

An illustration on the left side of the slide depicts a group of diverse healthcare professionals, including doctors and nurses, wearing masks and stethoscopes. They are standing behind a counter or desk. On the counter, there are various medical supplies: several bottles of medicine, a syringe, a stethoscope, and a large white box with a green cross symbol. In the background, there are stylized buildings and floating virus particles. The overall color palette is dominated by teal, blue, and white.

Lessons, Challenges and Strategic Options for PPR financing

IDB perspective

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Content

- 1. What we learned from COVID-19**
- 2. The post-Pandemic financing landscape**
- 3. Remaining challenges**

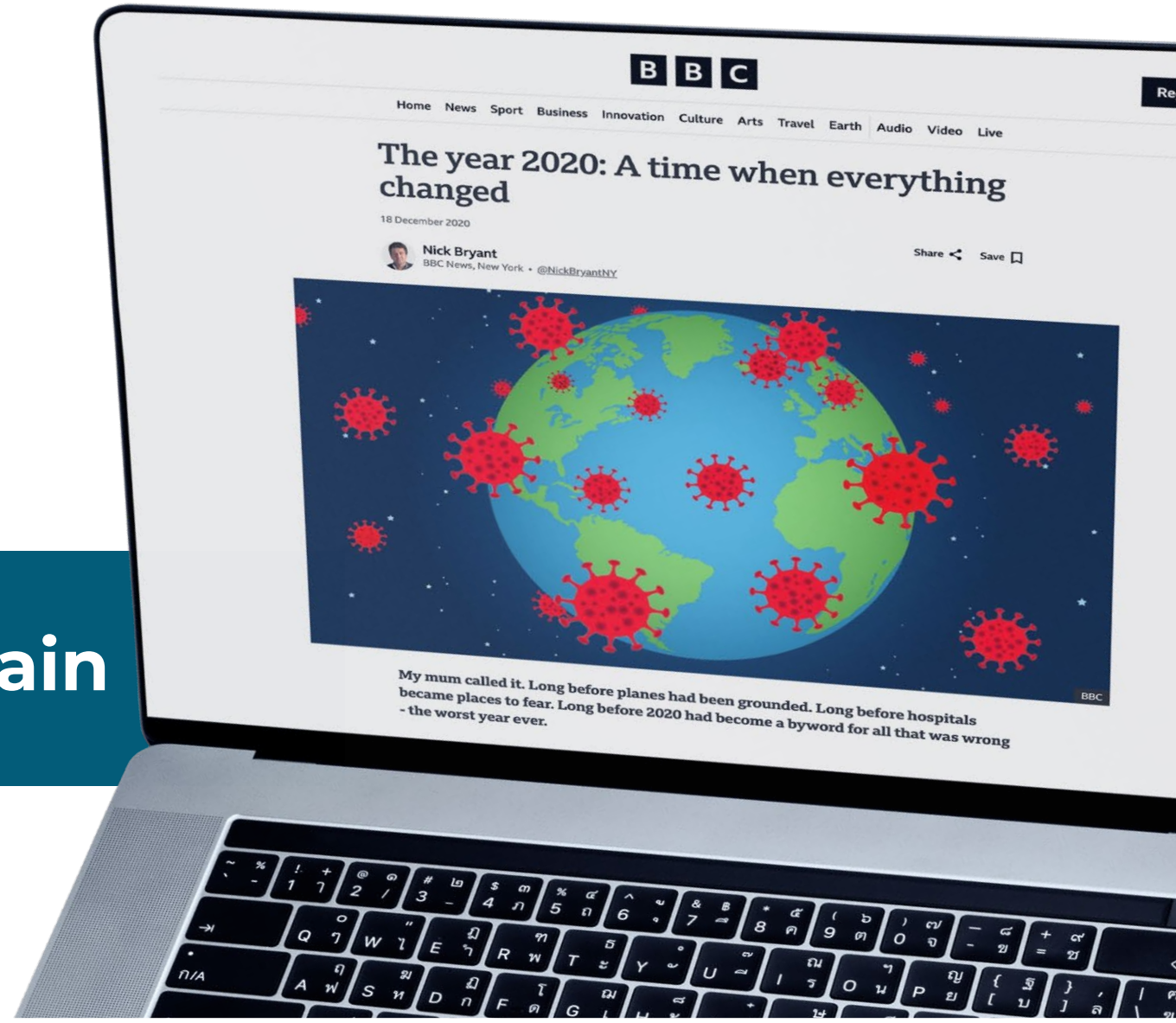


1. What we learned from Covid-19

A wake-up call

- Devastating health and economic effects
- Public health policy decisions under uncertainty
- Un-planned surge financing
- Inequitable distribution of MCMs

Should not happen again

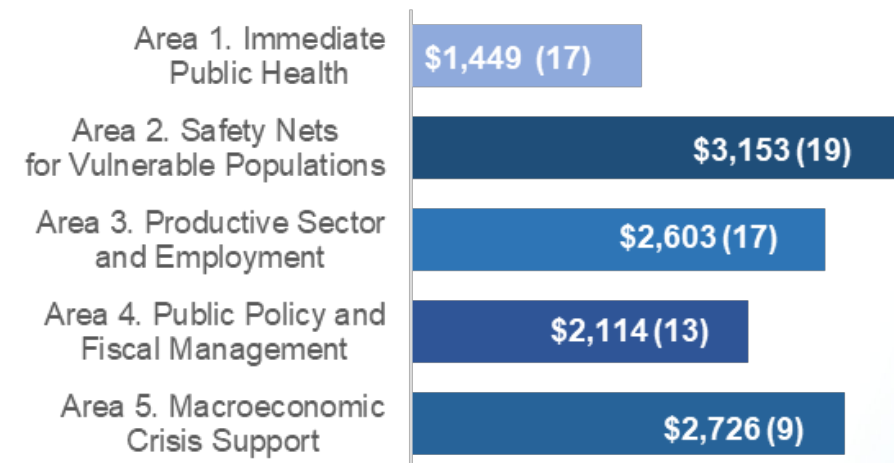


IDB's Response

- **AN UMBRELLA DOCUMENT APPROVED IN (MARCH 2020)**
- **EXPEDITED OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES**
- **REALLOCATION OF UNDISBURSED FUNDS + NEW LOANS**
- **SPECIAL PROCUREMENT MEASURES**

- **75 SG operations**
(US\$12 billion; 29.7% of total SG approvals)
approved in 5 COVID-19 PRIORITY AREAS.

