

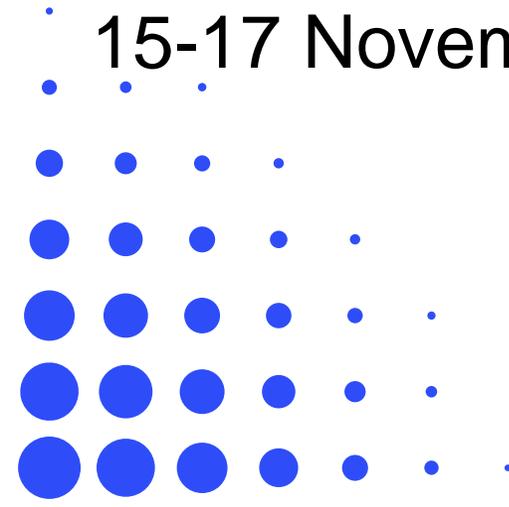


# **Update on Pandemic Preparedness Objective and Establishment of the FIF at the World Bank**

48<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting

GF/B48/10

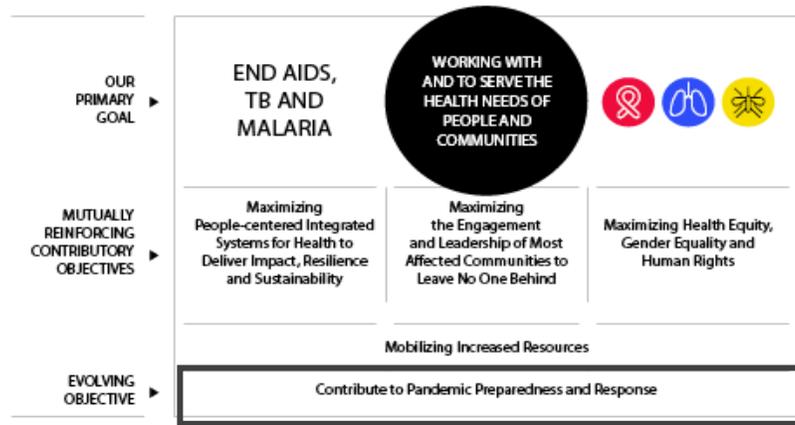
15-17 November 2022, Geneva, Switzerland



# Content Overview

- **Part 1:** Summary of work underway to incorporate pandemic preparedness into grant launch cycle
- **Part 2:** Update on establishment of World Bank Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response
- **Part 3:** Key considerations and questions for SC/Board on Global Fund engagement

# Implementation of Evolving Objective on PPR



## Contribute to Pandemic Preparedness and Response (PPR)

Working collaboratively with actors across the global health architecture under an evolving objective, the Global Fund will leverage its core strengths and HIV, TB and malaria capacities and contributions to RSSH, community leadership and engagement, and equity, gender equality and human rights to build pandemic preparedness and response capabilities and contribute to resilient and sustainable systems for health.

### Approach

- Leveraging the Global Fund partnership model and principles to contribute to PPR, strengthen the resilience of HIV, TB and malaria programs and contribute to wider systems strengthening and resilience.

### Focus

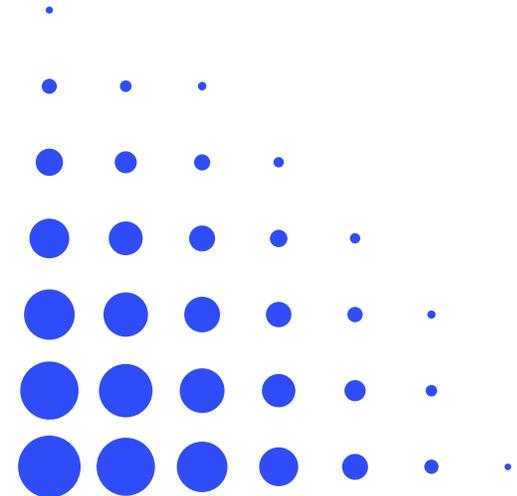
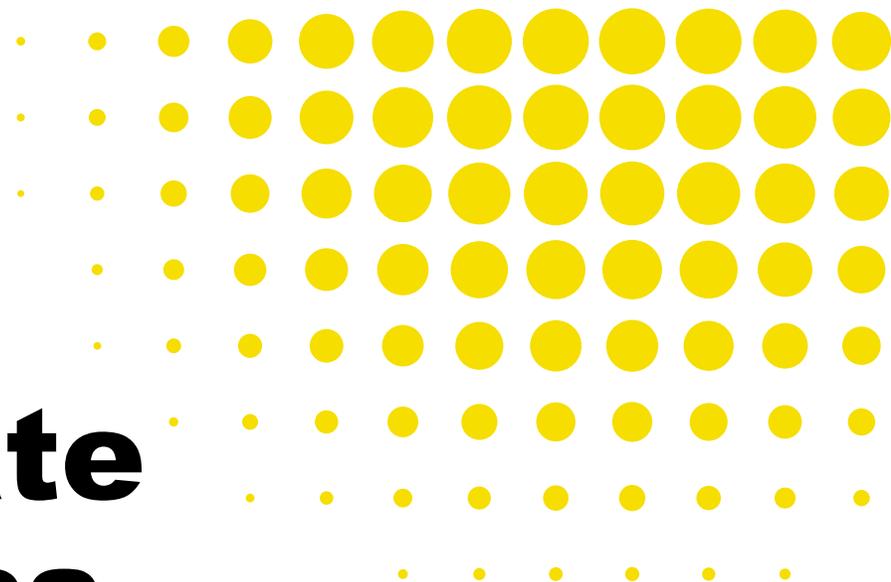
- Scaling up investments that build the resilience of HTM programs to current and future threats
- Building front-line capacity for detection and rapid response to epidemics and pandemics at facility and community levels
- Scaling up and integration of community systems capacity for detection and response
- Strengthening disease surveillance systems, including the use of real-time digital data and detection capacity
- Strengthening laboratory systems, supply chains and diagnostic capacity to meet HTM program demand and respond to outbreaks
- Addressing the threat of drug and insecticide resistance, and encouraging climate, environmentally-sensitive and One Health approaches
- Leveraging the Global Fund's platform to build solidarity for equitable, gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches
- Championing community and civil society leadership and participation in pandemic preparedness and response planning, decision-making and oversight

