

Learnings from the G20 Joint Finance - Health Task Force (JFHTF) for pandemic PPR

Raymond Hutubessy, Coordinator JFHTF Secretariat



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Agenda

1. About the G20 JFHTF
2. A Tale of Two Shocks: Global Financial Crisis vs. COVID-19 Pandemic
3. Finance and Health Coordination
4. Investment strategies to save lives and livelihoods
5. Timely and pre-arranged need for financing

About the G20

The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023.

G20 Members

The Group of Twenty (G20) comprises 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States) and the European Union. The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population



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|---|---|---|---|--|---|
|  Argentina |  Australia |  Brazil |  Canada |  China |  France |
|  Germany |  India |  Indonesia |  Italy |  Japan |  Mexico |
|  Republic of Korea |  Russia |  Saudi Arabia |  South Africa |  Türkiye |  United Kingdom |
|  United States of America |  European Union | | | | |

Guest Countries



| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|
|  Bangladesh |  Egypt |  Mauritius |  Netherlands |  Nigeria |  Oman |
|  Singapore |  Spain |  UAE | | | |

Invited International Organisations

In addition to the regular International Organisations ([UN](#), [IMF](#), [WB](#), [WHO](#), [WTO](#), [ILO](#), [FSB](#) and [OECD](#)) and Chairs of Regional Organisations ([AU](#), [AUDA-NEPAD](#) and [ASEAN](#)), India, as G20 Presidency, will be inviting [ISA](#), [CDRI](#) and [ADB](#) as Guest IOs.

Why was the JFHTF established?



Italian G20 Presidency

Joint G20 Finance and Health Ministers meeting

Communiqué
29 October 2021

To further strengthening a crucial coordination between Finance and Health Ministries,

*G20 members agreed to establish a **Joint Finance-Health Task Force**.*

Such Task Force will enhance the collaboration and global cooperation on issues

relating to pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, thus leaving the

international community better prepared in the eventual case of future health threats

outbreaks.



When and where was the JFHTF established?



- 28 June 2019 – 1st G20 Finance & Health Ministers meeting in Osaka, Japan
- The meeting focused on **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)** and its implication for developing countries in achieving economic growth.



- 17 September 2020 – 2nd G20 Finance & Health Ministers meeting.
- G20 Minister of Finance & Minister of Health Joint Statement on **post-COVID-19 pandemic health and global economic recovery**.



- Italian G20 Presidency put *Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response* (Pandemic PPR) as their primary agenda
- Agreement to establish the **G20 Joint Finance-Health Task Force (JFHTF)**.



- Establishment of the **G20 JFHTF Secretariat** and development of the JFHTF **Initial Roadmap**
- Establishment of the **Pandemic Fund**
- The **Bali declaration** contains the G20 agreement to develop a multi-year JFHTF work plan.

What is the Mandate of the JFHTF?

The Bali Leaders' Declaration outlined areas of work for the JFHTF in 2023, and extended the JFHTF's timeframe to enable this



Areas of work

Coordination arrangements



...better understand **economic risks & vulnerabilities** from pandemics, and **how to mitigate them**



...share best practices ... to develop joint responses...

