

Spillover Prevention Accelerator

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND INITIAL CONCEPT DESIGN - SUMMARY VERSION

APRIL 2023



Summary of findings

The severity and frequency of new infectious disease outbreaks is increasing, driven by zoonotic spillover. And yet, most pandemic prevention efforts are focused on the response and containment of emerging infectious diseases after spillover occurs. Many funders and policymakers today are investing resources into pandemic preparedness with the assumption that spillover will happen. However, there are proven strategies to reduce spillover risk across different sector areas - from addressing wildlife market activity to reducing deforestation and improving animal health systems, among others.

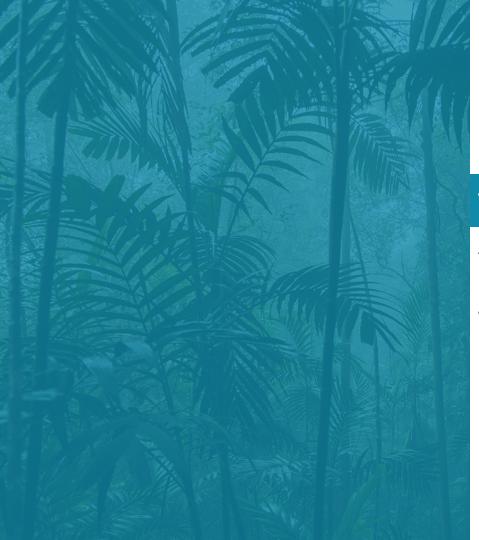
These proven strategies mean that we know enough today to act at greater scale on spillover prevention. There is also growing awareness by funders and policymakers of the importance of addressing the risk of pandemics at the source through spillover prevention strategies. We see an opportunity for a new initiative to accelerate efforts to address spillover risk at greater scale by (1) supporting localized solutions and (2) building evidence to shift the paradigm on pandemic prevention.

The proposed initiative described in this report - The Spillover Prevention Accelerator, or SPA - seeks to address these areas in a way that is additive to the ecosystem today. As articulated in the following report, we believe the SPA is a feasible approach to addressing some important issues holding back spillover prevention efforts today:

- An emphasis on solutions that center the contexts and needs of local communities, we believe, is essential to enabling any level of significant spillover prevention action to be sustained and effective in the long-term.
- The contribution of evidence about what works in spillover prevention, and the strategic use of this evidence to strengthen the case for investment in spillover prevention, we believe, can help build awareness and shift funder and policymaker priorities to address pandemic risk at the source

Purpose of this document

The summary document that follows provides an overview of these issues; a more detailed report is also available. This work comprises a feasibility assessment and concept design for a Spillover Prevention Accelerator - a first of its kind initiative that seeks to accelerate action and funding to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover. The work was completed by a Dalberg Advisors team, in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Preventing Pandemics at the Source initiative, in late 2022-early 2023. Dalbero



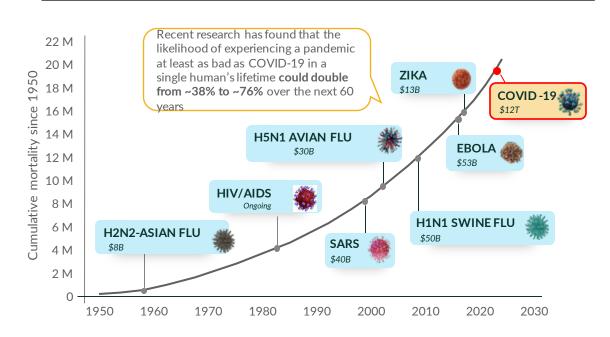
The Context

The Accelerator

The Way Forward

Cumulative mortality from recent epidemics and pandemics, with estimated economic losses

governments



Funding landscape

In response to COVID-19, development assistance for pandemic preparedness and response nearly tripled between 2019 and 2021 to ~\$1B. Other initiatives emerged in 2022 such as:

- The Pandemic Fund, hosted by the World Bank with technical support from WHO, was launched with over \$1.6B in pledges from 25 donors to fund pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR) work
- The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness (CEPI), committed \$200M for the development of next-generation coronavirus vaccines

Despite these efforts, a World Bank/WHO analysis in 2022, among others, suggests at least \$12B in unmet annual funding for pandemic PPR.