- Approach (in alignment with discussions at July Board retreat):** Global Fund uniquely positioned to contribute to pandemic preparedness (PP) through building RSSH and HTM programs better able to prevent, detect and respond to new infectious disease threats.
- Global Fund Secretariat has been working to implement the evolving objective on PPR via two main workstreams:

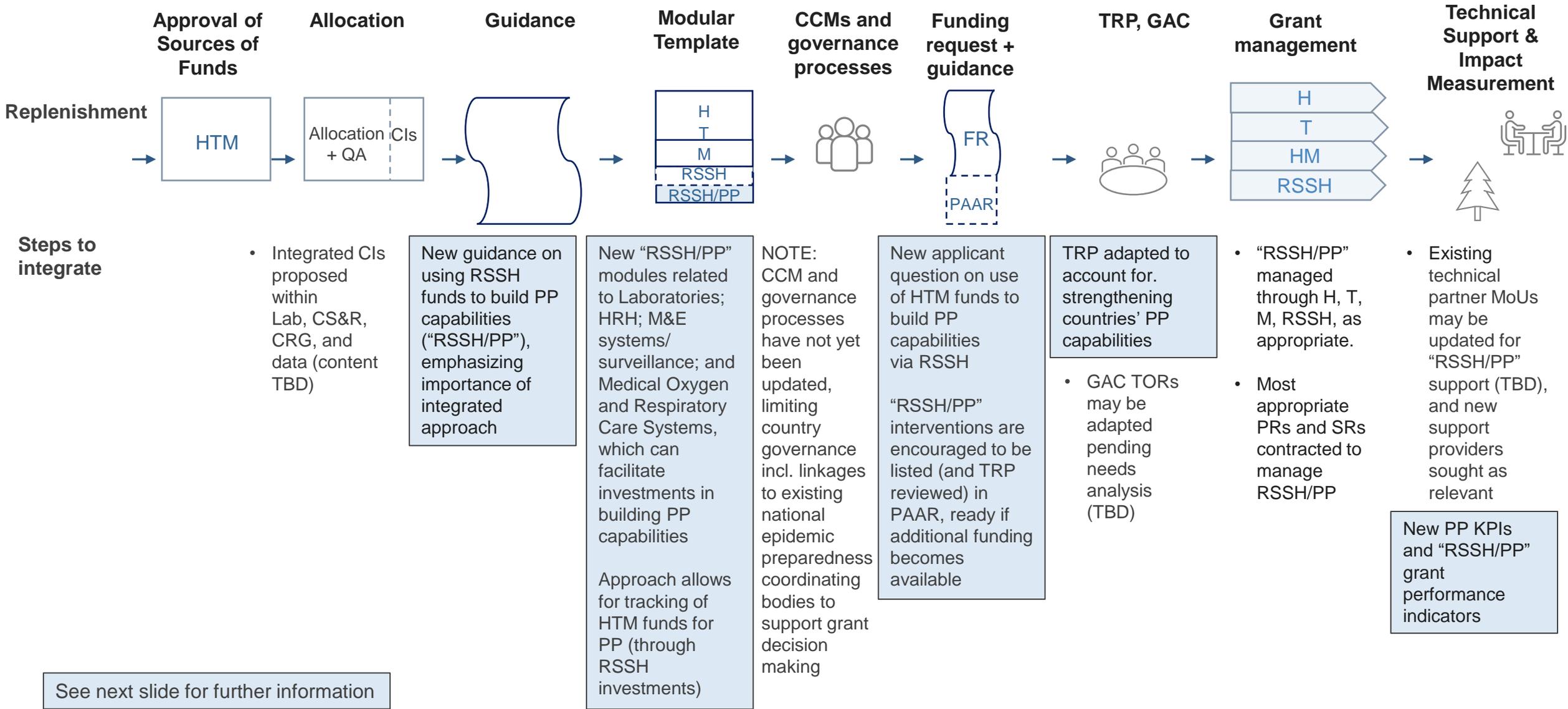
- Integrating PP to the degree feasible in the new grant cycle** through its core work with replenishment funds (allocations, catalytic investments)
- In close collaboration with Gavi and CEPI, participating in early discussions related to the **establishment of the Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response**, as a potential mechanism for delivering on PPR objective



