### Recovery from the Pandemic Crisis: Balancing Short-Term and Long-Term Concerns

Norman Loayza, Apurva Sanghi, Lina Shaharuddin, Lucie Wuester November 2020

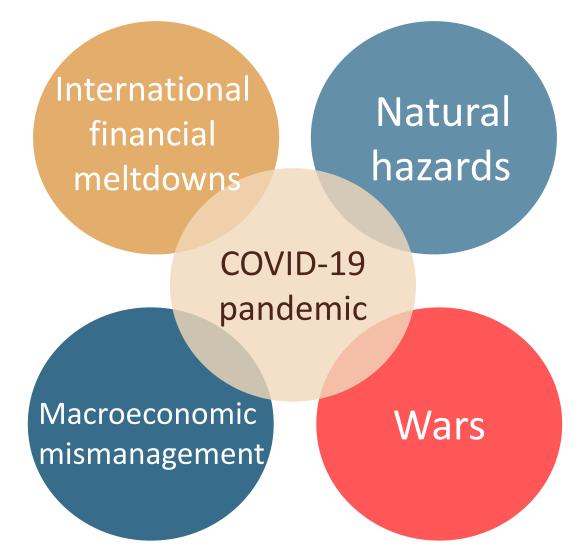




### The crisis

### A crisis like no other

The COVID-19 pandemic crisis shares some similarities with other crises:



### A taxonomy of crises and associated shocks

Types of crises	Characteristics of shocks									
	Mechanism		Scope		Duration		Certainty			
	Supply	Demand	Domestic/ Regional	Global	Short	Long	Uncertain	Very uncertain		
Pandemics	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Wars	X	X	X			X		X		
Macroeconomic crisis (e.g. hyperinflation)		X	X			X		X		
International financial crises		X		X	X		X			
Natural hazards	X		X		X		X			

Source: Authors' formulation.

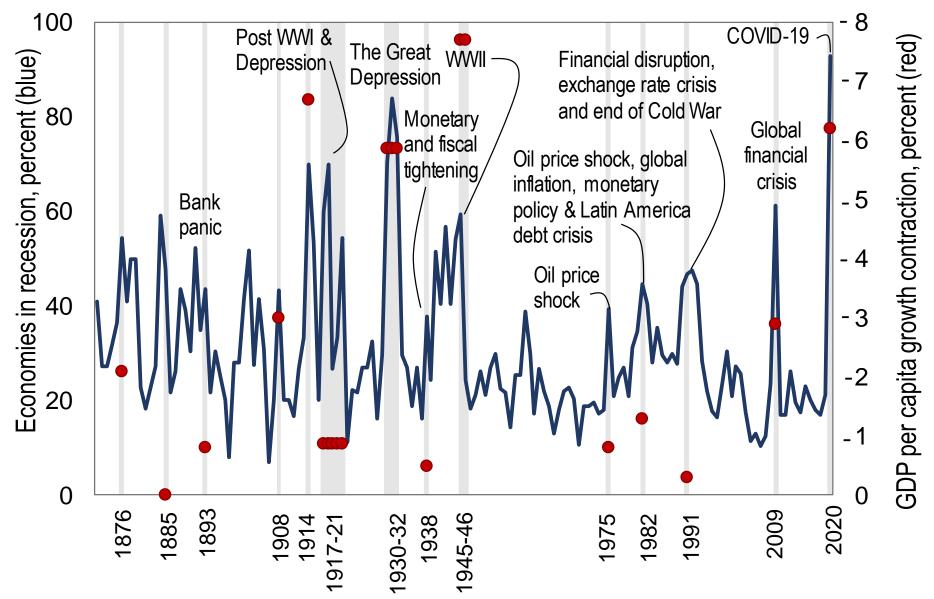
### A taxonomy of crises and associated shocks

However, this pandemic crisis combines the worst features of all these crises:

