

Financing pandemic prevention and preparedness

News from the Pandemic Fund and the World Bank

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|| Disease outbreaks and health emergencies threaten achievement of development outcomes

Large-scale disease outbreaks, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and natural disasters present major risks for countries, resulting in widespread death, illness and broad social & economic costs. These impacts disproportionately affect the poorest and most vulnerable populations.

The risk of another pandemic or health emergency is increasing due to climate change, urbanization, fragility and migration, changing food systems, land use and the degradation of ecosystems.

Some of these risks can be prevented, including by disrupting the transmission from **animals** to humans through 'One Health' interventions.

The impacts of health emergencies can be reduced through early detection and warning, strong frontline health services, better preparedness and resilience, allowing a faster and more effective response.

Investments in health emergency prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) has high returns at every level, but **underinvestment remains widespread and new approaches are needed.**

|| Estimating the needs for Veterinary Services

The global cost of Veterinary Services has been recently estimated by the World Bank*

- US\$2.3 billion/year for PVS core competencies in LMICs
- US\$5 billion/year to improve on-farm biosecurity in areas of highest density of livestock

The cost must be estimated at country level

- To reflect actual needs and the local context
- Shared cost between public and private sector, domestic and international resources

Animal health and welfare is the ultimate investment

- Considering the many benefits and co-benefits
- De-risk investments in animal productions (terrestrial and aquatic) and reduce the need for emergency response related costs

* Putting pandemics behind us, 2022

In operations, Bank's projects support the strengthening of animal health systems and Veterinary Services, globally

Examples - How to support animal health mainstream One Health design in projects

REDISSE (Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement) in West & Central Africa is an interdependent Series of Projects (ISOP, US\$ 657 million) supporting surveillance in human and animal populations and epidemic preparedness

- One Health Platforms for coordination
- Joint Field Epidemiology Training
- One Health approach to surveillance

IDA20 policy commitment to support at least 20 IDA countries to mainstream One Health

The COVID-19 response MPA offered a One Health menu of activities to strengthen health systems, coordination, capacity for surveillance and control, integrated communication. Seven percent (7%) of MPA projects have One Health components (2.8% of MPA financing totaling ~US\$110.5 million)

- Surveillance of vector borne diseases
- One Health coordination
- Communication and community engagement

Agriculture & Food is one of the portfolios (with water, environment, *inter alia*) holding strong potential for One Health interventions and Health Security co-benefits (20 projects, ~US\$363.4 million)

- Prudent use of antimicrobials
- Animal health management, biosecurity, and biosafety
- Food safety, wet markets

World Bank One Health Operations
~ US\$ 1.5 billion in commitments

About 45 projects from various sectors incorporate the One Health approach

|| A Global Challenge Program on Health Emergency and Prevention Preparedness and Response

As part of the WB Evolution Process, GCP is a global One World Bank platform supporting a series of country-level operations, in replicable and scalable programs, with a line of sight toward defined and measurable global objectives. They will leverage the comparative advantage of World Bank institutions (IBRD, IDA, IFC and MIGA), and pair public solutions with private capital and solutions, to address the targeted global challenges

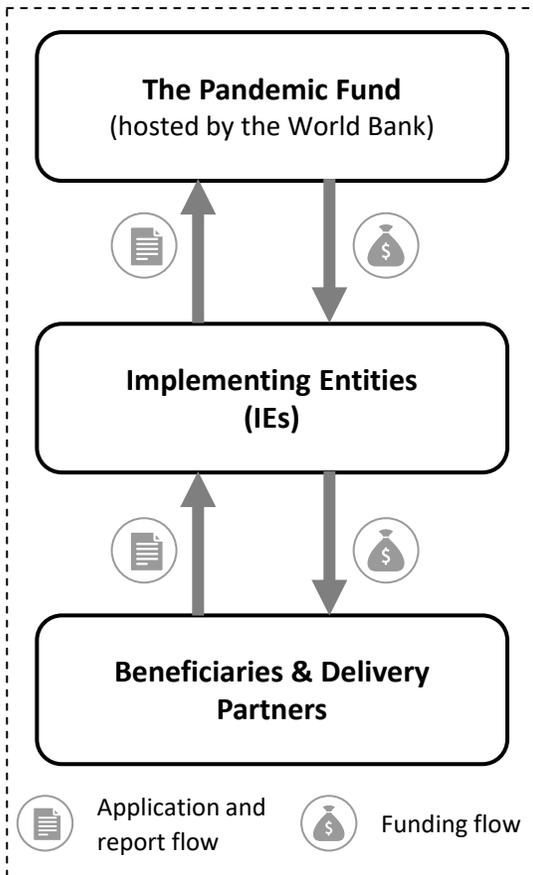
The goal of the HEPPR GCP is to **increase capacity to prevent, prepare for and respond to disease outbreaks and health emergencies** at country, regional and global level