# **Summary of work underway to incorporate pandemic preparedness into the Global Fund grant launch cycle**



# Overview of efforts to incorporate PP in the new grant cycle



# Status update on work to incorporate PP needs in RSSH in NFM4

## Updated Guidance

- Updated Information Note on RSSH for applicants emphasizes approaches that support using RSSH to build PP (“RSSH/PP”) capabilities including, e.g., investing in broader array of laboratory-based surveillance activities; education and production of new health workers, including CHWs; specimen transport systems and diagnostic network optimization; array of medical oxygen and respiratory care supplies and services, etc.
- Applicants are asked to consider in their FRs how programs can contribute towards improvements in PP.

## TRP Adaptations

- TRP TORs updated in line with new Strategy to incorporate PPR needs (review criteria, membership, competencies) – approved at SC18.
- TRP recruitment selection process is underway: record number of applications for RSSH received (including for PP). Candidates have been selected to form a pool of high-quality experts with deep country-focused programmatic experience in building PPR capacities. These experts will review FRs related to building PP through RSSH investments.
- As with other areas of FR review, these TRP members will take a holistic approach, ensuring that interventions make sense within the country funding landscape – inclusive but not limited to NAPHS and plans based on IHR capacities.

## Set of RSSH/PP Interventions

The updated Modular Framework Handbook contains RSSH/PP modules that have been designed to build specific capabilities in:

- (1) **Laboratory Systems;**
- (2) **Human Resources for Health and Quality of Care;**
- (3) **M&E Systems incl. Surveillance for priority epidemic prone diseases and events;**
- (4) **Medical Oxygen and Respiratory Care Systems**

*See next slide for additional information*

## Performance Measurement

- Three PP KPI candidates proposed in areas aligned with the new Strategy and with “RSSH/PP” interventions eligible for financing in NFM4:
  - P1: Percentage of countries with improved or sustained high performance in **laboratory testing capacity modalities**
  - P2: Percentage of countries with improved or sustained high performance in **early warning surveillance function**
  - P3: Percentage of countries with improved or sustained high performance in **human resources for implementation of IHR**
- Updated Modular Framework includes subset of “RSSH-PP” indicators, e.g., density of health workers; laboratories accredited to high standards; health facilities providing oxygen therapy, etc., to monitor performance.

# Through the updated Modular Framework, several “RSSH/PP” interventions and activities can be supported in next cycle

## RSSH/PP: Human Resources for Health (HRH) and Quality of Care

- HRH planning, management and governance including for community health workers
- Education and production of new health workers
- Remuneration and deployment of existing/new staff
- In-service training
- Integrated supportive supervision for health workers
- Quality improvement and capacity building for quality of care
- Community health workers: selection, pre-service training and certification, contracting, remuneration and retention, in-service training, integrated supportive supervision, etc.

## RSSH/PP: Laboratory Systems (including national and peripheral)

- National laboratory governance and management structures, e.g., development of national laboratory strategic policies, etc.
- Quality management systems and accreditation
- Laboratory Information Systems
- Network optimization and geospatial analysis
- Laboratory based surveillance incl. e.g., procuring equipment for sequencing facilities and the development and maintenance of One Health/AMR Surveillance
- Laboratory supply chain systems
- Specimen referral and transport system
- Biosafety and biosecurity, infrastructure and equipment

## RSSH/PP: Surveillance for priority epidemic prone diseases and events

- Supporting the development and implementation of a national public health disease surveillance systems based on IHR requirements with emphasis on early warning surveillance, event verification and investigation and analysis and information sharing

## RSSH/PP: Medical Oxygen and Respiratory Care System

- Bulk oxygen supply (e.g., pressure swing absorption plants)
- Oxygen distribution and storage
- Oxygen delivery and respiratory care
- Oxygen support systems (e.g., assessing national medical oxygen demand and gaps)

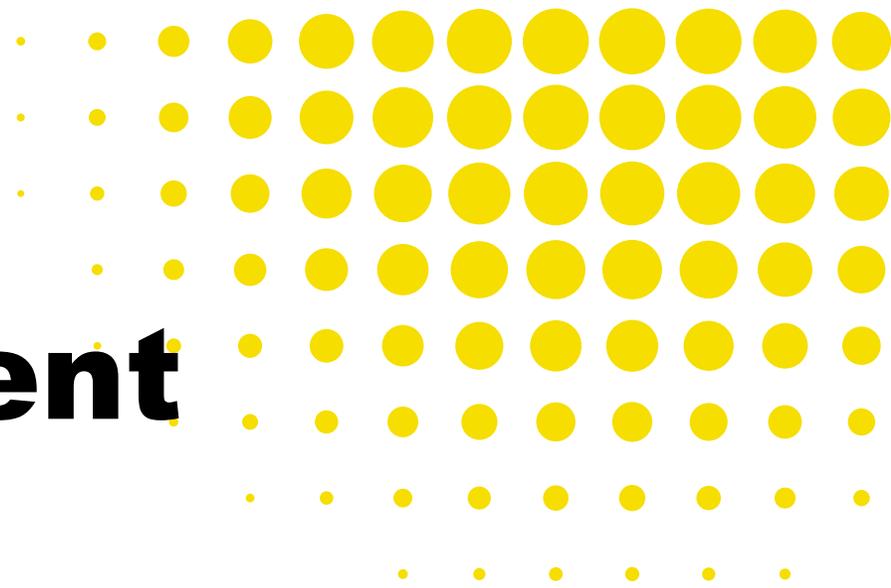
See updated [Modular Framework Handbook](#) for further information including illustrative list of activities