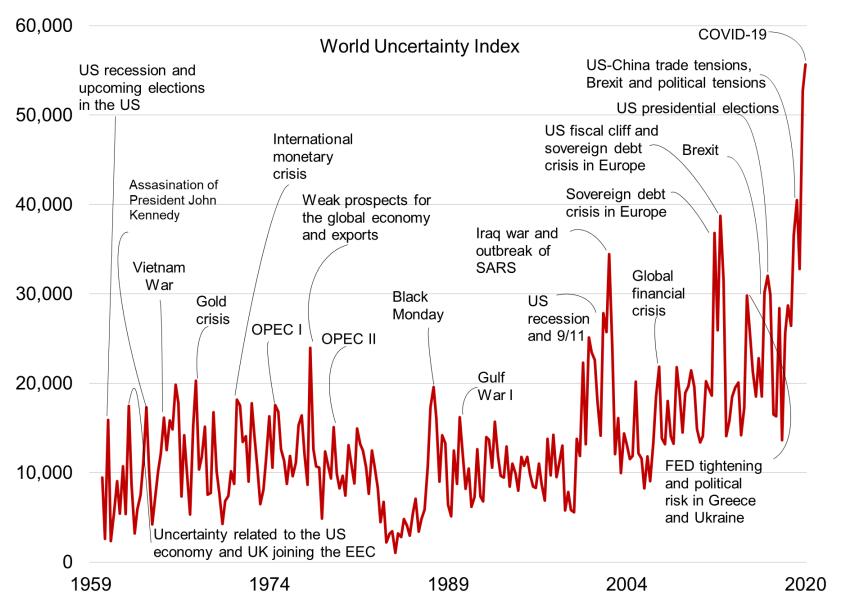
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Source: Authors' formulation.

### Crisis severity and growth contractions, 1871–2020



### Crisis severity and global uncertainty, 1959–2020



Source: Reproduced from Ahir, Bloom, and Furceri 2018

### A crisis like no other

It is the most adverse peacetime shock in over a century



Global Economic Prospects, World Bank 2020

## The projected recovery

# Comparing the global financial crisis of 2009 with the pandemic crisis of 2020



The decline in global GDP growth projected for 2020 is **three times worse** than the corresponding decline in 2009



In 2009, three large regions –East Asia & Pacific, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa— had little or no decline in growth. In 2020, all regions around the world will suffer a contraction

### Growth projections: rebound may not be recovery

#### Recovery after the crises:



After the GFC, a large increase in global and regional GDP growth occurred right away, with only advanced countries experiencing a sluggish bounce back

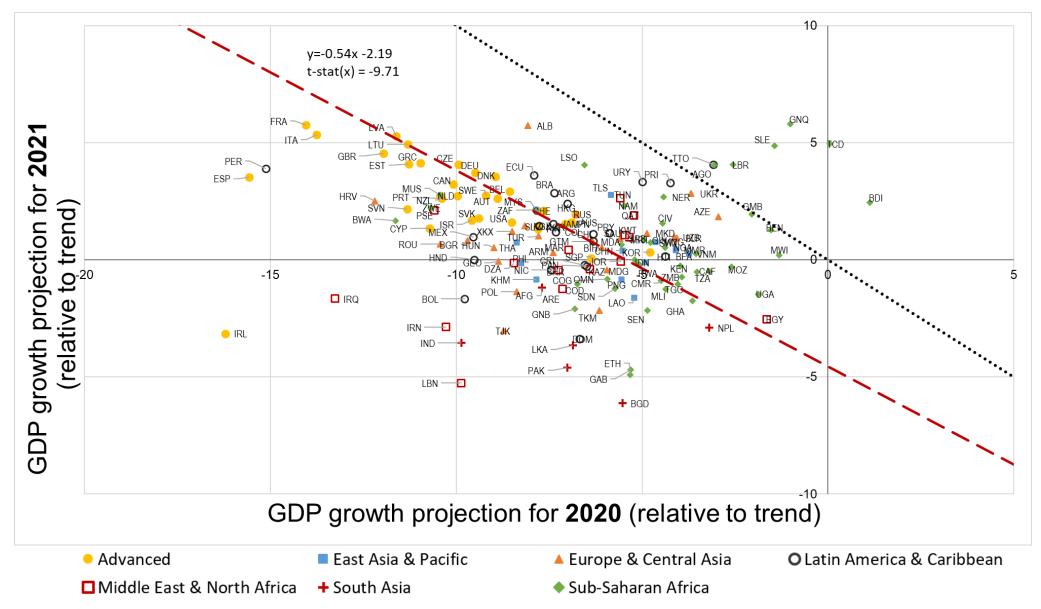


In contrast, the recovery for 2021 is projected to be much less strong, regaining only a fraction of what was lost



