Critical Need to Invest in Preparedness

Pandemics and other infectious disease threats can arise quickly, spread rapidly, and harm national and economic security.

Preparedness is Multisectoral

- Preventing, detecting, and responding to existing and new infectious disease threats involves many functional sectors that affect all parts of society.
- Contributing to these sectors are practitioners from national and local governments, international and intergovernmental organizations, communities, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector.

Key Preparedness Messages

- **Current & Long-Term Preparedness Investments**
  - Promote readiness for preventing, detecting and diagnosing, and responding to infectious diseases, reducing the overall burden on health, economies, and society.

- **Regular Assessment of Capacities**
  - Address the newly identified capability gaps before an outbreak occurs.

- **Partnerships Across Sectors and Countries**
  - Promote comprehensive efforts to address risk factors and ensure rapid and coordinated response to emerging outbreaks.

Sources at bottom
Sustainable Financing for Preparedness

Investing in national and regional capacities to prevent, detect, report and respond to emerging infectious diseases can reduce the overall cost to human lives and economies.

- Prevention is an under-used, cost-effective strategy that can leverage resources from other sectors to safeguard against pandemic risk and its downstream economic and societal effects.
- Investments in preparedness to strengthen health systems at the national and subnational levels enhance the knowledge, expertise, and networks needed to analyze, rapidly detect, report, and respond to the emergence of new infections.
- Inclusion of multisectoral and non-traditional stakeholders in prevention, detection, and response activities reduces the costs incurred from outbreaks by decreasing their frequency and responding quickly.
- Investments in strengthening human and animal health systems to mitigate pandemic risk is highly cost-effective.
- Lessons from the mobilization of resources to respond to real-world events, including the COVID-19 pandemic, provide critical information about needs for medical and non-medical interventions during emergency response, which can be addressed before an outbreak becomes a global disaster.
- The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) helps to focus investments on building and maintaining critical International Health Regulations core capacities.

2024 Target
100 countries implementing national action plans for preparedness and improving in at least 5 areas by 2024

Primary Messages for the Finance Sector

1. Identify and Address Capability Gaps
   Develop a long-term strategy for investing in prevention, detection, and response capabilities equitably across all stakeholder sectors to achieve GHSA and IHR2005 capacities.

2. Engage with Multilateral Efforts and Stakeholders
   Engage non-traditional stakeholders who play roles in preventing, detecting, and responding to outbreaks to ensure their resource needs are included in long-term funding proposals.

3. Identify Existing Resources
   Identify existing financial and technical resources that contribute to enhanced prevention, detection, and response capabilities.

4. Promote Multisectoral Dialogue
   Promote ongoing discourse on the successful outcomes of investment and outstanding resource needs by developing approaches and strategies for continued engagement with all sectors involved in preparedness.

5. Document Successes
   Document investments and successes to demonstrate the returns on investments in preparedness.

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