



One Health & Pandemic PPR Financing

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The One Health approach

- Is an **integrated approach** that aims to sustainably balance the health of people, animals and ecosystems
- It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are **closely linked and inter-dependent**.
- **Tackles health threats**, climate change and sustains resources for holistic well-being.

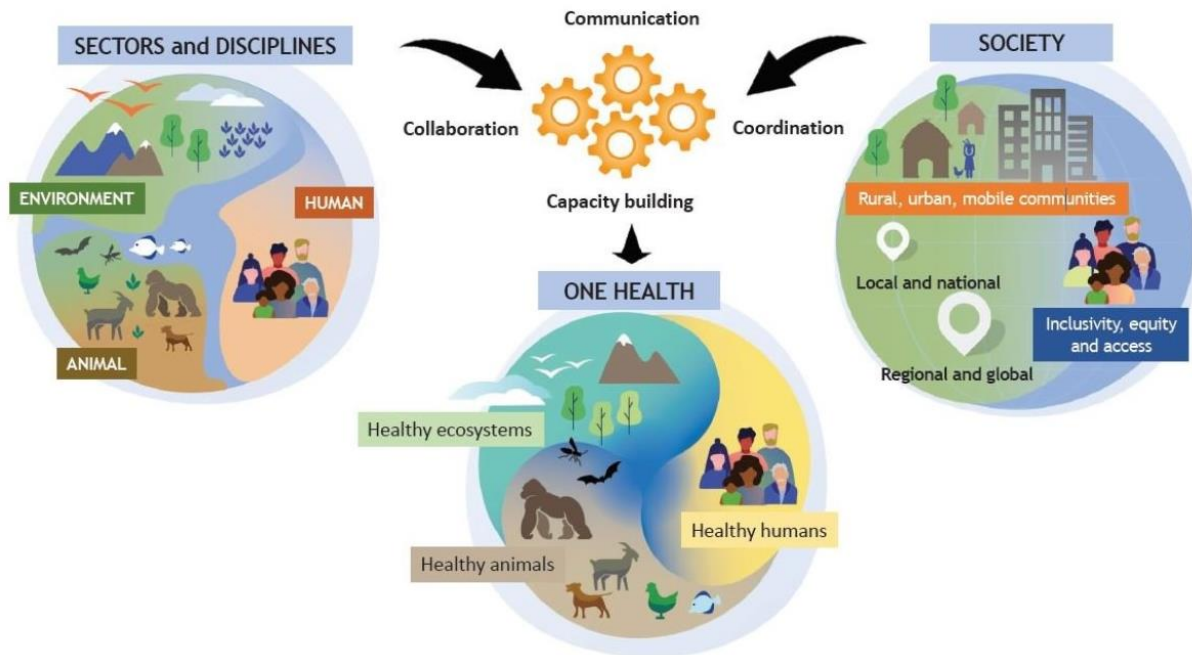


Figure 1: OHHLEP, [One Health definition](#), 2022

Quadripartite Joint Plan of Action on One Health (2022-2026) – JPA

- Developed by **Quadripartite and OHHLEP**
- Non-binding technical document
- **Framework** for action to strengthen cooperation, communication, capacity building, coordination across all relevant sectors
- **Six Action Tracks**



**ONE HEALTH
JOINT PLAN OF ACTION
(2022-2026)**

**WORKING TOGETHER FOR
THE HEALTH OF HUMANS, ANIMALS,
PLANTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT**



Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response

Five Core Elements for Pandemic PPR:

1. **Surveillance**, intelligence, early warning
2. **Research** and equitable access to medical countermeasures
3. **Public health** and social measures
4. **Resilient** health systems, and safe and scalable health interventions
5. **Preparedness** and **response** strategy, coordination, and emergency operations