Countries that experience a larger contraction in 2020 are projected to have larger expansions during 2021

### Projected GDP Growth Contraction and Recovery for the Pandemic Crisis



# The constraints and drivers of recovery

### The inescapable facts shaping the recovery

Public health concerns will remain paramount

Negative external shock will linger

Pre-existing conditions matter

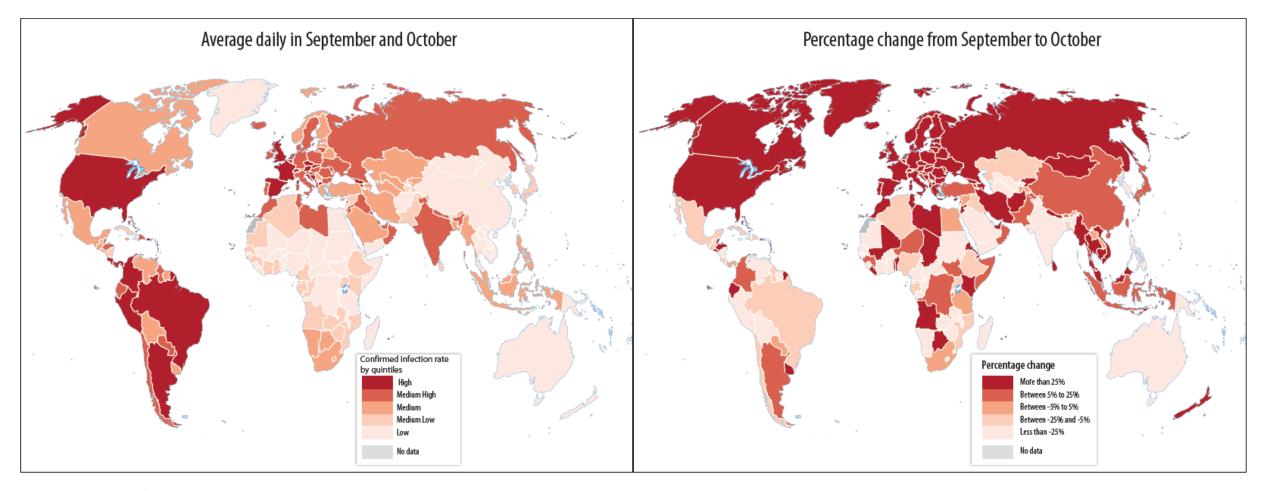
- Economic activity will remain depressed as long as the threat of the disease is present
- Smart mitigation strategies can minimize losses, but many government have failed to implement them