# Integration of PPR into the next cycle of grants

- **Core elements of PP are integrated in select aspects of the Global Fund grant cycle**, from RSSH guidance and modules to funding request forms to measurement and KPIs;
- **CCMs will be able to request a range of IHR/JEE-linked interventions and activities** that can be supported and are well linked to the Global Fund's existing interventions and mandate;
- However, **scope, scale and quality of RSSH/PP requests in the next cycle of grants depend on several other factors**, most notably:
  - Degree of **country demand for and prioritization of RSSH/PP support**;
  - **Degree of coordination between CCMs and existing country governance bodies overseeing IHR reporting, JEEs, and NAPHS implementation**;
  - **New/enhanced partner support** for integrating “RSSH/PP” interventions into Global Fund applications; and
  - **Total funds available for country allocations** as lower funding levels will make it challenging to prioritize “RSSH/PP” needs given need for continuation and scale-up of HTM interventions.



# **Update on establishment of World Bank FIF for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response**



# Background information on the WB FIF for PPR

**FIF objective:** Provide additional, long-term funding to fill critical PPR functions in IDA & IBRD countries through investments at the national as well as regional & global levels.

## Key principles underpin FIF design:

- **Complement** the work of existing institutions, drawing on comparative advantages
- **Catalyze** funding from private, philanthropic, and bilateral sources
- Serve as an **integrator** rather than a silo
- Have **flexibility** to work through existing institutions
- Reflect **inclusivity**, while ensuring streamlined and efficient governance
- Operate with high standards of **transparency** and **accountability**

## Funding

- Over **US\$1.4 billion** in financial commitments (*vs estimated PPR funding gap US\$10.5 billion*)
- Commitments by Australia, Canada, China, the EC, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, the UAE, the UK, the USA, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Wellcome Trust

## Areas of Focus

- Support and reinforce capacity building and implementation of PPR under the IHR (2005) and other internationally endorsed legal frameworks, consistent with One Health approach
- Focus is to rapidly detect & contain new events with pandemic potential (see Annex)
- FIF priorities will be established through Calls for Proposal & Implementing Entity proposals for PPR

## Geographic priorities

- **Eligible Countries:** Any country that is eligible to receive funding from the IBRD and/or IDA
- Focus on countries with high risk of emergence through animal-human-spillover and vulnerable to amplification through human-to-human transmission

# Governance Arrangements of the WB PPR FIF (1/2)

Hosted by the World Bank (WB) and, with WHO, serving as the FIF Secretariat. Governing and administrative bodies include the Governing Board, the Trustee, the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), the Secretariat:

- **Governing Board:** Supreme governing body: defines strategic priorities for calls for proposals, reviews the recommendations of the TAP and approves funding proposals and allocations. Comprised of 21 voting members (see figure)
  - Non-voting members comprised of representative of G20 presidency; Chair and Vice-Chair of TAP; other entities approved by the Governing Board.
  - Observers appointed to facilitate Board work and implement outcomes and include a representative of the Trustee, the Secretariat, each Implementing Entity, any Contributor constituencies not holding Principal or Alternate roles, as well as others approved by or invited by the Board. As an approved Implementing Entity, the Global Fund is **engaging as an observer to the FIF Board**.
  - **Working Groups:** Technical working groups have been set up to support with the development of the FIF.
- **Trustee:** WB serves as the Trustee for the FIF



The Governing Board of the WB FIF differs from the Global Fund Board in that it has set observer roles. As an approved IE, the **Global Fund is an observer on the FIF Board** while WB is a non-voting member of the Global Fund Board (tied to its role as Trustee)



\* 9 sovereign donor seats: US; EC; Italy; Germany & Spain; China; Japan; Indonesia & UAE; Canada & Norway; Korea, Australia, Singapore & New Zealand;

