

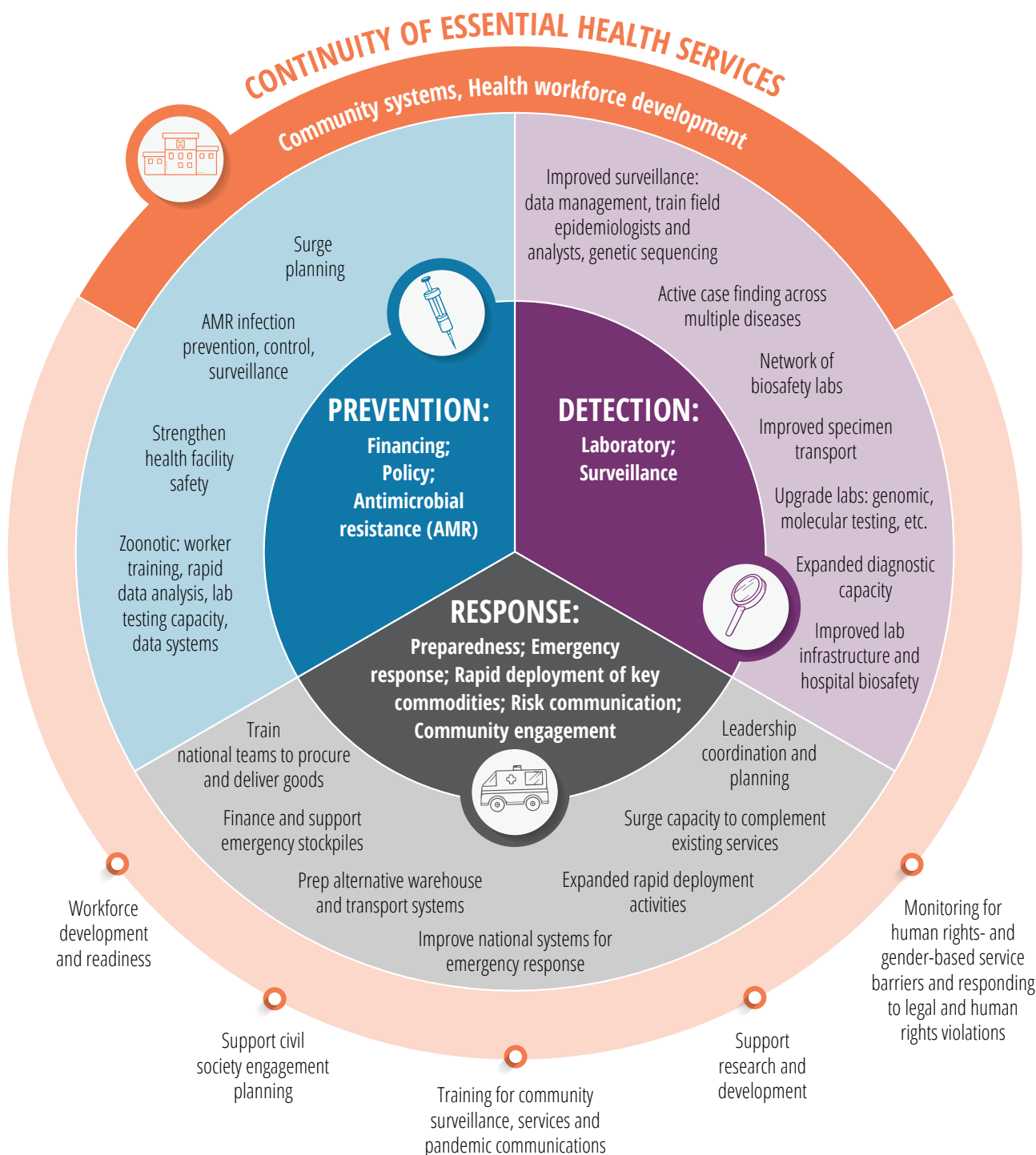
# GLOBAL FUND PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE



FRIENDS OF THE GLOBAL FIGHT | AGAINST AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

## Current and potential future areas of work

<b>Current Global Fund activities</b>		Active JEE (Joint External Evaluation) technical domains as part of the International Health Regulations	
		Active, cross-cutting Global Fund activities (not part of current JEE technical framework)	



## Current Global Fund Pandemic Preparedness and Response Contributions

Created as a multilateral agency specifically to fight pandemics, the Global Fund has been investing in activities that contribute to pandemic preparedness and response (PPR) since its inception. A study published in the Lancet in January 2021 found that over a third of Global Fund-supported programming helps advance core areas of health security.