#### **Infection Rate**

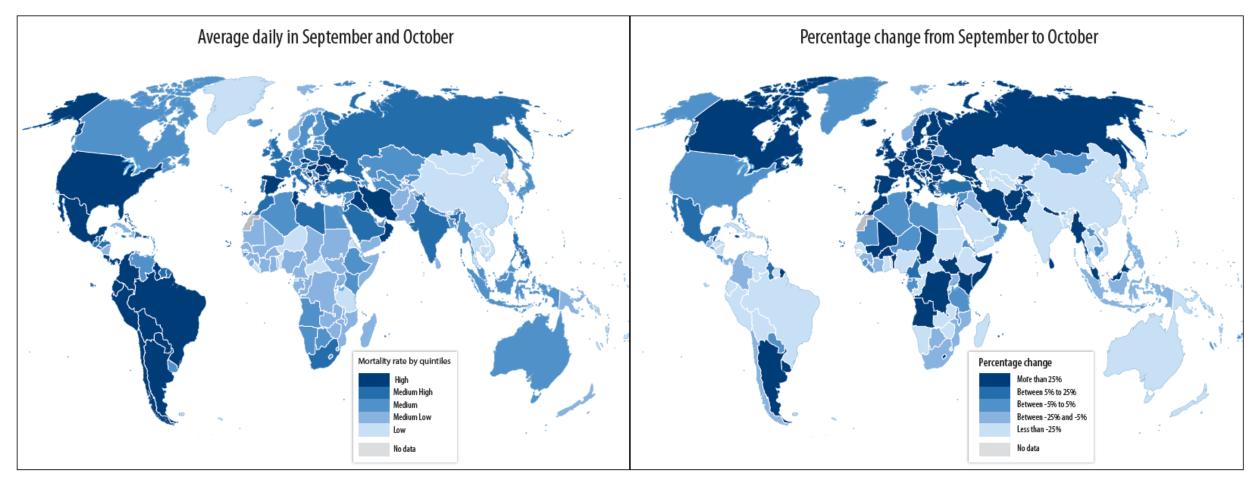


#### IBRD 45393 | NOVEMBER 2020



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#### **Mortality Rate**







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### The inescapable facts shaping the recovery

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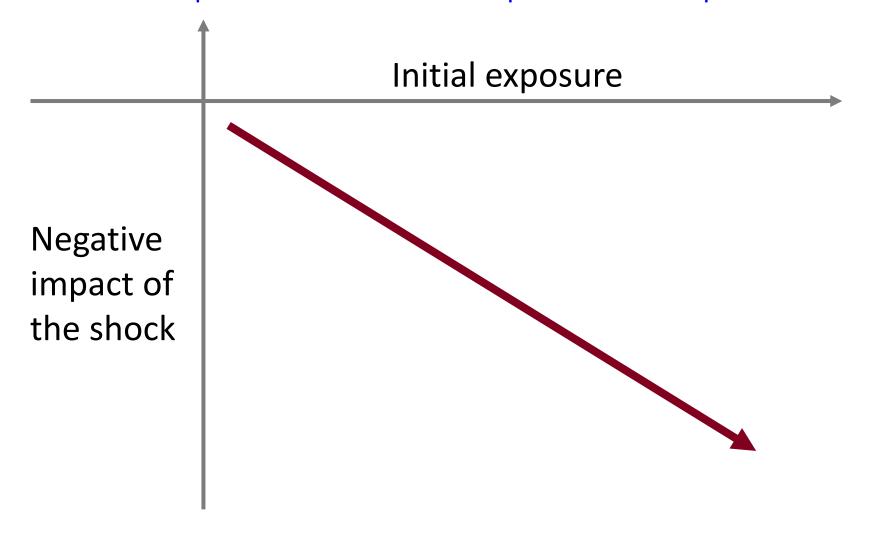


- The global response has been chaotic and uncoordinated
- International borders are likely to remain restricted
- Economic activity will stay
  low and volatile