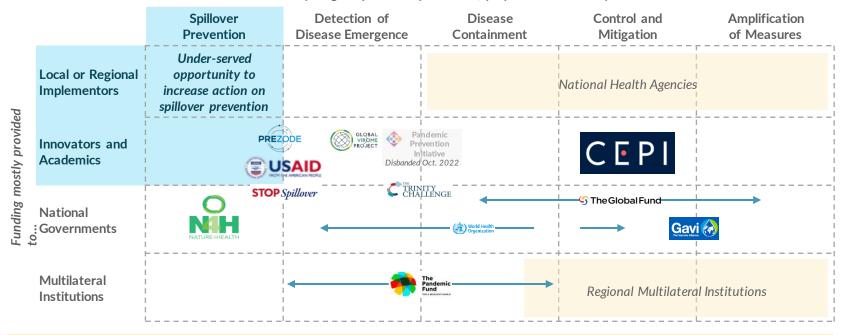
Prevention of zoonotic spillover is even less well funded, with estimates for the funding required for a robust global spillover prevention strategy ranging from \$10B-\$30B annually.

Note: Consensus on economic loss estimates only available for select pandemics/epidemics. Sources: Marco Marani et al., "Intensity and frequency of extreme novel epidemics," 2021; Andrew Dobson et al., "Ecology and economics for pandemic prevention", 2020; McKinsey & Co., "Not the last pandemic: Investing now to reimagine public-health systems", 2021; World Bank, "Putting Pandemics Behind Us", 2020; Aaron Bernstein et al., "The costs and benefits of primary prevention of zoonotic pandemics", 2022; UN," World Population Prospects", 2021. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, "Financing Global Health 2021: Global Health Priorities in a Time of Change", 2021; World Bank Pandemic Fund Frequently Asked Questions. 2022; CEPI Funding call to advance development of broadly protective coronavirus vaccines. 2021; AF D Health in Common Initiative, 2020. Paper prepared by the WHO and World Bank for the G20 Joint Finance & Health Task Force. "Analysis of Pandemic Preparedness and Response (PPR) architecture. Financing needs. gaps and mechanisms". March 22., 2022



Current efforts are focused on post-outbreak containment and response, rather than prevention of pandemics at the source

...by stage of pandemic prevention, preparedness and response



Zoonotic spillover has caused 75% of new infectious diseases in humans and nearly all viral pandemics of the last century, vet reducing the risk of spillover remains heavily underinvested today

Source: Daiperg Advisors research and analysis. (1) Note that the Pandemic Fund is a nosted funding vehicle of the World Bank currently with 13 approved implementing entities including regional multilateral development banks, and other preapproved entities including CEPI, GAVI, Global Fund, and WHO. Eligible country governments can shape project opportunities, but funds must flow through one of the accredited implementing entities. Source: Dalberg research and analysis.

Key drivers of lack of spillover prevention

Preference for policies that are more visible to constituencies: Mobilizing support for prevention is harder than for the "cure" to a known problem

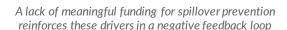


Underinvestment in local solutions: While spillover prevention work must be rooted in local context to be effective, local needs are often overlooked

For governments, weak coordination structures across line ministries: Data flows, coordination and joint programming tend to be limited or ineffective

For funders, program funding areas tend to be siloed, not integrated: Health and environment, for example, are typically funded as highly distinct areas

Deficient knowledge and tools for measuring and managing spillover risk: New frameworks, data and approaches are needed to better inform action



Lack of meaningful funding for spillover prevention



"Nations try to free-ride, not invest in prevention, and hope the pandemic origin is not in their backvard."