The HEPPR GCP objectives will be to:

- **Reduce global health threats** including antimicrobial resistance, zoonoses, disease outbreaks
- **Enable early detection and effective response** by:
 - Strengthening emergency-ready health services (including primary health care), Veterinary Services and animal health systems, and early warning systems
 - Developing core public health capacities (e.g., surveillance, laboratories) and strengthening the health value chain (innovation, supply chain & service delivery)
- **Contribute to a stronger global ecosystem of financing, instruments, and platforms** that will enable equitable and timely access to financing and medical countermeasures in the context of a pandemic or other health emergency

New mechanism: the Pandemic Fund

Funding Process



Key characteristics

- Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs) **provide funding to Implementing Entities (IEs)** who support country or regional program implementation to further the Pandemic Fund objectives
- IEs are **required to pass through** funds for projects/activities; IEs (or their arms) cannot request funding for activities they will implement themselves
- IEs can retain management fees only
- Accredited IEs currently include: World Bank, IFC, AfDB, ADB, AIIB, EIB, IDB, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, CEPI, Gavi, Global Fund
- Pandemic Fund beneficiaries may be any country that is **eligible to receive IBRD or IDA funding** or any regional entity serving eligible countries
- Potential Beneficiaries (countries or regional entities) and/or Implementing Entities can **apply for Pandemic Fund funding**

To develop capacity within LICs & MICs by **providing a dedicated stream of additional, long-term grant funding** for critical pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response (PPR) functions



Deep Dive: administrative bodies of the PF partnership

As outlined in the Governance Framework

- **Governing Board** makes decisions
- **Technical Advisory Panel** review proposals, advise on calls for proposals and priority domains
- **Trustee** administers the funds
- **Secretariat** supports all administrative bodies of the partnership them in accordance w/ applicable policies

Summary of the first round of funding by the Pandemic Fund



The Pandemic Fund
FOR A RESILIENT WORLD



19 grants

(16 single-country, 3 multi-country/regional)



37 countries



US\$338M in PF funding



US\$1.84B in co-financing



US\$255M in co-investment



75% of grants to low income and lower-middle income countries

Strong focus on One Health for prevention at source and on community engagement and CSO participation in project design and implementation

Animal Health Security Strengthening for Pandemic Preparedness and Response in India

Amount Approved (US\$)	Total Co-financing (in kind & in cash) (US\$)	Total Co-investment (in kind & in cash) (US\$)
25,000,000	25,000,000	257,000,000

A partnership between the Pandemic Fund, Govt of India, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and FAO

- **Key project activities:**
- **Building One Health** Support Units with inter-disciplinary teams to enhance capacity for the **surveillance** of zoonotic viruses at the interface between humans, domestic animals/livestock and wildlife.
- **Reinforce surveillance** by complementing the existing sero-surveillance system and expanding its scope to include environmental surveillance that focuses on genomics, food safety, and AMR.
- **Upgrade lab infrastructure and information systems** for new and existing university-affiliated laboratories to include capacity for testing, sequencing etc. Of pathogens in animals and humans; strengthening lab safety; data analytics platform with predictive capabilities to inform preparedness for seasonal outbreaks.
- Improving **livestock health, veterinary care and biosecurity in animal husbandry.**
- **Community-level investments** to drive awareness-building and behavioral change (including around food safety and consumption patterns) to help manage the risk of zoonotic diseases.

|| Main takeaways

01

The World Bank is committed to support investments in animal health and welfare, strengthening Veterinary Services, as part of human and sustainable development

02

Existing financing mechanisms can foster such investments (e.g., IDA policy commitment), while new mechanisms (e.g., the Pandemic Fund) have been established providing additional funding

03

Critical role of countries, in a demand driven model of finance, to increase domestic resource mobilization efforts and catalyze financing from multiple sources at the national and regional levels

04

Importance of strategic partnerships to work through existing institutions (MDBs, QPT), building on respective strengths and comparative advantages to fill financing gaps & expand capacity building