

CLOSING THE DEAL: FINANCING OUR SECURITY AGAINST PANDEMIC THREATS

Summary of Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION 1

Unlock domestic resource mobilization. Mobilize health, security, and non-ODA spending. Rigorously track results.

At the UN HLM, all governments should present prioritized, costed PPR plans and announce new PPR financing, funded through a mix of domestic resources—like a dedicated portion of transport fees and health taxes as well as biosecurity spending—and international financing. Direct bilateral ODA and/or MDB financing for civil society organizations should be accelerated where governments lack presence or capacity to enhance PPR financing in fragile settings. Ahead of the UN HLM, the G20 JFHTF should launch an annual Global Pandemic Spending Tracker* covering country, MDB, PDB, and private sector financing across health, security, and development budgets toward the minimum benchmarks below.

MINIMUM BENCHMARKS FOR ANNUAL PANDEMIC PPR FINANCING

- At least \$15 billion annually in international financing directed toward regional and global public goods to fight cross-border threats.
- At least 0.1% to 0.2% of GDP per year, per country, directed toward pandemic PPR spending, informed by the recent analysis from the WHO, OECD, and the World Bank.
- At least 0.5% to 1.0% of security and defense budgets per year from G20 and other high- and upper-middle-income countries (HICs and UMICs) directed toward biosecurity, biosurveillance, and the 100 Days Mission to support deterrence, operational resilience, and to prevent deliberate and accidental misuse of biological agents—at home and globally.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Accelerate geographically diversified access to MCMs.

Ahead of the 2026 UN HLM, the IFC and other DFIs should partner to launch and finalize at least one dedicated, blended MCM surge financing facility and an associated 'standby' list of regional manufacturers and pooled procurement mechanisms for each region. Linked to that effort, philanthropies should launch a designated operational platform for technical assistance, market assessments, and stress testing to expand the list of regional manufacturers, particularly for under-invested products like diagnostics, PPE, and biomanufacturing. This facility should fill a key financing gap in the private sector, coordinate among like-minded actors as a partnership program, and leverage ongoing design work among G7 and G20 DFIs, IFC, and partners under the MCM Surge Financing Initiative, ensuring rapid deployability by 2026.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Enable development bank at-risk financing for MCM advance purchases.

Ahead of the 2026 UN HLM, all MDBs and relevant PDBs should confirm and clearly communicate the availability of rapid and effective at-risk financing for advance purchases of MCMs by LMICs during epidemics and pandemics (i.e. borrowing to purchase promising candidate MCMs before regulatory approval). At-risk financing should apply explicitly to country-level loans as well as any pooled procurement mechanisms using the development bank balance sheets. WHO PQ and NRA approvals must be accelerated and products that have already received regulatory approval by WHO-Listed Authorities at ML3 or higher should be given provisional or temporary approvals until WHO and NRA approvals are completed.

RECOMMENDATION 4

Operationalize financing for tests, treatments, and PPE.

Ahead of the 2026 UN HLM, global and regional organizations should designate specific international and regional anchor institutions to coordinate the development and scale-up of tests, treatments, and PPE; launch a financing strategy to prioritize and expand investments for specific epidemic and pandemic threats, leveraging the MCM Surge Financing Facility outlined in Recommendation 2 as well as other existing blended finance mechanisms; and identify and support at least one PPE manufacturing hub in each region with regional stockpiles, including for long shelf-life products such as elastomeric respirators.

RECOMMENDATION 5

Strengthen the Pandemic Fund financing, speed, and scale. Cement its role as the world's premier preparedness financing facility.

Ahead of the 2026 UN HLM, the G20 and other countries should commit to sustainably capitalize and strengthen the speed and scale of the Pandemic Fund. The World Bank and other MDBs should commit to using their tools and establishing standing allocations to ensure renewable support for the Pandemic Fund and its work. The Pandemic Fund should double down on its core preparedness mandate as well as its role in tackling cross-border threats, catalyzing domestic and non-ODA resources, soliciting matching funding, enhancing access for civil society implementers in fragile settings, and partnering more systematically with MDBs to leverage their lending.