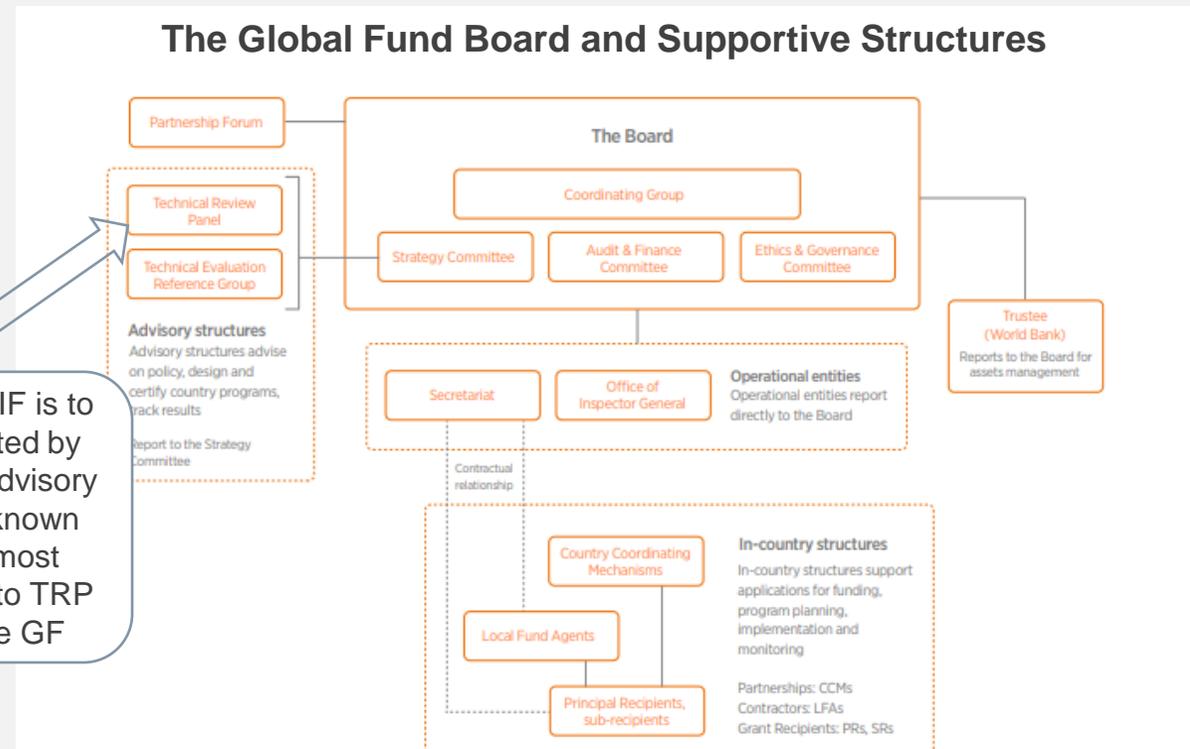
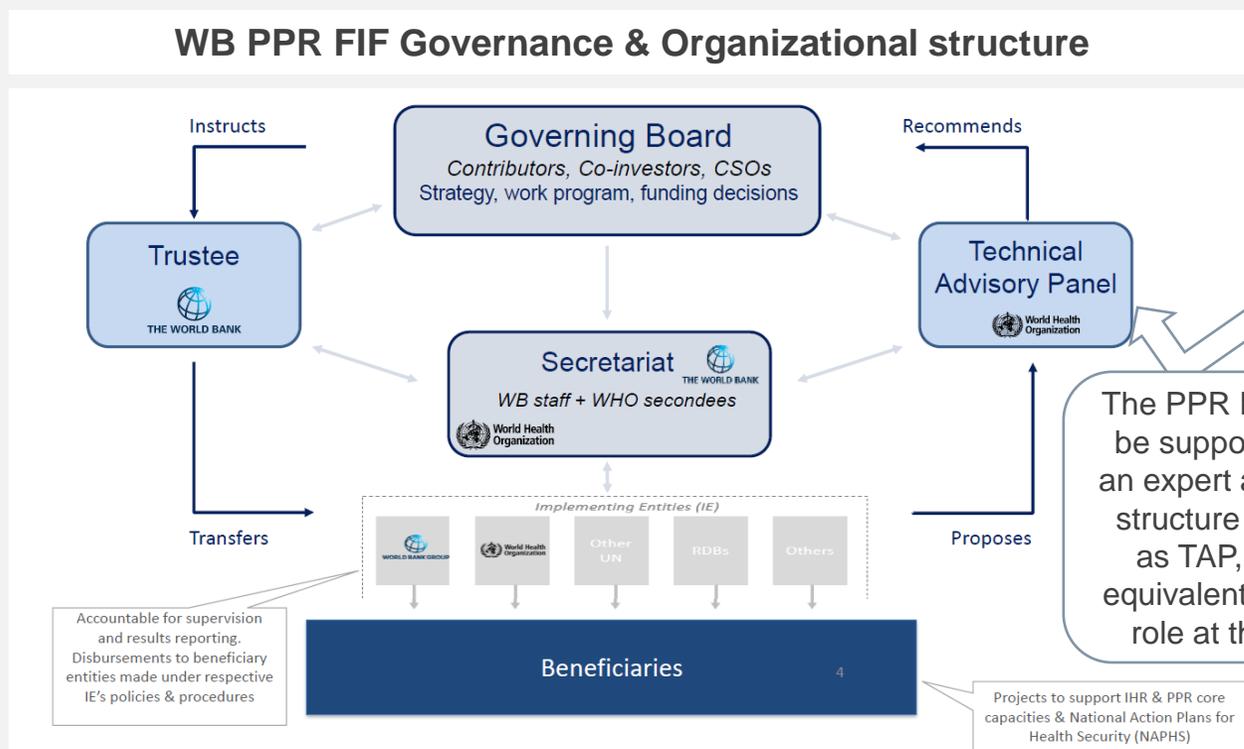
\*\* 9 sovereign co-investor seats: 9 regional blocks identified per WHO Regions; to initiate process, 1 country from each block invited to represent the constituency (based on IHR indicators) in First Board Meeting & to take forward a Regional/sub-Region self-selection process.

