Improvement of Border Services Project

- The Almaty Bishkek Economic Corridor (ABEC) development program fosters shared economic development of the two largest city agglomerations in the ABEC region.
- Border crossing point (BCP) modernization projects on both sides of the border are necessary to support the continuing growth of traffic and associated cross-border transport costs and export trade.
- This project will build and equip 3 climate-resilient and energy-efficient border crossing points between the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan on the Kyrgyz side of the border and a training center for the Kyrgyz Border Service.
- High climate vulnerability of the existing border crossing infrastructure is a justification for this project. The BCP Ak-Tilek is located very close to the Chui riverbank and is impacted by spring flooding. Most BCPs experience electricity cuts, which are mitigated by diesel generators rather than by sustainable energy sources. Most BCPs do not have stable water supply.

Case Study 4: Uzbekistan: Economic Management Improvement Program

- Since 2017, Uzbekistan has undertaken structural reforms to accelerate its transition from a state-dominated economic model to a market-based economy. Interlinked and cross-sectoral fiscal reforms under this program will improve delivery of social protection, gender targeting, and green investments.
- Issues the program is seeking to support solving:
 - The water and sanitation sector suffers from deteriorated infrastructure, poor operation and maintenance among other issues.
 - The social protection system, comprising social insurance, social assistance, social care services, pensions, and labor market interventions, lacks an integrated approach because of fragmentation across the Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education.

Case Study 5: Kyrgyz Republic: Advancing Green Investment and Resilient Economic Growth Program

- The program aims to support the government of the Kyrgyz Republic in creating a comprehensive and inclusive approach to tackling climate change, fostering sustainable development, and building a resilient and equitable society
- Key reform areas:
 - Strengthening Climate-Aligned Policies, Coordination, and Institutional Arrangements
 - Enhancing the Enabling Environment for Mobilizing Public and Private Finance for Climate Action
 - Strengthening Adaptation Priorities and Resilience to Climate Impacts
- Activities supporting the reform areas:
 - Enhancing coordination among various government agencies and stakeholders to ensure a unified approach to climate action.
 - Creating favorable conditions for attracting both public and private investments in climate-related projects
 - Identifying and prioritizing areas that are most vulnerable to climate change