- Senior multilateral development bank staff

The Accelerator

"We are seeing again the 'panic and forget' cycle of moving on to other things after the acute phase of [infectious disease] risk has passed. The reality is that our priorities have changed from even one year ago."

- One Health task team lead, development bank

"It is unclear how [pandemic prevention] funding is making changes in local systems. You have to show success locally and regionally, before you can look globally. There simply needs to be more local funding."

- Program officer, environment-focused foundation

"A key area to address for funders is their lack of understanding of the true benefits of a One Health coordination approach to preventing spillover."

- Senior development agency official

"Funders typically are not intersectional enough to be convinced of systems approaches or to fund upstream areas not in their programmatic focus."

- Senior multilateral development bank staff





Yet, we know that spillover prevention is possible and cost effective

Five key action areas for spillover prevention



Curbing deforestation. Stopping the clearing and degradation of tropical and subtropical forests with a variety of pathways including policy and enforcement action, community-centered interventions, and regulatory and market standards that shift incentives for exploitation of forest resources and ecological disruption.



Enhancing human healthcare and opportunity. Improving the health and economic security of local communities living in emerging infectious disease hotspots through better healthcare, alternative livelihoods and community-designed interventions to reduce human-wildlife contact.



Improving livestock health systems. Enhancing biosecurity in animal husbandry with investments in animal health and extension services, better identification and surveillance of livestock disease, and more widespread control of vaccine-preventable diseases in domestic animals.



Regulating wildlife trade. Shutting down or regulating wildlife markets and trade through policy reform to limit and control legal wildlife trade, enforcement action to address illegal wildlife markets and trade, and holistic initiatives to address both supply side economic drivers and demand side behavior change.

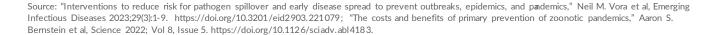


Enhancing disease surveillance and data. Expanding pathogen surveillance at interfaces between humans, domestic animals, and wildlife including through better integration of information systems and the scaling up of decentralized laboratory networks to support screening of animal and human samples.

Commentary

The Accelerator

- Available evidence suggests that we already know enough to act. Success cases across these action areas in different country contexts support the mobilization of resources for spillover prevention at a greater scale.
- · A meaningful investment across these strategies is a small fraction of the cost of pandemics. Published research suggests an annual investment need on the order of ~\$20B to substantially reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover. This is a small fraction of the cost of COVID-19 and other recent epidemics and pandemics driven by spillover events.
- Catalytic resourcing for spillover prevention can strengthen the knowledge base and crowd in greater funding. The lack of large-scale funding historically means there are gaps in the knowledge base on spillover prevention strategies. An effort to demonstrate causal links between interventions and changes in spillover risk can improve intervention design and make the case for investment in spillover prevention.





Expert consultations surfaced two opportunity areas in spillover prevention

Opportunity

Description of select gaps today

Sample expert perspectives



Supporting Localized **Solutions**

- Local context ignored. Existing spillover prevention work does not always account for realities on the ground, both in terms of what it takes to implement a solution and in terms of community needs and practices. This leads to less effective and less durable interventions.
- Intermittent action. Existing work can be "constantly stop and start" - interventions are rarely sustained due to limited funding or political will, making it difficult to achieve impact or embed longterm prevention action into local systems.



"Most of the time, my team depends on consultants to come in. but when they do this is in reaction to an outbreak, and not preventative. These consultants do not conduct trainings which would allow our health force to do the work in the long term."

- Senior health official in Sierra Leone

The Accelerator

"The discontinuation of projects makes trust building hard because the communities [feel left behind]. We need to be more consistent with the communities, not just go and enter when we have a new project."

- Health official in Brazil



Building Evidence to Shift the **Paradigm**

- Fragmented evidence. The fragmented evidence base on spillover is driven by 1) few large-scale programs with evaluation, 2) no standard for measurement of spillover risk, and 3) complexity of contexts in which spillover occurs.
- Incomplete knowledge. There is growing knowledge but not yet a deep evidence base across spillover prevention strategies. especially what works in different local contexts.
- Lack of decision maker conviction. Many policymakers and global funders do not prioritize spillover prevention because they believe it is too difficult to achieve outcomes.