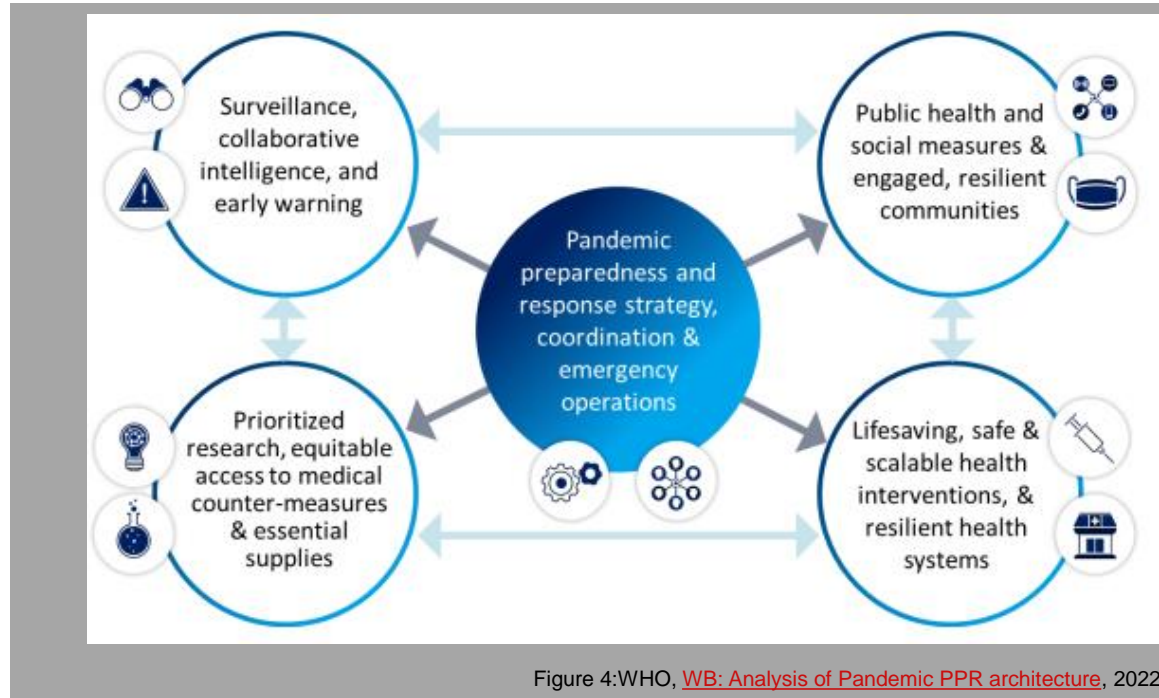


Figure 4:WHO, [WB: Analysis of Pandemic PPR architecture](#), 2022

Lessons learnt:

- **Increasing occurrence of pandemic prone pathogens** shows the need for a strong, resilient, and structured PPR framework and multi-sectoral collaboration (One Health approach) and financing.
- **Deficiencies in our current PPR system** have led to suboptimal prevention, preparedness and responses to pandemics

Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Donor Landscape

System needs



Surveillance, collaborative intelligence, & early warning

Global / regional



Other major contributors: NGOs, academia, research institutions, private sector (e.g., USCDC, Institute Pasteur, ISID, Metabiota, ILRI), UNEP



Prioritized research, equitable access to medical counter-measures & essential supplies



Organizations contributing to regulatory: FDA, EMA, PMDA (SRAs) + Regional CDCs

ACT-A has played a leading role in this space for COVID-19

Other major contributors to R&D and manufacturing: pharmaceutical companies, academia, manufacturing associations, WTO



Public health and social measures & engaged, resilient communities



Other major contributors: NGOs, CSOs, private sector



Lifesaving, safe & scalable health interventions, & resilient health systems



Other major contributors: NGOs. Private sector & regional development banks to provide financing