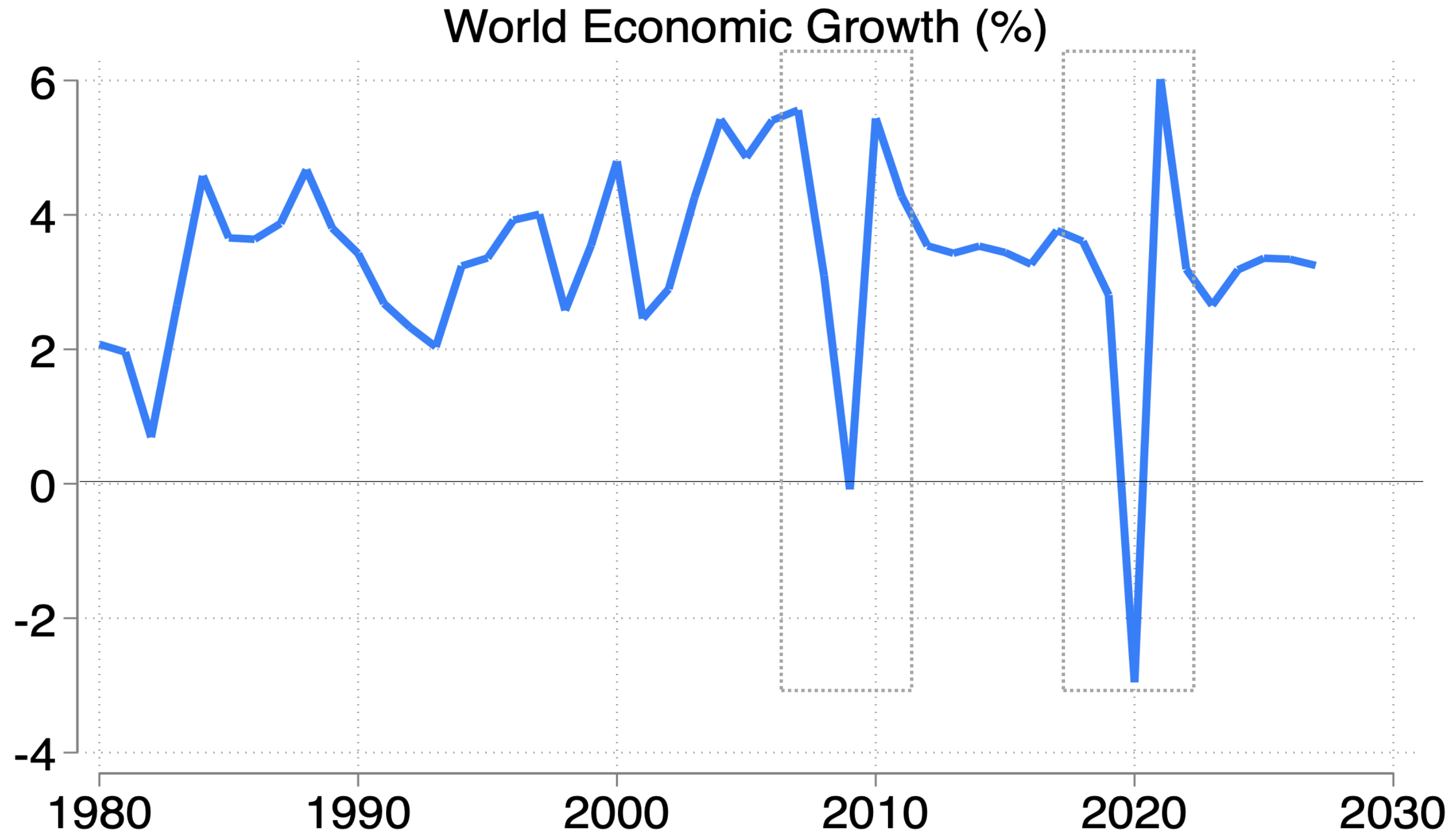


...continue developing **finance and health coordination arrangements**, including inviting regional organizations...



...agree on a Task Force workplan for 2023, taking into account a **multi-year planning horizon**

A Tale of Two Shocks: Global Financial Crisis vs. COVID-19 Pandemic



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook. Projections begin 2023.

A Tale of Two Shocks: Global Financial Crisis vs. COVID-19 Pandemic

G20's post-GFC response focused on tackling systemic threats from the financial sector

The **COVID-19 crisis** highlights that health threats also pose systemic risks to the global economy