"One of the biggest challenge is that [spillover risk] is hard to measure; I simply haven't seen indicators we can use."

- Government official in Indonesia

"Capacity and resources for [spillover] research are weak. As a result, there is little information to show if we want to raise spillover prevention to the executive level."

- Government official in Sierra Leone

"We simply don't think it is possible to achieve prevention of spillover as we've not seen compelling enough evidence."

- Development bank official





Initiative type

What would be the purpose?

What tradeoffs would exist?



- Develop a unique advocacy mandate that emphasizes local context and community-centered design
- Support local and regional advocates to engage in respectful dialogue with government actors in key hot-spot areas, connecting local and global advocacy efforts
- Several other global advocacy efforts exist today
- Existing advocacy work would benefit from an active collaborator in shaping project and research agendas
- This does not directly address the fundamental gap in the ecosystem: Limited funding for spillover interventions



- Raise a new fund focused on spillover prevention, filling gaps in the current funding landscape
- Support established implementors and innovate new solutions in partnership with government agencies
- Contribute to building spillover prevention track record

- Funding alone is not going to achieve outcomes: Project preparation for local solutions and strategic advocacy with better data are critical gaps in the ecosystem today
- Other instruments like the Pandemic Fund have just launched, so funder appetite is low for a large new fund



- Support project preparation and provide catalytic funds in a flexible way to 'localized' spillover prevention work
- · Help to capacitate local spillover prevention ecosystems with coordination and cross-geography learnings
- Use evidence to strategically influence decision makers

- Potential for scale is likely low compared to a multilateralhosted instrument such as the Pandemic Fund
- The model is challenging in its scope of both adding value to local projects while engaging in evidence-based advocacy to shift the paradigm of pandemic prevention

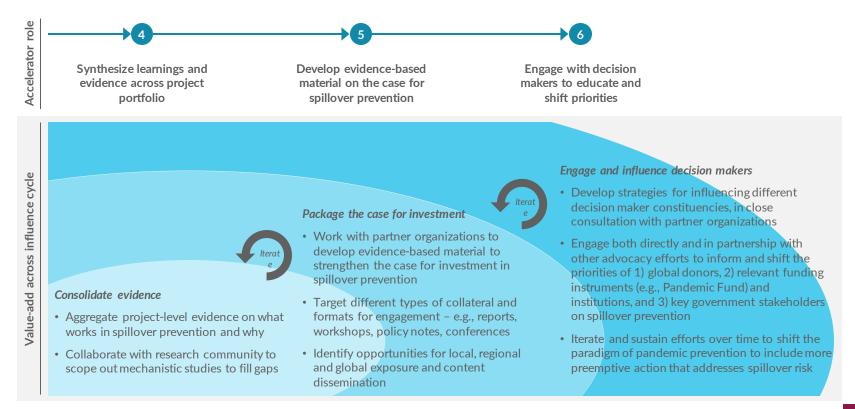
Recommended model based on consultations with global and regional experts

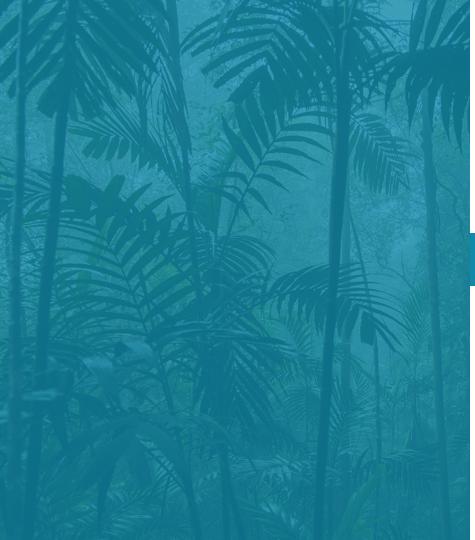


An accelerator can support **localized solutions** in a variety of ways...

