Dear G7/G20 Ministers,

There are several critical G7 and G20 ministerial level events remaining this year, including the forthcoming meetings with G7 Health Ministers (19-20 May); G20 Health Ministers (20-21 June; 27-28 October); the G20 Joint Finance and Health Ministers meeting (29 October), and of course the G20 Leaders' Summit. The focal points of these meetings will be to end the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, strengthening health systems for both pandemic preparedness, as well as ensuring equity in addressing enduring health threats and returning to a period of economic growth and prosperity.

The G20 Health and Development Partnership believes that 2022 is a pivotal moment in how we address global health resilience, much as 2009 was the pivotal moment in how heads of government responded decisively to the global financial crisis at that time. We commend the Indonesian Government for making this a central goal of their Presidency ambitions and commend them for the ongoing work in tackling issues such as climate change, tackling the increased risk of food security following the Russian invasion of Ukraine and rebuilding the global economy post-COVID-19.

The 2009 London G20 Heads of State Communique strengthened existing institutions and provided significant additional finance to address the global financial crisis. Now in 2022, we call upon the G20 to commit resources needed to **end the acute phase of the pandemic**, **strengthen existing health governance mechanisms**, **launch a new pandemic fund,** and invest in and strengthen health systems to regain ground lost to the pandemic in **achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and universal health coverage (UHC).**

We commend the recent progress made amongst G20+ nations towards the establishment of a new global health security and pandemic preparedness fund housed at the World Bank, with Indonesia and Germany playing an important leadership and convening role in this progress. This Fund will be critical in achieving a strengthened global health system.

We believe that it is essential that the **Indonesian G20 Presidency and the German G7 Presidency secures this new roadmap and timeline to prevent the preventable for building a properly financed and resilient health architecture.**

Yours sincerely,

Alan Donnelly
Convenor of the G20 Health and Development Partnership

Pandemic Preparedness and Response

1. **End the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022, including through**
    a) Closing the gap to equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines through supporting COVAX and re-allocating vaccine doses to LMICs.
    b) Ensuring sufficient funding for the ACT-Accelerator and other initiatives to ensure scaling up the development of and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, injection devices, treatments, and diagnostics.

2. **Strengthen health systems, health research systems and innovation ecosystems in LMICs to enhance response to and preparedness for existing and future pandemics**
    a) Strengthen laboratory and clinical research capacity, to enhance surveillance, epidemiology, testing, and product development, whilst harmonizing regulatory procedures.
    b) Increase and sustain capacity for manufacturing, notably in LMICs and including through regional networks of manufacturers, to ensure equitable supply of vaccines, therapies, tests, digital solutions, and other products.
    c) Ensure a multi-sectorial "One-Health" approach that encompasses the control of zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance.

3. **Develop policies and sustainable financing mechanisms that can achieve greater equity in a country's ability to prevent, prepare and respond to existing and future pandemics**

    a) Agree and set goals to assess, plan and implement actions nationally, regionally and globally to strengthen the capacity of LMIC countries/regions to develop, approve, manufacture, and deploy vaccines, treatments, diagnostics, and other health technologies.

    b) Create policy and financing incentives for R&D and partnerships to stimulate the development of vaccines, treatments, diagnostics, and other health technologies that have a clear pathway to global access, including favourable product profiles, local production at scale, priced affordably, allocated globally so that they are available where needed, and widely deployed in local communities.

Antimicrobial Resistance

1. **Recognise other global health threats such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and influenza, existing alongside COVID-19, can exacerbate or replicate the terrible health and economic effects of the pandemic.**
    a) Recent data shows 1.5m people per year are dying of resistant bacterial infections, with a further 3m deaths per year indirectly caused by AMR. Critical to this is building the pipeline of treatments to address key resistant infections including multi- and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB and XDR-TB) and increasing antimalarial, antibacterial, and antiretroviral resistance as a part of the AMR response. Investment into innovation is currently lacking but must be stimulated in all these areas urgently.
    b) Develop and implement strategies for AMR in collaboration with other stakeholders including National Action Plans on AMR. Both Indonesia (2022) and India (2023) as G20 Presidents should lead the way among all LMICs, acting as role models for implementation of their AMR Action Plans.