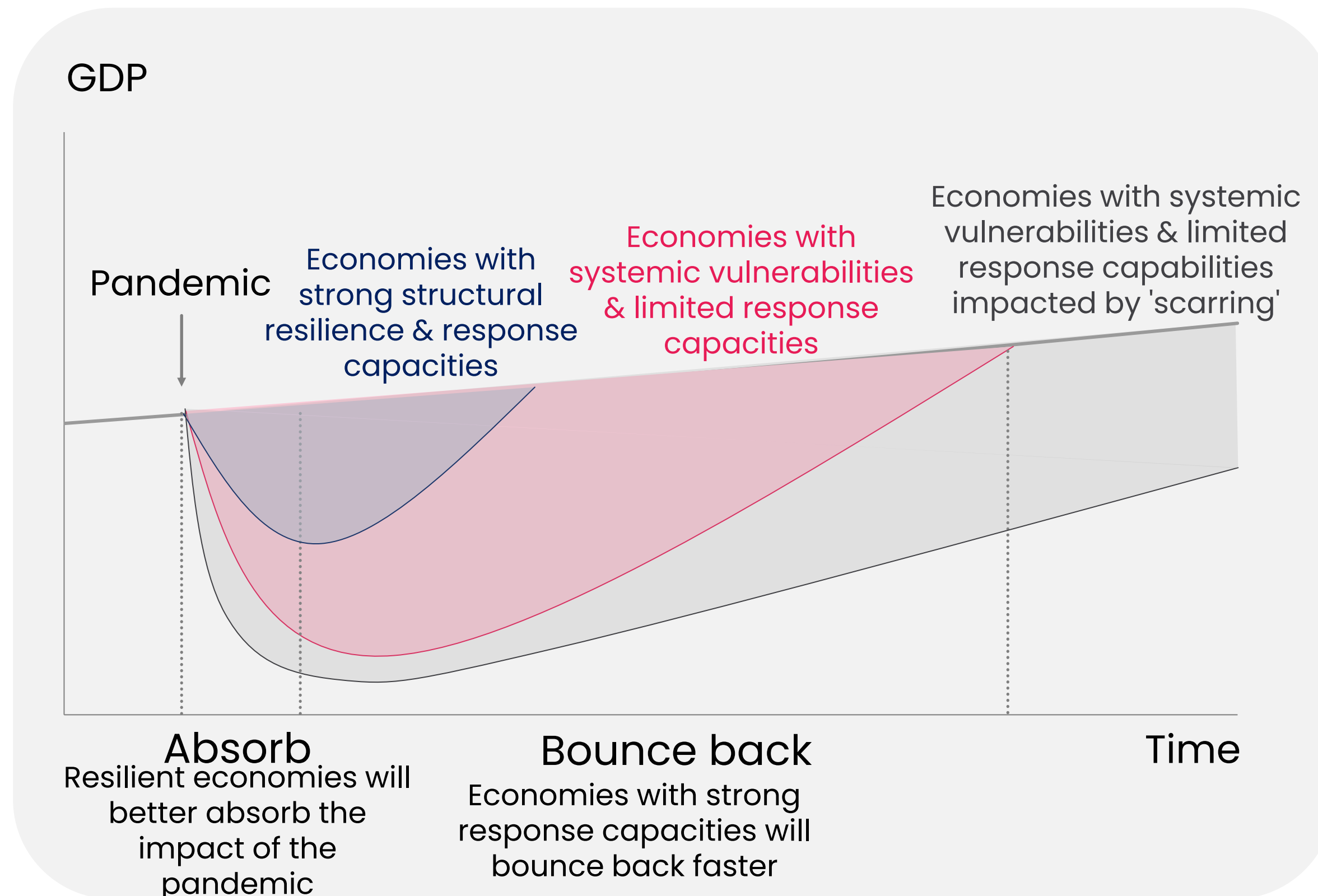
At least, three key differences:

- Health threats can be much more damaging to the global economy and lives
- Though less common in the past, huge uncertainty about frequency of future pandemics
- Health threats can originate almost anywhere and can easily spillover to all other countries

Implications:

1. Expanding scope of systemic risk response: Health threats are systemic risks
2. Stronger case for international cooperation and sharing of best practices between Finance and Health

COVID-19 showed that pandemics can alter growth trajectories due to variations in systemic vulnerabilities & response capacities



- To absorb the initial economic impact of pandemics, Ministers of Health & Finance should increase the systemic resilience of their health & economic systems
- To bounce back rapidly, Ministers of Health & Finance should increase their health system & fiscal response capacity