Accelerator role Collect data Continues Support project Provide project preparation in a funding to local and projectnext page flexible way implementors level learnings Ensure local context and Support co-creation Fund local partners and Facilitate collaboration Provide data and M&E community needs are across sectors and plan for a sustainable and learning through standards, with local embedded in project design stakeholder interests 'end game' of support structure of funding experts leading process Value-add across project lifecycle Support process of • Empower a country Fund projects that have Fund capacity-building · Define standardized local consultation with coordinator to engage been validated locally efforts to support data structures and funding for workshops with actors across areas project execution when approaches to M&E for · Work to identify 'end and design validation of spillover prevention useful all projects game' options (e.g., Structure funding Identify opportunities with government and · Facilitate learning Apply those standards to the local context and requirements to to support co-creation donor engagement) to across geographies demonstrate local of new solutions that increase likelihood of through community of define a project community needs have span sectors or sustained support to practice events for learning agenda been met partner orgs projects practitioners Engage local Provide funding for · Shift mindsets from · Engage with local researchers to lead data project design sprints 'pilot' to long-term partners in government collection efforts and to change throughout project synthesize project-level execution timeline learnings ex post

...while an accelerator can also **build evidence** and influence policymaker and funder priorities around pandemic prevention



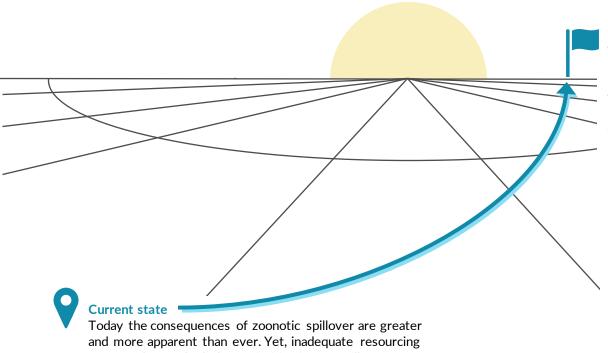


The Context

The Accelerator

The Way Forward

The Spillover Prevention Accelerator (SPA) will accelerate action on spillover prevention, addressing the risk of pandemics at the source



Future state

The Spillover Prevention Accelerator seeks to contribute to a world in which pandemics are prevented at the source. The SPA will accelerate the funding, design and delivery of localized solutions that reduce zoonotic spillover risk, while building the evidence base to substantially shift funder and government priorities to include pandemic prevention at the source.

from funders and a lack of prioritization of spillover prevention by governments means that the risks of zoonotic spillover are not being sufficiently addressed. The current state requires a catalyst to accelerate action.

The SPA will work in partnership with others to achieve its mission



Vision

A world where we stop pandemics at the source.

A healthier, safer, and more sustainable future for all.



Mission

The Spillover Prevention
Accelerator will co-create and
fund initiatives to prevent
pandemics at the source in high
spillover risk areas across
Southeast Asia, Central and
West Africa and Latin America.
It will support local capacity and
leverage the results of its work
to influence priorities of funders
and policymakers.



2025 Objectives

The Spillover Prevention
Accelerator will work with
implementing partners across
three countries and raise at least
\$10M in its first three years,
disbursing project funding across
five spillover prevention focal
areas and a robust research
agenda. The SPA will launch an
influencing campaign, building on
initial results to shift priorities.

The SPA will operate across three 'pathways for action'



Local Co-Creation

The SPA will co-create and fund solutions with communities who are the first to experience the impact of spillover events. It will seek to build long-term capacity in areas at high risk of zoonotic spillover by funding local partners and providing flexible technical assistance and, when useful, coordination support.



Knowledge

The SPA will build a learning agenda around all projects it funds, which will contribute new evidence about what works and why in spillover prevention. It will partner with researchers and fund mechanistic longitudinal studies where possible to fill knowledge gaps. And it will distill project learnings into useful knowledge products.



