

## Sustainable Financing for Preparedness – Successful Practices



*This list summarizes information from partners about elements of successful efforts to secure sustainable financing for preparedness. The Action Package will continue to update this based on partner input and related conversations.*

### Prior to securing financing:

- Work with all relevant sectors (e.g., whole-of-government) to conduct relevant tests and assessments (e.g., preparedness, risk) and develop a national strategy, plan or framework to guide health security and preparedness efforts long-term
- Ensure a legal and policy framework is in place that:
  - Includes public health legislation with powers for preparedness
  - Has the ability to declare a public health emergency
  - Allows a special emergency financing mechanism for rapid response
  - Develops structure to flow funds from national government to regional or local levels of government for preparedness and response
- Foster political will and engagement
  - Build a coordinated, whole-of-society advocacy effort to generate a broad range of support (e.g., high-level political support, grassroots, regional, parliament support).
  - Make the case to the Ministry of Finance and other sectors by sharing cost-benefit analyses of prevention/preparedness and economic costs of a response
  - Engage non-health sectors (e.g., planning and development, industry, civil society)
- Cost and prioritize the necessary resources of implementing the national plan or addressing gaps identified by assessments (e.g., JEE, PVS) to inform budget and resource requests

### Securing domestic financing and funding:

- Within the legal framework, identify budget elements or other financing mechanism for preparedness or inclusion in national health fund
- Within the legal framework, create a response or health emergency fund that allows for rapid reception and distribution of funds
- Conduct annual budget negotiations from a whole of government approach, facilitated by the Prime Ministers' office or Chief of Cabinet. Include other sectors, demonstrate efficient and effective use of resources, consider flexible funding, make clear links to goals, etc.
- Seek input from regional or local governments on needs to inform allocation of budget
- Allocate, appropriate, and distribute available funds in a timely manner
- Set up processes to replenish or refinance the emergency fund, as needed
- Create mechanisms to provide supplemental or contingency funds when needed

### Securing external financing and funding, including private sector resources:

- Identify areas of need that have not been met by public sector resources, and use external financing to support specific gaps that improve government capacity for health security
- Demonstrate the economic impact and return on investment to the private sector on investing in preparedness and response efforts
- Allow private sector or external donors to contribute to response or revolving funds
- Consider working through regional bodies and finance institutions (e.g., for smaller countries, to procure medical countermeasures and personal protective equipment) etc. to improve economies of scale

### Monitoring financing and funding flows:

- Use feedback mechanisms to capture and report changing needs and priorities for funding
- Regularly identify bottlenecks to funding flows and address bottlenecks, as necessary
- Create a mechanism for publicly reporting use of funds to reinforce trust and accountability



Successful Practices	Example, Reference, or Related Tool
<b>Prior to securing financing:</b>	
Work with all relevant sectors (e.g., whole-of-government) to conduct relevant tests and assessments (e.g., preparedness, risk) and develop a national strategy, plan, or framework to guide health security and preparedness efforts long-term	Sample National Action Plans following JEE available here: <a href="#">WHO SPH Country Planning</a>  Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Report: <a href="#">Managing the crisis across levels of government</a>
Ensure a legal and policy framework is in place that includes public health legislation with powers for preparedness	Resolve to Save Lives' legal team has worked on this in multiple countries: <a href="#">Resolve to Save Lives Public Health Law</a>
Ensure a legal and policy framework is in place that has the ability to declare a public health emergency	Resolve to Save Lives' legal team has worked on this in multiple countries: <a href="#">Resolve to Save Lives Public Health Law</a>  COVID Law Lab: <a href="#">COVID-19 Law Lab</a>
Ensure a legal and policy framework is in place that allows a special emergency financing mechanism for rapid response	COVID Law Lab: <a href="#">COVID-19 Law Lab</a>
Ensure a legal and policy framework is in place that develops structure to flow funds from national government to regional or local levels of government for preparedness and response	Resolve to Save Lives' legal team has worked on this in multiple countries, and can serve as a resource: <a href="#">Resolve to Save Lives Public Health Law</a>
Build a whole-of-society, coordinated advocacy effort to generate a broad range of support (e.g., high-level political support, grassroots support, regional, parliament)	Global Health Advocacy Incubator has assisted Senegal and Nigeria using their advocacy tools: <a href="#">Global Health Advocacy Incubator Tools</a>
Make the case to the Ministry of Finance and other sectors by sharing cost-benefit analyses of prevention/preparedness and economic impacts of a response	ADB COVID-19 GDP Loss and Assistance Funds: <a href="#">COVID-19 ADB Fund</a>
Engage non-health sectors (e.g., GHSA, One Health, private sector, stress tests)	GHSA Communications Strategy  Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Report: <a href="#">Managing the crisis across levels of government</a>
Cost and prioritize the necessary resources of implementing the national plan or addressing gaps identified by assessments (e.g., JEE, PVS) to inform budget and resource requests	NAPHS Planning and Costing Tool: <a href="#">NAPHS Costing Tool</a>
<b>Securing domestic financing and funding:</b>	