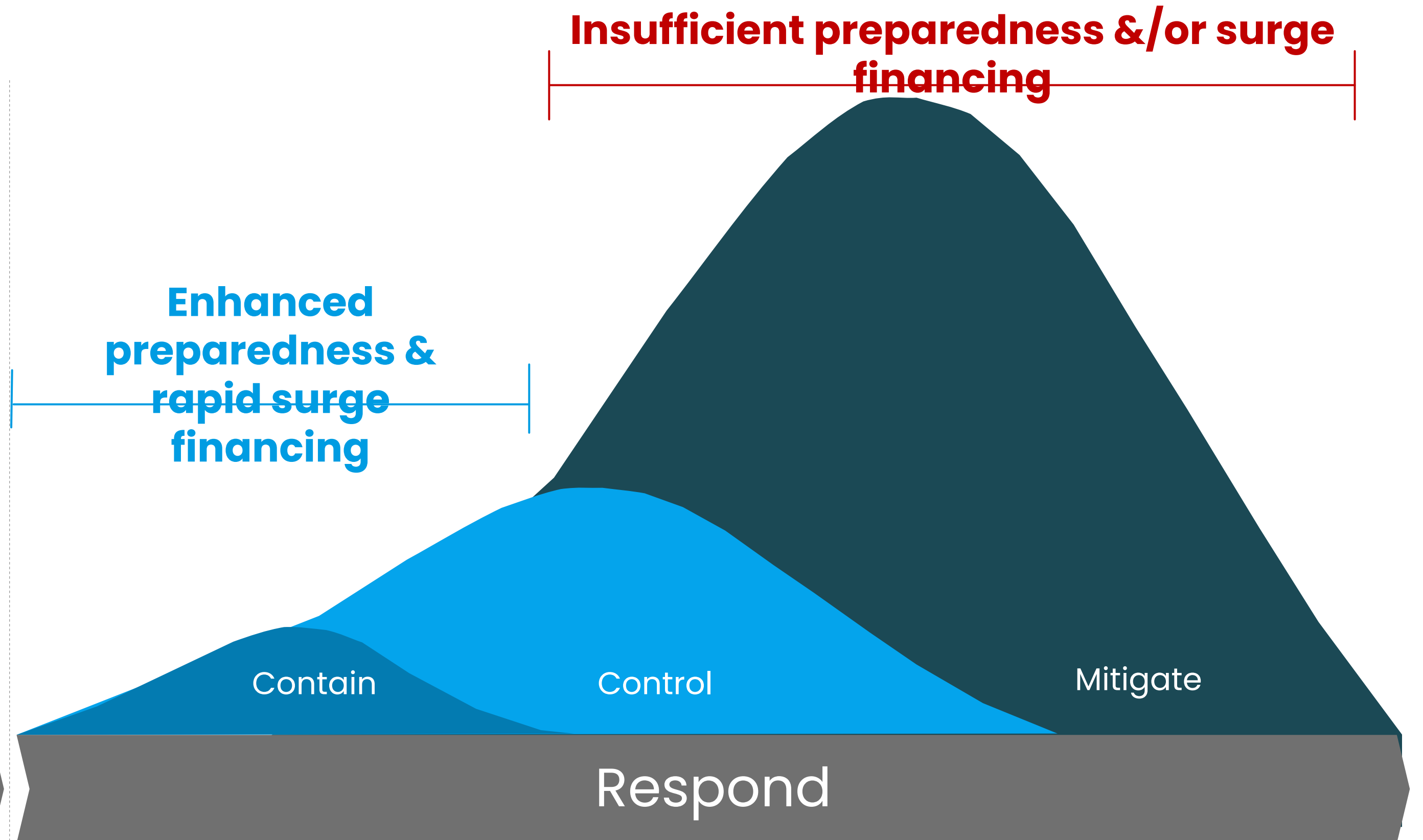
The combination of enhanced preparedness & rapid response is essential to curtail new pathogens



The Pandemic Fund
FOR A RESILIENT WORLD

& other domestic, bilateral, public/private-sector, MDB preparedness investments

Prevent & Prepare



NOTE: many factors will determine the consequence of a new pathogen, including nature of the pathogen itself, preparedness, response measures

Need for Finance-Health Coordination

Health is an **investment** – not a cost

e.g. investment cases needed on vaccines and other health interventions

Demonstrate how “health” can contribute to **macroeconomic stability and growth**

e.g. demonstrate broader socio-economic impact of vaccines in combination with other interventions



Investment strategies to save lives and livelihoods

Health systems **resilience** and **response capacity**

e.g. health systems including vaccine delivery costing and financing incl PHFM

Macroeconomic stability

e.g. **integrated epi-macroeconomic models***

Social and economic protection

e.g. modeling interruptions **Essential Health Services** including immunization



Time value of action is enormous during pandemics

Pre-arranged **financing** needs to be activated at **day zero**

e.g. domestic **surge financing** and **investment information R&D** needed (FVVA)

Making **proactive investment** in R&D for disease X

e.g. **impact assessments** for R&D (CEPI project)

Functional gaps in financing

e.g. better understanding of **country legislation and rules for budget cycles**, speed of financing delivery & supply systems



Questions for discussion

1. How could we use evidence in a more meaningful way at the country level?
2. What are the capacity needs at the country level to foster use of evidence for resource mobilization and decision making?
3. What kind of work you are conducting or are planning to conduct could be used to inform use cases shared by the presenters?