The following provides background on PPR-related activities noted in the visual on the front page.

- **Inner layer of the circle: current Global Fund PPR-related activities.** There are areas outlined in the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool (see below).
- **Second layer of the circle: areas where the Global Fund can expand its work in PPR** with additional financial support.

## International Health Regulations Capacities

The International Health Regulations (IHR) framework agreement, as developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), was adopted during the World Health Assembly in 2005 as a means for determining how the world should prepare for and respond to emergencies. The IHR utilizes the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool in order to monitor, evaluate, and assess a country's "capacity to respond promptly and effectively to public health risks and public health emergencies of international concern." The JEE is voluntary, collaborative, and multisectoral, and comprised of 19 technical areas and 48 indicators. Global Fund current activities in JEE areas are indicated in the inner most circle of this visual.



### PREVENTION

#### FINANCING

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Serve as a major financier of COVID-19 response.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Assist national authorities in developing and implementing plans to surge and re-deploy supplies, equipment, workforces and other priorities in public health emergencies.
  - Finance national public health institutes to improve their coordination of surveillance and other public health activities during pandemics.

#### POLICY

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Work with global and national technical agencies responsible for HIV, TB and malaria (HTM) and other disease units.
  - Support national-level ministries of health, centers for disease control and institutes of public health in policy development and coordination among stakeholders.
  - Utilize data for policy decisions and selection of interventions.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Build capacity for using data for decision-making at a national level.
  - Help to steer global policy and coordination on PPR.

- Incorporate views of PPR-related stakeholders in a participatory process of national PPR policy and program development.

### ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Procure and distribute personal protective equipment (PPE), such as masks and gloves.
  - Fund core grants that invest in multi-drug resistant (MDR), extremely drug-resistant (XDR) tuberculosis (TB) diagnostics and treatment, as well as drug-resistant HIV, to ensure patients have access to life-saving medicines and regimens.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Strengthen investments in infection prevention and control, including ensuring health facilities have the administrative and engineering controls necessary.
  - Strengthen health facility safety.
  - Increase UV lighting along corridors and appropriate ventilation inside facilities to ensure any airborne infectious diseases that may threaten facilities are met with industry standard controls to prevent them from infecting others in the health care environment.

### ZOONOTIC DISEASE

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Connect health system strengthening to zoonotic disease prevention and detection.
  - Fund integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR) programs.
  - Support pathogen specimen transport through lab systems.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Provide human and material resources for rapid real-time data capture and analysis for prevention and early detection for zoonotic diseases.
  - Expand laboratory capabilities to test for zoonotic infections and integrate lab results into large health management and information systems (HMIS).
  - Increase zoonotic health worker training, including training for event-based surveillance and rapid data analysis. Increase lab testing capacity, and build out data systems for data capture and analysis.



## DETECTION

### SURVEILLANCE

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Improve monitoring and evaluation of national HIV, TB and malaria programs and support reporting of the impact of pandemics on services and outcomes.
  - Continue to build out HMIS for capturing data and reporting.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Support investments in surveillance services, from hardware to software.
  - Improve indicator-based surveillance by adding other modules onto the existing disease surveillance platforms, train data clerks on enumerating, translating paper tools to digital tools used for point of care collection and understanding how to scan for and detect notifiable diseases in global reporting systems.
  - Train both lay community and clinically trained health care workers in more advanced surveillance.
  - Conduct more extensive and resource-heavy epidemiological monitoring and event-based reporting, including contact investigation and active case finding across multiple disease areas.

- Upgrade the frequency and speed of pandemic reporting systems, as well as take the lead in investing in national outbreak investigation capacities.

## LABORATORY

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Fund purchase of basic diagnostic supplies and equipment.
  - Provide partial support for specimen transport systems capable of handling pandemic testing through the COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM).
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - More robust rural and urban specimen transport systems (which have the capacity to collect specimens rapidly) and upgrade systems to use polyvalent diagnostic platforms for a wide range of pathogens.
  - Ensure sufficient diagnostic capacity and decentralized networks to expand testing in-country and across geographic regions.
  - Allow for significant investment in the brick-and-mortar infrastructure of laboratories and hospital biosafety, including additional biosafety level (BSL) categorized 3 and 4 labs in the developing world, which would include genomic and molecular testing.
  - Develop a network of regional and national-level laboratories for expanded diagnostic capacity.