Within the legal framework, identify budget elements or other financing mechanism for preparedness or inclusion in national health fund	World Bank: Health Security Financing Assessment Tool (HSFAT)
Within the legal framework, create a response or health emergency fund that allows for rapid reception and distribution of funds	
Conduct annual budget negotiations from a whole of government approach, facilitated by the Prime Ministers' office or Chief of Cabinet. Include other sectors, demonstrate efficient and effective use of resources, consider flexible funding, make clear links to goals, etc.	World Bank Health Financing Report: <a href="#">WB Report: From Panic and Neglect to Investing in Health Security</a>
Seek input from regional or local governments on needs to inform allocation of budget	
Allocate, appropriate and distribute available funds in a timely manner	
Set up processes to replenish or refinance the emergency fund, as needed	
Create mechanisms for supplemental or contingency funds if budgetary line items have already been depleted	Global Fund Guidelines: <a href="#">Guidelines for Grant Budgeting</a>
<b>Securing external financing and funding, including private sector resources:</b>	
Identify areas of need that have not been met by public sector resources, and use external financing to support specific gaps that improve government capacity for health security	Resource mapping and impact analysis on health security investment (REMAP) Tool: <a href="#">ReMAP Tool</a>
Demonstrate the economic impact and return on investment to the private sector on investing in preparedness and response efforts	WHO Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH): <a href="#">SPH Portal</a>
Utilize international instruments to promote health security	2019 Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB) Annual Report: <a href="#">2019 GPMB Annual Report</a>  2020 Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB) Annual Report: <a href="#">2020 GPMB Annual Report</a>
Allow private sector or external donors to contribute to response or revolving funds	
Consider working through regional bodies and finance institutions, including for smaller countries or to procure medical countermeasures, personal protective equipment, etc. to improve economies of scale	Example: PAHO Revolving Fund <a href="#">PAHO Revolving Fund</a>  Report on multilateral financing: <a href="#">CSIS Multilateral Financing Report</a>  Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Report: <a href="#">Financing Preparedness</a>  Global Citizen Regional Partner Page: <a href="#">Regional Partner Page</a>



	World Bank Report: <a href="#">The World Bank's Involvement in Global and Regional Partnerships</a>
<b>Monitoring financing and funding flows:</b>	
Use feedback mechanisms to capture and report changing needs and priorities for funding	WHO Intra-Action (IAR) Report Guidelines: <a href="#">WHO IAR Guidelines</a>  Partnership for Evidence Based Response to COVID-19 (PERC): <a href="#">PERC Report- Using Data to Find Balance</a>  WHO Guidance After-Action Report: <a href="#">WHO AAR Guidelines</a>
Regularly identify bottlenecks to funding flows and address bottlenecks, as necessary	Example tool tracking budget flows in Nigeria: <a href="#">budgiT Budget Tracking Tool</a>
Create a mechanism for publicly reporting use of funds, to reinforce trust and accountability	Example of reporting in Italy: <a href="#">Reporting Funds Report (Italy)</a>