Influence

The SPA will leverage its body of work to contribute to a major shift in how decision makers perceive and pursue pandemic prevention strategies – to address the risk of zoonotic spillover on a sustained basis. Alongside partners, it will build awareness and influence priorities with an evidence-based case for investment.

Desired Outcomes

- Reduced spillover risk as a result of direct funding of projects and initiatives
- Additional local capacity and stronger coordination mechanisms in-country

- Additional evidence on efficacy of spillover prevention strategies
- New knowledge products that inform and make the case for investment

- Shifted priorities of key funders and government actors to include greater emphasis on spillover prevention
- Better supported advocacy ecosystem

Long-Term Objective

Unlock significantly greater levels of action and funding to achieve spillover prevention globally

It will fund activities within five focal areas which have been identified as pivotal for reducing spillover risk

Five key action areas



Curbing deforestation



Enhancing primary human health care and opportunity



Improving animal health systems



Reducing wildlife trade



Enhancing integrated disease surveillance and data



 ☐ See Section 1 for descriptions

Project requirements

The SPA will fund proposals for projects and initiatives that address the risk of zoonotic spillover across the five focal areas and three regions.

Criteria for funding include:

- Addresses one or more of the five focal. areas
- Centers the needs and contexts of local. communities within the intervention
- · Prioritizes evidence and learning agenda that supports the SPA's research goals
- Reinforces and helps to build local capacity to sustain spillover prevention
- Support in-country coordination structures across sectors and stakeholder groups when useful
- · Has a scalable and replicable approach that can inform others

Project outcomes

Projects funded by the SPA may use a range of functional approaches and activities to achieve impact. This could include, e.g., proof-of-concept technology and data solutions; training and support to institutional structures such as animal health extension. networks; support to policy and regulatory strengthening; and research and mechanistic studies to fill knowledge gaps.

Targeted project outcomes include:

- Reduction in risk of zoonotic spillover through different mechanisms of action
- Generation of evidence to make the case for investment in spillover prevention
- · Development of insight and learning about intervention strategies and design
- Improved capacity to address spillover risks and to coordinate within countries
- Increased resilience and capacity for responsiveness to spillover events

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Initial projects will prioritize interim results that can provide actionable insights and evidence for decision-makers

	Brief description of illustrative SPA project	Desired project outcomes
Examples for Illustration	Improve land demarcation regulations to prevent deforestation and enhance enforcement capacity with capacity building for litigation and enforcement training for local government in a Brazilian state over the course of two years.	Forest lands inhabited or stewarded by local indigenous communities are protected by Brazilian law with active law enforcement
	Create and test proof-of-concept vaccine and biosafety support kits for small- and medium-sized producers across 500 smallholder farms and 200 medium-sized farms in Sierra Leone for two years.	Demonstrate change in number of livestock producers implementing biosafety practices and availing local veterinarian services
	Build a proof-of-concept data integration platform to identify solutions to cross-sector data integration issues, with a data collection framework and analytical use cases used by multiple ministries in a test district in Indonesia.	Functioning and replicable multisectoral surveillance platform with metrics that track spillover risk drivers
	Provide high-quality, affordable healthcare to three Amazonian communities with high interaction with wildlife, building evidence of baseline health resilience and reducing spillover risk to prove an investment case.	Support front-line communities with health-care services and generate evidence linking health resilience to spillover risk reduction
	Address challenges with regulating wildlife trade to address market sanitation, education, training, regulation and enforcement gaps across three provinces in Indonesia, creating market standards to address gaps.	Enhance regulation and sanitation practices in wildlife trade with replicable certification standards and ISO-aligned market practices

To ensure its work generates strong evidence, the SPA will engage science advisors during project selection, planning, and evaluation

Funding selection Provide independent technical recommendations on proposals

Requests for proposals Propose priority areas for each funding round from science-based assessments of opportunity for impact

Project planning Provide recommendations on experimental design of projects to support goal of producing mechanistic evidence

Actions identified here across the steps of the SPA project lifecycle reflect the continuous role envisioned for science advisors. This will ensure a sciencebased approach to projects funded by the SPA and encourage greater coherence in its research agenda over time.