## RESPONSE

### PREPAREDNESS

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Support via Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs) to develop and maintain national, intermediate and local/primary response-level public health emergency response plans for relevant biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear hazards.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Mapping of potential hazards, identification and maintenance of available resources, including national stockpiles and the capacity to support operations at local and national levels to respond during a public health emergency.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- Current **Global Fund** activities: N/A
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Supporting countries in developing public health emergency operation centers (EOCs) in functioning according to minimum common standards.
  - Ensuring functioning biosafely lab networks and information systems.
  - Training EOC staff capable of activating a coordinated emergency response within 120 minutes of the identification of a public health emergency.
  - Surge capacity to complement existing staff and health services.

### RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF KEY COMMODITIES (PSM)

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Support procurement and supply chain management, with a major focus on strengthening warehousing and transport to ensure HTM commodities are available.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:

- Train national teams to quantify pandemic commodity needs; prepare to procure, receive, and distribute commodities efficiently and effectively in all terrain.
- Increase forecasting capacity among partners and plan for alternative warehousing and transport systems to handle pandemic commodity surges.
- Establish, finance, and manage global and regional pandemic emergency stockpiles.

## RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Community mobilization and engagement to provide quality information and address misinformation, hesitancy to access services, and other barriers.
  - Engage communities and their leaders in solution design (via the CCM).
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Implement national risk-communication and community engagement plan for PPR, including details of anticipated public health measures.
  - Conduct rapid behavior assessments to understand key audiences and preferred communication channels.
  - Prepare messages; engage with existing public health and community-based networks.
  - Establish community information and feedback mechanisms.

## LEADERSHIP COORDINATION AND PLANNING

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - CCMs allow for government, the private sector, civil society and NGOs to coordinate and play a role in ensuring their perspectives are included in PPR planning and delivery.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Expanded work to advance gender equity and a rights-based approach to inclusive and diverse engagement in PPR, as well as ensuring the communities affected by the pandemics are included in PPR governance.



## CONTINUITY OF ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES

### COMMUNITY SYSTEMS AND RESPONSE

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Support civil society organizations through local grants, technical assistants, and participation in CCMs.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Build on and develop new mechanisms and skills to ensure that CSOs contribute fully to national pandemic response planning, including participating in national safety and action plans, and promoting sharing of information and best practices during pandemics.
  - Set up and manage a global secretariat to coordinate CSO involvement in PPR.
  - Rapid adaptation of service delivery models.

### HEALTH WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Salaries and stipends for clinical workers and community health care workers.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Support training for new disease areas and job functions.

- Invest in improving management and supervision of workers across clinical and non-clinical departments.
- Ensure staff have skills to conduct epidemiological surveillance, manage databases, and conduct pandemic monitoring.

### **SUPPORT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

- Current **Global Fund** activities:
  - Quantify demand and create a more transparent and predictable market for new pandemic products.
  - Monitoring and evaluation of HTM programs.
  - Implementation science studies.
  - RTS,S (malaria) vaccine development and pilot test.
- Potentially expanded PPR activities:
  - Support a variety of research efforts for global infectious disease issues, including therapeutics, and support genome sequencing of samples.
  - Support new product innovation.
  - Development of national and global systems for delivering PPR tools.

## Acknowledgements

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- Thematic review of several documents, analytical frameworks, and reports on PPR:
  - “Technical Framework in support to IHR monitoring and evaluation,” Joint External Evaluation Tool. International Health Regulations (2005); 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, January 2018: <https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/document-library/document/9789241550222-eng.pdf>.
  - “Preparing for and Battling Future Pandemics: A strategic review of potential roles for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria,” a report prepared by Pharos Global Health Advisors in September 2021.
  - Boyce MR, Attal A, Lin J, McKay S, Katz R, Global Fund contributions to health security in ten countries, 2014–20: mapping synergies between vertical disease programmes and capacities for preventing, detecting, and responding to public health emergencies. *Lancet Global Health*, Volume 9, Issue 2, e181 - e18. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X\(20\)30420-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X(20)30420-4/fulltext)
  - The Global Fund’s catalytic investments for the 2020-2022 Allocation Period, May 2019: <https://www.theglobalfund.org/board-decisions/b41-dp04/> and [https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/9046/bm42\\_02-2020-2022-allocationresourcesandusesfunds\\_report\\_en.pdf](https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/9046/bm42_02-2020-2022-allocationresourcesandusesfunds_report_en.pdf).
  - The Global Fund’s COVID-19 Response Mechanism Guidelines, April 2021: [https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/10759/covid19\\_c19rm-guidelines\\_external\\_en.pdf](https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/10759/covid19_c19rm-guidelines_external_en.pdf).
  - The Global Fund’s 2022-2025 strategy narrative.