# Governance Arrangements of the WB PPR FIF (2/2)

**Technical Advisory Panel (TAP):** established by the Governing Board, shares knowledge and developments related to PPR with Board; work includes evaluating and advising Board on Funding Proposals. To be comprised of core group of up to 20 experts led by a Chair (executive from WHO) and non-WHO official Vice-Chair. Governing Board recently approved the TOR for the TAP and has published an open call for experts.

**Secretariat:** Housed at the WB, provides program management and administration services including support to the Governing Board in the delivery of its responsibilities comprised of a small team of WB staff or seconded to the WB from WHO

**Implementing Entities (IEs)** support implementation of FIF-financed projects and activities (see next slide)



The PPR FIF is to be supported by an expert advisory structure known as TAP, most equivalent to TRP role at the GF

# Role of Implementing Entities (IEs) in WB PPR FIF operations

- Program/project implementation will be supported by **Implementing Entities (IEs) that are accredited by the FIF's Governing Board**
- **IE and/or Beneficiary (with an identified IE) submits Funding Proposal:** “Where a Beneficiary submits the proposal, the proposal needs to have identified an eligible IE for implementation, such that the allocated funds can be transferred accordingly.”
- **Roles and Responsibilities of IEs:** Administering FIF funds transferred to it, including use of funds and activities carried out, in accordance with its applicable policies and procedures, the provisions of the Financial Procedures Agreement, and the conditions under which Allocations have been approved; conducting discussions with beneficiaries of the FIF on projects that could benefit from FIF funding; providing implementation and/or implementation support to the Beneficiaries of FIF funding; providing financial and progress reporting; cooperating on reviews and evaluations of the FIF under acceptable terms to the IE
- **Partners pre-selected to become IEs, at establishment:** African Development Bank; Asian Development Bank; Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank; European Investment Bank; Food and Agriculture Organization; Inter-American Development Bank; International Finance Corporation; UNICEF; WB, and WHO
- Potential IEs outside this eligible pool are subject to a waiver process under WB policies: **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and CEPI have been granted waivers and have been designated as potential IEs.**

See Governance Framework for further information: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/eac1acfe37285a29942e9bb513a4fb43-0200022022/related/PPR-FIF-GOVERNANCE-FRAMEWORK-Sept-8-2022-FINAL.pdf>

# Process for receiving funding from the WB PPR FIF

- **Secretariat issues Call for Proposals** on a periodic basis, after approval by the Governing Board, and based on the advice of the TAP, to seek submission of funding proposals by the IEs and/or Beneficiaries. When issuing calls for proposals, the Secretariat will indicate the amount of available resources.
- **IE or Beneficiary submits Funding Proposal to Secretariat: IE and/or Beneficiary (with an identified IE) submits proposal using Funding Request Template.** Where a Beneficiary submits the proposal, the proposal needs to have identified an eligible IE for implementation, such that allocation funds can be transferred accordingly.
- **Secretariat screens Funding Proposals and sends all compliant Funding Proposals to the TAP**
- **TAP assesses Funding Proposals**
- **Governance Board Reviews and decides which Funding Proposals to approve**

**The first calls for proposals is planned for Q4 2022/Q1 2023** (tbd; with an expected 4-5-month proposal submission window). It is not currently unknown if a group of countries or specific thematic area will be the focus of this call for proposals. More information including funding principles and eligibility is forthcoming. In order to submit a proposal, IEs will need to first sign the proposed Financial Procedures Agreement.

See FIF Operations Manual for further information: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/eac1acfe37285a29942e9bb513a4fb43-0200022022/original/PPR-FIF-Operations-Manual-Sept-8-2022-FINAL.pdf>

# Joint Global Fund, Gavi and CEPI Intervention at FIF Board

Implementation arrangements for the PPR FIF, including the first priority areas, how best to ensure coordination across IEs and the details associated with applying for funds, remain unclear and are under active discussion.

The Global Fund has been engaging jointly with Gavi and CEPI given their similarities as organizations subject to waivers for inclusion as IEs and collaboration on PPR via ACT-A. The three organizations made the following three major points at the 9 September 2022 FIF Board meeting:

- *All three organizations are delighted to be implementing entities and looking forward to working very closely with each other and FIF eligible countries, in line with our comparative advantages and building on our significant experience as funders and implementors in PPR and the lessons we have learned from the COVID-19 pandemic;*
- *We would like to emphasize the importance of designing the processes for developing the calls for proposals in close consultation with implementing agencies so that the design can take into account our own operating systems and business models. We believe there may be times where it makes sense for our organizations to seek approval from the FIF for overarching multi-country PPR investments based on country-owned and country-led processes.*
- *We look forward to bringing our experience in global health and strengthening national, regional and global health systems to inform the richness of debate at the Board. To ensure coordination and complementarity, we would also like to ask for appropriate space to be made for Gavi, CEPI and the Global Fund, to continue contribute to discussions during FIF Board meetings. As an example, we would be keen to participate in some of the working groups discussed to provide input on the FIF's key prioritization and measurement indicators, should they be taken forward.*