- Revision for next phase or project closure Provide recommendations
 - on revisions to experimental design for next phase or future SPA-funded projects

Monitoring. learning & evaluation Assist with synthesizing results of project learnings

Project implementation Support troubleshooting of issues with experimental approach or data collection as needed during execution

Given its catalytic role, we recommend the SPA be organized as a timebound initiative - not a permanent institution

	Org. Archetype	Description	This would be an appropriate endgame if	
	Funding Intermediary	Initiative transforms into a permanent funding intermediary, likely hosted within a larger institution	•the primary value of the SPA is intermediating funds and supporting projects with direct funding	
;		 Potential for expansion in instruments to provide funding to more partners, including governments 	 and if other funding instruments do not engage in a meaningful way on spillover prevention in the future 	
omes a.	Research Institute	 Initiative transforms into a longer-term research effort, potentially hosted within a multilateral institution 	 the primary value of the SPA is generating evidence and supporting spillover prevention research 	
e SPA bec		Potential for an expanded mandate covering research into a broader range of One Health-related topics	and if other research efforts do not continue, do not effectively generate research, or evolve their focus	
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	Timebound Initiative	 Initiative reaches a 'destination' or a pre-specified set of outcomes and winds down its operations 	 the primary value of the SPA is as a catalyst, to accelerate other funding flows and action for spillover prevention by shifting the priorities of key decision makers 	
		 Assets or other proprietary approaches can be absorbed and 'recycled' in a relevant organization 	including global funders and governments	
_			Recommended option	

The 'endgame' of the SPA should influence its organizational design and the capacity it builds to execute

The SPA can start 'lean' and build organizational capacities over time

Full-time resource
Part-time / consultants
New roles in years 3-5 and beyond

Local Roles

Operations

Country-level Coordination Team

- Engages with government actors and conducts education and advocacy
- Builds and maintains coalition of local actors and researchers
- Provides support for project design and implementation
- Manages day-to-day relationships with implementing partners, and oversees reporting activities

Local Expert Advisors

Researchers or community leaders with deep local knowledge that can be used to:

- Advise on project strategy, implementation and coordination
- Support the country coordinator in coalition building

Global roles

Management

Executive Director

Full time leader of the initiative responsible for setting direction, overseeing operations, and managing relationships with funders, science advisory panel members and other partners

Secretariat and administration team Full time team who:

- Receive funding requests
- Coordinate evaluation of funding proposals

Knowledge Management Team 26

- Maps new countries' priorities, needs, capabilities, and stakeholders
- Collects data and knowledge from projects and publishes documents for knowledge sharing
- Coordinates knowledge-sharing across public-facing outlets and among coalition members

Executive Board

Governance

Meets ~4 times a year to review strategic direction and operational progress, while providing oversight and visibility for funders 123

Advisory Council

Meets annually to advise the board on strategy and policy from a diverse range of perspectives and stakeholders

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Evaluation and Integrity

Full time resource to coordinate third-party audits and SPA-level MI F 12

Scientific Advisory panel, possibly in partnership with PREZODE

(independent experts) 1

- Reviews projects and makes recommendations to Secretariat
- Reports on lessons learned from funding request reviews for applicants, technical partners, the Secretariat and the Board

Note: See annex of full study for case studies.

The SPA requires at least \$10 million to get started, with a near-term goal of \$25 million enabling it to scale the pilot phase to additional geographies

Estimated investment for minimum viable SPA concept in first 3 years

Description	Annual Unit Cost (\$)	Quantity	Est. Annual Cost (\$)
Interventions			
Project funding	200,000	10	2,000,000
Staff			
Executive Director	150,000	1	150,000
Secretariat	100,000	1	100,000
Country Level Coordinator	90,000	3	270,000
Technical Review Panel (1 day/week)	15,600	3	46,800
Knowledge Management Lead	90,000	1	90,000
Other expenses (as % of interventions and staff)			
Back-office administration and overhead	~12%		315,000
Monitoring, learning and evaluation	~6%		160,000
Creative strategic communications	~5%		130,000
Travel, accommodation, conferences	~3%		75,000
Total annual spend for minimum viable SPA			~\$3,336,800