c) **Exchange best practices among G20 governments from the COVID-19 experience** and identify collaborative opportunities to create public private partnerships and blended financing models. E.g., the harmonization of regulatory data requirements, to accelerate AMR innovation, everywhere.

d) To ensure sustainable and long-term investments into AMR R&D, **publish national roadmaps to implement incentives and market reforms for antimicrobials over the next five years and report progress annually at G20 summits**. It is important that all leading countries play their part.

e) There is consensus that the world needs to invest now to be prepared for future pandemics that can't be predicted. However, AMR is an avoidable, yet looming, pandemic and we must invest now to prevent it. Permanent pull incentives should be adopted, either individually or in regional groups, to attract funding for more antimicrobial R&D. Effective pull incentives include:

i. Subscription models such as the proposed Pasteur Act in the USA and the UK pilot models;

ii. A transferable exclusivity voucher;

iii. Advanced purchasing models and/or pooled procurement for LMICs.

2. **Effective antimicrobial therapies that can stay ahead of growing levels of resistance are critical elements of health systems in all countries.**
   a) Investment in developing and maintaining this capability should be seen as an infrastructure spend and supported by the IMF, development banks as well as national governments. Investment into surveillance infrastructure for viral, bacterial and parasite pathogens and help combat growth of resistance to help support regional coordination mechanisms.
3. **To this end, we call on the G20 to set AMR as a priority for the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB) to examine and report on in their annual report.** The G20 should also urge the IMF and development banks to advise the GPMB's work, by bringing clear insights of the economic drivers and consequences of AMR.

Sustainable Finance and Recovery

1. **We support the implementation of a common framework of metrics to promote independent accountability and oversight of the governance and impact of financing for health.**
   a) Support sustainable financing mechanisms as an important tool to annually assess the economic interdependencies between health and the overall economy by making use existing metrics and procedures, such as the European Semester Cycle and the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy and the IMF Article IV procedure.
2. We support activities aimed at securing significant funding for addressing future global health security threats, in line with the recent G20HLIP recommendations on financing, such as developing resilient domestic finances for prevention and preparedness, enabling fast-tracked surge financing by International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in response to a pandemic, strengthening the WHO and One Health Financing and leveraging capabilities and resources of the private and philanthropic sectors.
   a) In alignment with UN SDG goals for inclusive partnerships for planning, financing and delivery, advance measures to heighten the transparency of recommended G20 sustainable financing priorities, with the goal to invite and leverage the participation and support of private sector and philanthropic actors. Engagement of these complementary sector partners in blended finance mechanisms for health would serve to help de-risk and diversify donor country pledges and agreed actions.

Health in the Digital Age

1. **Bring global digital transformation, data sharing, and data use to areas of highest impact for health outcomes and global health security.** Digital transformation goes beyond the technology to rethink how health is fundamentally delivered — to address health emergencies of today and tomorrow, create more individualised and precision care, reduce the overall costs of health systems, and create a healthier world for everyone.
    a) Review and adopt the Broadband Commission's new policy guidance and recommendations for *virtual health and care* as a rapidly growing model of health reinforcement and delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. **Prioritise investing in the governance, policies, and capacities that enable digital transformation.** Digital transformation efforts routinely fail due to underinvestment in the enabling environment—we cannot neglect the broader context in which these technologies are applied.
    a) The digital age is both an opportunity and a challenge for multilateral approaches. As the opportunities and commensurate risks for digital health transformation continue to accelerate, **we recommend the formation of an ongoing G20 Task Force focused on ensuring equity and inclusion.**
    b) We recommend the G20 support countries to develop new guidelines and risk-based regulatory structures for qualifying, endorsing and supporting new digital health tools and therapies and call on the World Health Organization to support these country efforts with a new pre-qualification framework for the digital age through a global Digital Health Clearinghouse.

3. **Accelerate equity and trust within health systems through globally recognized ethical and person-centred guidance and standards for digital transformation, data sharing, and data use.**
    a) **Digital technologies and the data they enable can expose entrenched inequities within health systems, provide ways to overcome their root causes, and increase public trust in these systems**. However, the digital divide can also exacerbate, reinforce, and introduce new sources of inequity and distrust when the introduction of digital technologies is not designed with care and intention.