# WB FIF for PPR and Applying for Funding as an Implementing Entity

## Knowns

and

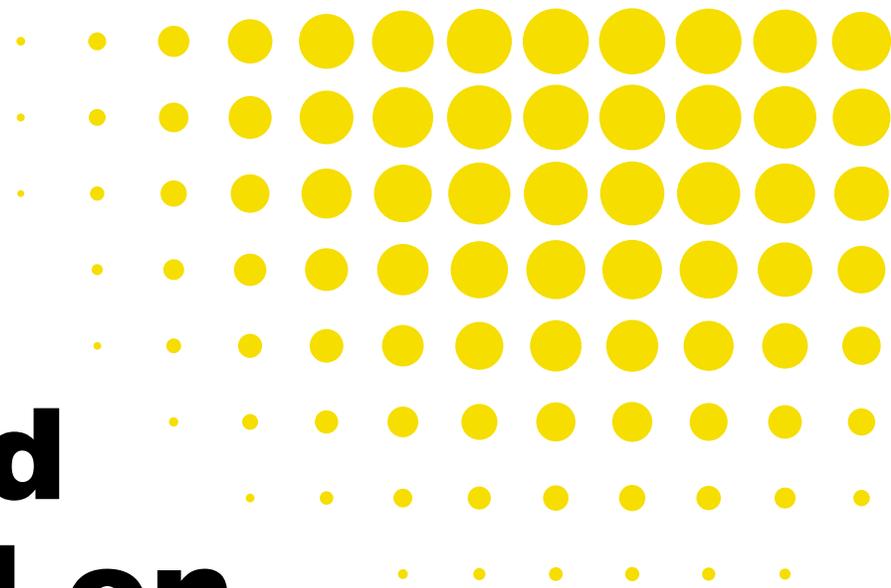
## Unknowns

- The WB FIF has raised over \$1.4b for PPR and plans to launch a call for proposals at the **end of 2022/early 2023**
- The Global Fund has been granted a waiver to be a potential Implementing Entity with 10+ organizations;
- The Global Fund is currently an observer to the FIF Board;
- IE and/or Country Beneficiary (with an identified IE) will submit Funding Proposals to the FIF using a Funding Proposal Template;
- **Single country as well as multi country/regional projects likely eligible to apply to the first Call for Proposals;**
- The FIF Technical Advisory Panel will assess and evaluate all proposals, which are then approved by the Governing Board.

- Whether proposals aligned with the Global Fund or Gavi model will be welcomed and approved by the FIF;
- The operational implications, costs and burden of programming FIF funding;
- The subject and geographic focus of the upcoming call for proposals;
- The funding available for the upcoming call for proposals or for future calls for proposals.



# Key considerations and questions for SC/Board on Global Fund engagement



# Key background information to inform Board discussion (1/2)

The following illustrative options were discussed with the Board in July 2022 (GF/BR2022/03).

## OPTION 1 – Default option

Investing in pandemic preparedness within available sources of funds post replenishment

## OPTION 2 –

### Catalytic investment fund

Attracting additional funding to channel through a new pandemic preparedness catalytic investment fund

## OPTION 3 –

### New pandemic preparedness mechanism

Attracting additional funding to channel through a new pandemic preparedness mechanism

- We are already pursuing Option 1 through integration into the next cycle of grants;
- Since June, the Global Fund replenishment outcomes and the creation of the World Bank FIF for PPR would seem to make Option 3 less viable at this moment in time. Attracting any additional funding appears limited to the FIF.
- Based on current/ apparent FIF priorities, catalytic investments do not appear to be a relevant mechanism for deploying FIF funding.
- However, there are potential options between Options 1 and 3 which include applying to the FIF to receive funds for PPR that build upon country allocations (*see next slide for considerations from a Legal perspective*) and co-financing PPR country or regional projects with the FIF, either through grants or loan-buydowns, or other forms of co-investment, coordination and partnership.

# Key background information to inform Board discussion (2/2)

## Applying for Funding as an Implementing Entity – *Governance, Legal and Financial Management Considerations:*

- **Targeted Use of Funds:** FIF funding would have defined uses related to PPR activities and related requirements (e.g., separate fund management, tracking and reporting). At a minimum, applying for and accepting FIF funding would require:
  - Incorporation of ability to accept targeted funds from FIF under Policy for Restricted Financial Contributions (potentially as an AFC approved public mechanism if targeting can otherwise be PRFC (Policy for Restricted Financial Contributions) compliant)
  - Understanding of full details of requirements for separate fund management, specific reporting, ability to leverage existing structures
- **Legal Templates:** Documents shared to date often rely on Implementing Entities existing policies, however:
  - Revisions due to FIF donor requests are being discussed which may alter the template terms
  - Likely to be duplication in areas such as evaluation, reporting, and oversight due to extra layer of FIF governance
  - More extensive requirements related to the targeting of the contribution to come (approved allocations will include additional terms and conditions)
- **Integration in Existing Ways of Working:** Seeking to have FIF funding incorporated in a manner aligned with existing Global Fund policies, processes, and systems reduces potential for additional and substantial transaction costs under the terms of the PRFC.