Commentary

- An initial minimum fundraise of \$10 million will allow the SPA to startup and initiate operations in one region
- This level of funding will enable the SPA to (1) start to establish a credible presence in the spillover prevention ecosystem and (2) build initial data and influencing functions centrally
- It would provide funds for ~10 projects over 3 years, which could span a range of spillover prevention focal areas and functional activities
- Meeting the \$25 million near-term funding goal would enable the SPA to scale to additional countries and test the model across additional focal areas
- The SPA's country-centered model should provide a modular and extensible way to scale operations with additional funding in the future

Source: "The costs and benefits of primary prevention of zoonotic pandemics." Sci Adv. 2022 Feb 4:8(5), doi: 10.1126/sciadv.bl/4183; Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, Inc. "Financial Statements: Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020", 2021; Elemental Excelerator, "Financial Statements, Independent Auditor's Reports, and Supplementary Schedule", 2021; Dalberg analysis.



The Context

The Accelerator

The Way Forward

The research summarized in this document and the longer feasibility assessment informed the design and refinement of the SPA concept









Interviews with 36 stakeholders including in-county experts in Indonesia, Brazil and Sierra Leone, and global experts on spillover prevention Desk research on spillover prevention, One Health delivery models, pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, and case studies in org. design Co-creation sessions with Preventing Pandemics at the Source (PPATS) Secretariat, input from the wider Dalberg network, and follow-up interviews with incountry experts and funders Iteration of design based on feedback from PPATS coalition members and expert advisors on aspects of the SPA strategy and operating model

We believe the SPA concept is feasible to implement and additive

	Feasibility question	Rating	Assessment
1	Is there a need for greater funding and action on spillover prevention?		Stopping pandemics before they start by reducing the risk of zoonotic spillover is significantly underfunded, despite greater awareness of the costs of zoonotic spillover as a result of COVID-19. With an increasing frequency of spillover events in recent decades, the risk of another pandemic is rising. Alongside investments in pandemic preparedness and response, the world needs greater action on spillover prevention.
2	Are there solutions today to reduce spillover risk?	•	Despite limited funding, there are five action areas for spillover prevention where researchers, governments and implementing partners have demonstrated results in reducing spillover risk. There remain important areas of uncertainty around the drivers of spillover risk and how best to manage these risks in very different contexts globally. Yet, we see an opportunity to build on the fact base and contribute solutions in the future.
3	Is an accelerator the right approach for the ecosystem today?		Given the scale of funding required to address spillover risk globally, we believe a significantly scaled-up funding vehicle that prioritizes spillover prevention would be first-best. However, in lieu of such a vehicle, we believe there is a meaningful role for an accelerator to act as a catalyst for action: achieving results through its project portfolio and research agenda, and inspiring greater action and funding from others in the future.
4	Would such an initiative be welcomed by actors in the ecosystem?	•	Across over 35 stakeholders engaged in this process, there was broad-based support for a new initiative with catalytic funding for spillover prevention. There were some questions about how the SPA would fit into the ecosystem – i.e., how it would relate to the World Bank-hosted Pandemic Fund and to ongoing research initiatives such as PREZODE – which can be addressed through partnership and proactive communications.
5	Will the SPA be able to raise \$10M-\$25M to support a robust pilot?	•	We believe the SPA's fundraising journey to scale-up will be challenging given the historical underinvestment in spillover prevention and the perceptions and needs of funders summarized in the next section. However, we see increased awareness of the value of addressing spillover risk and we believe that mobilizing \$10M-\$25M in funding for a robust pilot of the SPA should be achievable.

To ensure a strong pilot, the SPA should cultivate committed funders and accommodate different funding modalities

Illustrative example of different pathways to funding