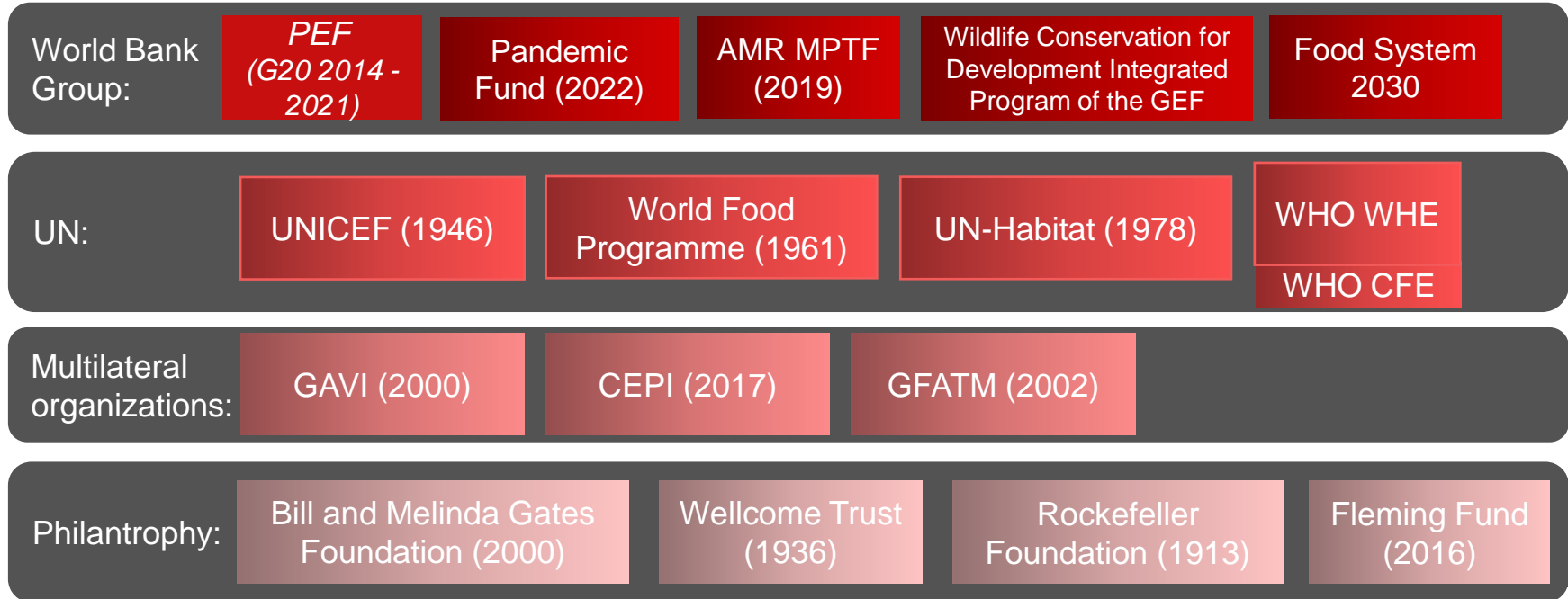
Pandemic preparedness and response strategy, coordination & emergency operations



Other major contributors: regional development banks to provide financing

ACT-A has played a leading role in this space for COVID-19

One Health and Pandemic PPR financing Landscape (examples)



One Health and Pandemic PPR financing need

Figure 6:WHO, [WB: Analysis of Pandemic PPR architecture](#), 2022

- Estimated annual global investments for PPR ranges from **USD 1.6 bn to USD 43bn**
- Estimated **additional** PPR financing required **10.5 bn**

PPR framework buckets	Estimated PPR financing needs (US\$ billion)	Minimum priority PPR financing gaps ¹¹ (US\$ billion)
1) <i>Surveillance, collaborative intelligence and early warning</i>	13.3	4.1
2) <i>Prioritized research and equitable access to medical countermeasures and essential supplies</i>	3.7	1.8
3) <i>Public health and social measures and engaged, resilient communities</i>	5.5	1.8
4) <i>Lifesaving, safe and scalable health interventions and resilient health systems</i>	6.1	1.9
5) <i>PPR strategy, coordination and emergency operations</i>	2.5	0.9
Total	31.1	10.5

Return on investment (US as an example):

1 US Dollar invested yields a health gain of 1703 US Dollar and an economic gain of 1102 USD (WB / WHO 2022)

3. Mini „deep dives“ into different multilateral funding instruments

The AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund – an overview

- A **joint One Health approach between the Quadripartite organizations** (FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAHA) on all three levels (country, regional, global), together with national governments and other relevant stakeholders.
- The **current resource partners** (Netherlands, United Kingdom/ Fleming Fund, Sweden, Germany, European Commission) have committed **over 26m** to the fund to date.
- The AMR MPTF supports **collaborative working between the Quadripartite** to maximize impact, accelerate progress and looking for sustainable solutions in addressing AMR.



The AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund – an overview

- Currently, **14 countries** are implementing the AMR MPTF project
- **Bangladesh, Madagascar, Mongolia, Tunisia, Morocco, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Senegal, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Peru, Tajikistan)**



The Pandemic Fund

- To bolster PPR in LICs & MICs, WBG & WHO project a yearly need of \$30.1bn USD, with a 2:1 domestic to external financing ratio.
- The Pandemic Fund, aimed at supplementing external PPR financing for LICs and MICs, is a pivotal part of the solution.
- PPR proposals are expected to include a One Health approach



WORLD BANK GROUP

30 June 2022:

- The World Bank's Board approves the proposal to establish The Pandemic Fund as a FIF.



Current Pledges & Contributions:

- US\$ 1.66bn in pledges to date from 25 donors



Today:

- First Call for Proposals received 179 applications covering 133 countries.
- 19 projects from 37 countries were selected (USD 338 mio)
- 2nd Call for Proposals End of December 2023



**The
Pandemic
Fund**
FOR A RESILIENT WORLD

Pandemic Fund Areas of Focus:

The Pandemic Fund's Board has identified five critical areas for support from the Pandemic Fund :



Disease Surveillance



Community Engagement: Public health, social measures, and resilient populations



Laboratory Systems & Testing Capacity



Critical Health Workforce

Capacities: Developing resilient and sustainable health systems through public health workforce capacity development



Emergency Communications, Coordination & Management:

Pandemic preparedness strategies and emergency operations

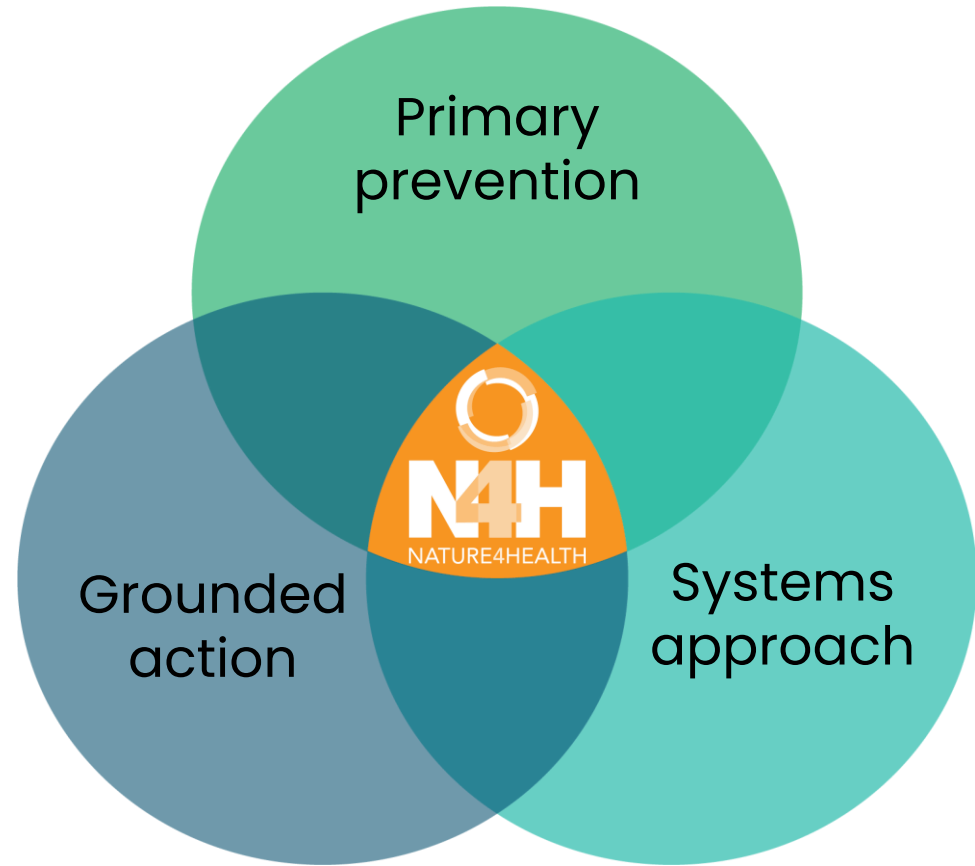
Nature for Health Multi-Partner Trust Fund

- Leading environmental and health organizations have partnered with N4H to enhance environmental aspects of preventative One Health and are committed to expanding the fund.
- Germany has contributed an initial sum of €50 million from Germany (BMUV through IKI)



Nature for Health Multi-Partner Trust Fund

- N4H acts to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover upstream
- It promotes participatory systemic approaches
- Focuses on the environmental dimensions of One Health