Figure 1. Approvals by priority area
(US\$ million, and # of operations)



Total: US\$12 billion

(US\$10.5B in fresh funds and US\$1.5B from reformulations)

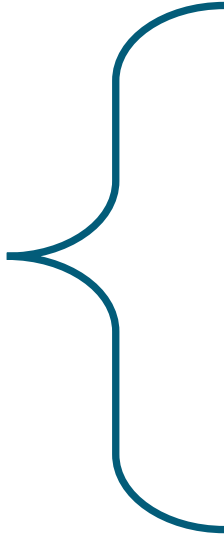
In addition, 185 TCs (US\$78.7 million) were approved for COVID-19 related activities.

IDB's Response

- ✓ Increase diagnostic capacity in 35 laboratories in **8 countries**.
- ✓ Improve capacity for provision of health care: equipping health units/hospitals in **13 countries** and hiring temporary personnel in **7 countries**.
- ✓ Interrupt the chain of transmission of the disease: financing COVID-19 vaccines (**35.1 million doses**), as well as vaccination communication strategies in **5 countries**.
- ✓ Guarantees for Ecuador and Belize to make their **COVAX** downpayments.
- ✓ Cope with the effects of the pandemic: cash transfers for **18 million households**
- ✓ Finance working capital for economic recovery (with short-term credit and/or guarantees) to **2 million MSMEs**.



Learning from COVID-19

1. Awareness of regional vulnerabilities, health and economic
 2. The urgent triple agenda of preparedness
 3. Invest and prepare in peacetime
 4. The need for
 - a) Updated global governance
 - b) Regional coordination
 5. Increased supply chain resilience and regional self reliance in MCMs
- 
- a) Prevention, early detection and control.
 - b) Surge financing and capacity.
 - c) Access/deployment of MCMs.



2. The post-Pandemic financing landscape



Action sparked by COVID-19

1. Pandemic Fund was set up in 2022
2. IHR were amended in 2024
3. Pandemic Agreement was negotiated in 2025

But...

- PPR is no longer a top priority (Covid 'amnesia')
- PPR agenda far from accomplished
- Fiscal constraints and competing demands (climate, security)
- Alignment with MDB programming still work in progress
- Global and regional schemes for surge financing and MCM access still in progress

Surge financing in a future pandemic?

Lines of defense





Ongoing work on surge financing

- New instruments:
 - The IDB reformed the Contingent Facility and is updating other instruments for health emergency financing.
 - WB presented its Crisis Preparedness and Responses Toolkit.
- Improved processes: reallocations, approval of additional funds, streamlined execution.



Towards a 'Playbook'

- JFHTF of the G20
- Global vs regional response



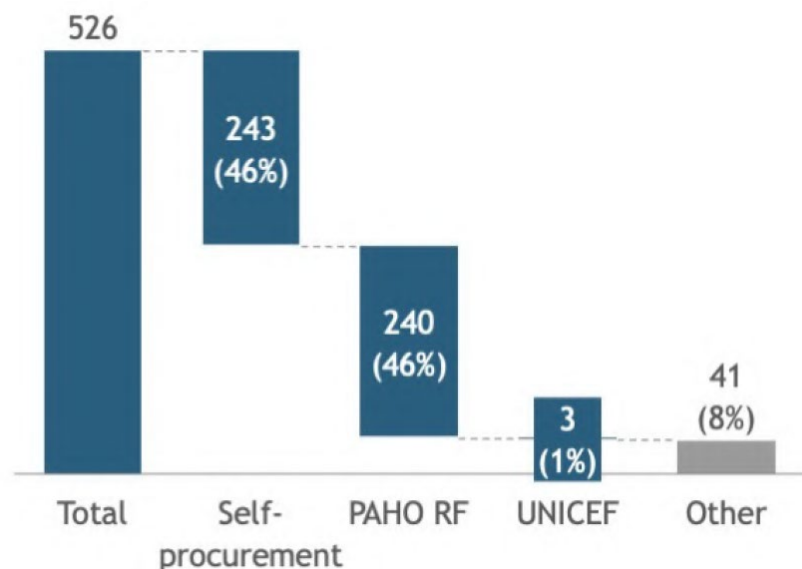
3. Remaining challenges

Remaining challenges

1. Costed PPR investment and operational plans
2. PPR alignment with MDB programming
3. Impact & sustainability of the Pandemic Fund
4. Finalize the reform of contingent funding and execution arrangements (countries and MDBs).
5. Develop clear strategies for equitable access to MCMs in emergencies – regional solutions

Regional pooled procurement in LAC

Volume of vaccines procured by origin of manufacturer¹ and procurement mechanism
(pre-pandemic M doses yearly | %)



Source: USAID

1. Exercise capacities in peace time that will be needed in a crisis
2. Leverage the tools of existing regional institutions
3. Mitigate trade offs from different policy goals
4. Finance/strengthen common enablers – regional public goods

¡Muchas gracias!

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