# Key questions for the Global Fund Board input

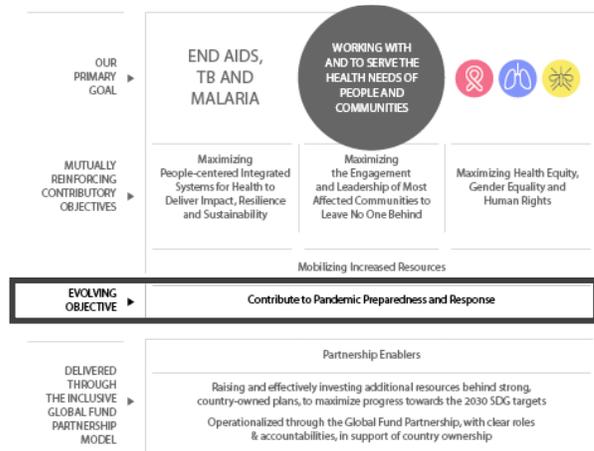
- In the current context of enormous economic challenges, the Global Fund Secretariat is very supportive of additional international financial and programmatic resources for health and PPR from current and new sources; the Global Fund plans to coordinate with the FIF and is currently engaged in discussions as a Board observer and as an approved Implementing Entity, and on potential coordination outside our IE role.
- **Critical questions for Board input, noting we currently have insufficient information to present clear options for decision:**
  1. Should the Global Fund apply for funding from the FIF?
    - a. What are the comparative advantages of Global Fund's engagement in the FIF?
    - b. What are the challenges and are there ways to mitigate them?
    - c. Is the funding available commensurate with the effort and potential impact?
  2. What are the operational considerations of programming any FIF funding, particularly if the funding amounts are relatively small? A key consideration is how funding, operations and reporting can be integrated and aligned with the new grant cycle.
  3. How shall the Global Fund Secretariat continue this discussion with the Committees and Board given the very fast changing discussions on FIF operations and upcoming call for proposals?



# **Annex**

# The Global Fund Strategy Framework

## Evolving Objective



The new Strategy responds directly to the dramatic changes in the global health context by introducing an evolving objective on PPR.

We will bring the Global Fund partnership’s expertise and inclusive model to this global priority, alongside the important work with our partners.

### Contribute to Pandemic Preparedness and Response (PPR)

Working collaboratively with actors across the global health architecture under an evolving objective, the Global Fund will leverage its core strengths and HIV, TB and malaria capacities and contributions to RSSH, community leadership and engagement, and equity, gender equality and human rights to build pandemic preparedness and response capabilities and contribute to resilient and sustainable systems for health.

#### Approach

- Leveraging the Global Fund partnership model and principles to contribute to PPR, strengthen the resilience of HIV, TB and malaria programs and contribute to wider systems strengthening and resilience.

#### Focus

- Scaling up investments that build the resilience of HTM programs to current and future threats
- Building front-line capacity for detection and rapid response to epidemics and pandemics at facility and community levels
- Scaling up and integration of community systems capacity for detection and response
- Strengthening disease surveillance systems, including the use of real-time digital data and detection capacity
- Strengthening laboratory systems, supply chains and diagnostic capacity to meet HTM program demand and respond to outbreaks
- Addressing the threat of drug and insecticide resistance, and encouraging climate, environmentally-sensitive and One Health approaches
- Leveraging the Global Fund’s platform to build solidarity for equitable, gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches
- Championing community and civil society leadership and participation in pandemic preparedness and response planning, decision-making and oversight

We will contribute to building **pandemic preparedness** by supporting countries to strengthen the resilience of their systems for health and HTM programs.

Our work in **pandemic response** is well defined by our existing programs and C19RM.

# Additional information on priorities of the WB PPR FIF

The FIF is expected to **support and reinforce capacity building and implementation of pandemic PPR under the IHR (2005) and other internationally endorsed legal frameworks**, consistent with a One Health approach. It will allocate additional financing where investments are most urgently needed, including to:

- Strengthen country-level pandemic PPR capacity by plugging capacity and capability gaps at **country and local level in core domains of the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) and the WOAH International Standards**, including disease surveillance, laboratory systems, emergency communication, coordination and management, critical health workforce capacities, and community engagement. The FIF could also strategically invest in health systems at community and primary health care level to strengthen synergies between the health system and pandemic PPR capacity.
- **Build regional and global capacity by expanding support to regional and global institutions across multiple domains, including surveillance, reporting and information sharing, shared public health assets, regulatory harmonization, capacity to support public health workforce in LICs/MICs, and capacity for coordinated development, procurement, distribution and deployment of countermeasures and essential medical supplies.**
- **Support technical assistance, analytics, learning and convening.** Financial support to countries and regional/global institutions should be complemented by activities to **elevate the pandemic PPR agenda, support cross-country learning, and promote collective accountability.** This could include inter alia peer-to-peer learning, learning events, targeted technical assistance, systematic monitoring of pandemic PPR capacities and domestic spending on pandemic PPR