4. Conclusions and points for discussion

Reflections / observations:

- The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need for **sustainable financing of health systems** and health security, including international engagement for (new) multilateral financing facilities for pandemics and **cross-sectoral approaches such as One Health**.
- Huge **additional funds to fight the pandemic** and to foster better preparedness and One Health were mobilized. However, most of this financing was short-term and the "panic and neglect cycle" still exists.
- New actors add complexity to the **multi-faceted financing landscape**, causing **fragmentation** and **duplication**.
- No systemic review on bilateral PPR funding & results, nor on successful linking of multilateral & bilateral instruments (technical advisory, south-south, accountability and backup functions)
- Crisis driven short-term decisions overshadowed Public Financial Management (PFM), neglecting sustainable domestic resource mobilization and good financial governance

Questions for discussion:

- How can P4H and partners guide through funding complexities and advise policymakers to minimize fragmentation?
- Can cross-sectoral approaches such as One Health foster coordination and synergies?
- How to prioritize sustainable system approaches in PFM financing?
- What role should bilateral entities like GIZ, AFD / Expertise France, Universities play?



Thank you for your attention!

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Funding for PPR – Modalities and Links to Health Systems Strengthening (HSS)

Dr. Peter Cowley, Senior Finance and Service Delivery Expert, WHO

“Funding Gap” for PPR

Estimated financial need to advance country-level health security

- US\$16 billion per year (not including vaccine research and development)
- \$9 billion to be raised from domestic sources
- \$7 billion “shortfall” for national needs (mainly lower and lower middle-income countries)
- \$3.5 billion “shortfall” for regional and international PPR requirements
- \$10.5 billion annual “shortfall” for PPR to be met by international efforts

Constraints around domestic revenue mobilization for PPR

Outlook for domestic fiscal space for PPR

- Very difficult to ascertain PPR related domestic spending
- Partly because there is no agreed upon framework and multi-sectoral nature of PPR
- World Bank estimates that in 41 countries, government spending until 2027 is projected to remain lower than before COVID-19 and in 69 countries, government spending is expected to exceed 2019 levels, but the increases will be weak.
- The allocation for health within government budgets increased during COVID-19 but has now fallen to pre-COVID-19 trends.
- Difficult to imagine in current environment that domestic revenue will reach anywhere near US\$9 billion modeled coming from domestic governmental sources.

International financing for PPR

Multi-lateral efforts

- No database for bi-lateral, foundation and multi-lateral bank (non-Pandemic Fund) spending on PPR
- Pandemic Fund with \$2.0 billion in commitments, currently dispersing \$335 million as part of first round
- Global Fund with \$5.3 billion in C19RM funding with \$1 billion of that being reprogrammed
- IMF Resilience and Sustainability Trust (loan money not grant money) have secured \$20+ billion for climate change and PPR focused programs, but no PPR focused programs have begun.
- Summary is that approximately \$2-3 billion being committed every year for PPR from Pandemic Fund, Global Fund and IMF/RSF but “shortfall “ is \$10.5 billion annually.

Multi-lateral funding for PPR and Health Systems Strengthening

Global Fund C19RM grant portfolio optimization and reprogramming areas of focus:

- surveillance system strengthening
- laboratory and diagnostics
- human resources for health and community systems strengthening
- medical oxygen and respiratory care
- health product and waste management

Pandemic Fund grant priority areas

- As above except not medical oxygen and respiratory care or health product and waste management
- Priorities may change in subsequent rounds

World Bank and Regional Bank loan areas of PPR and HSS focus

- Some loans will have health systems strengthening and PPR components, but difficult to know in aggregate what focus areas are

IMF/RST loans areas of PPR and HSS focus

- Budget support for balance of payment improvement with pandemic preparedness conditionalities
- Conditionalities likely to focus heavily on public financial management related issues

Leveraging further HSS with PPR Funding

Multi-lateral efforts

- Pandemic Fund estimates that it will leverage co-financing at 6:1 ratio
- Further opportunities to better align PPR resources and their tracking among these “new” funding modalities
- These needs to be tempered by better alignment causing too much “drift” from institutional mandate, but health systems strengthening is in most large multi-lateral institutional mandates
- Probable scope for more co-financing requirements from domestic revenue sources as these “new” PPR funding platforms mature.