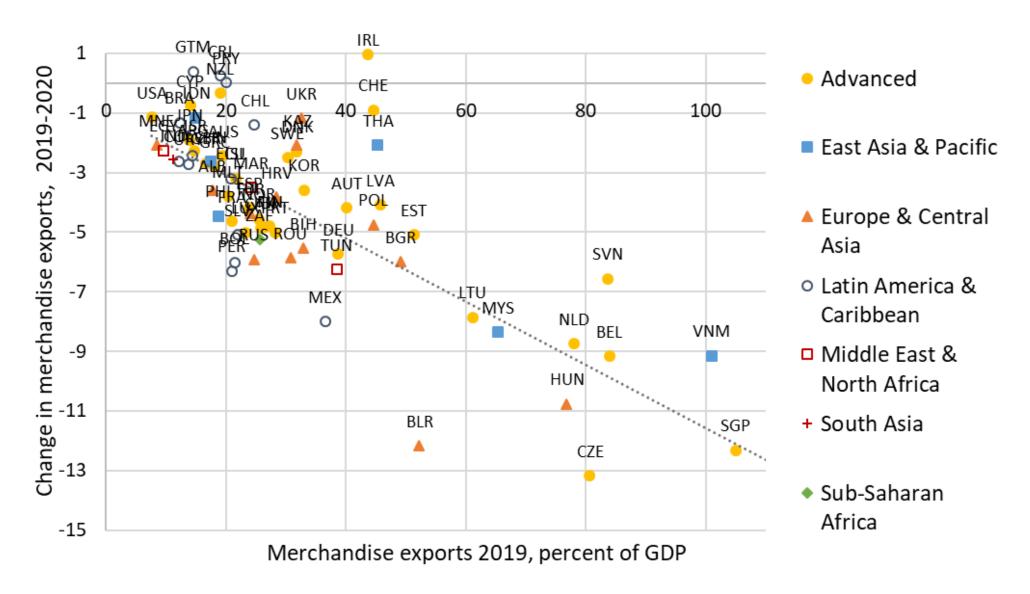




### External exposure and the impact of the pandemic shock

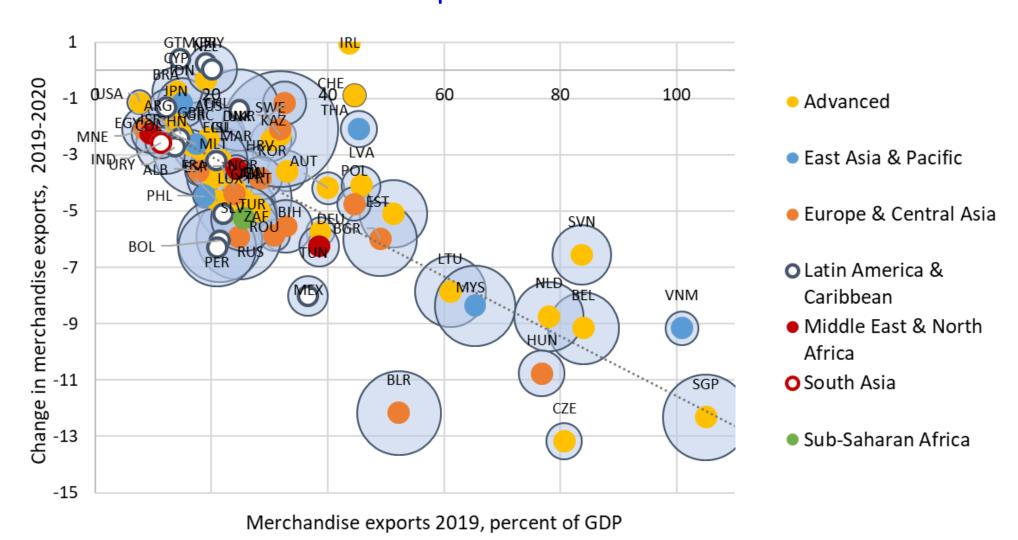


### Trade disruptions lead to lower export receipts...



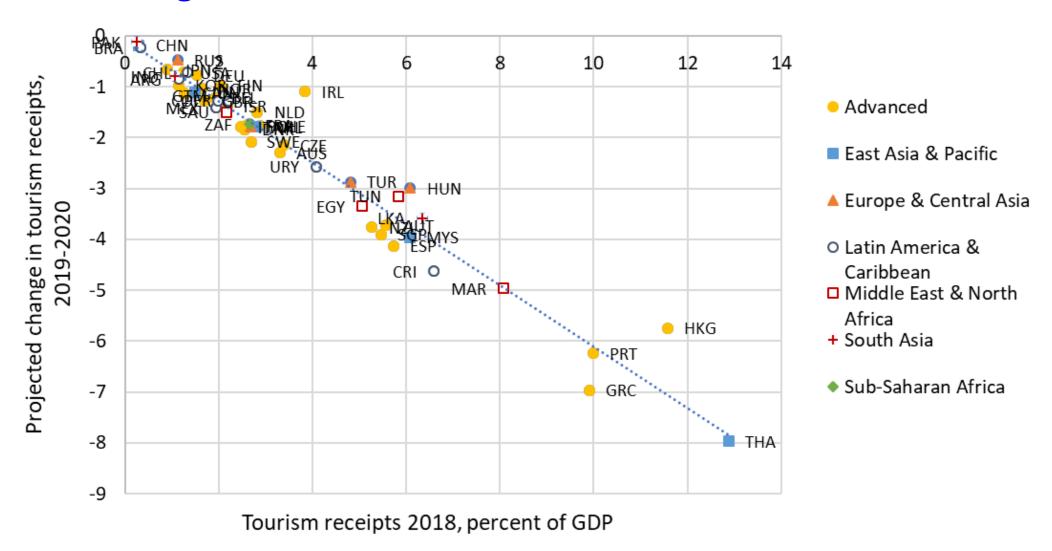
Source: World Bank 2020 World Development Indicators; World Trade Organization 2020.

# ...with a particularly adverse effect on commodity exporters.

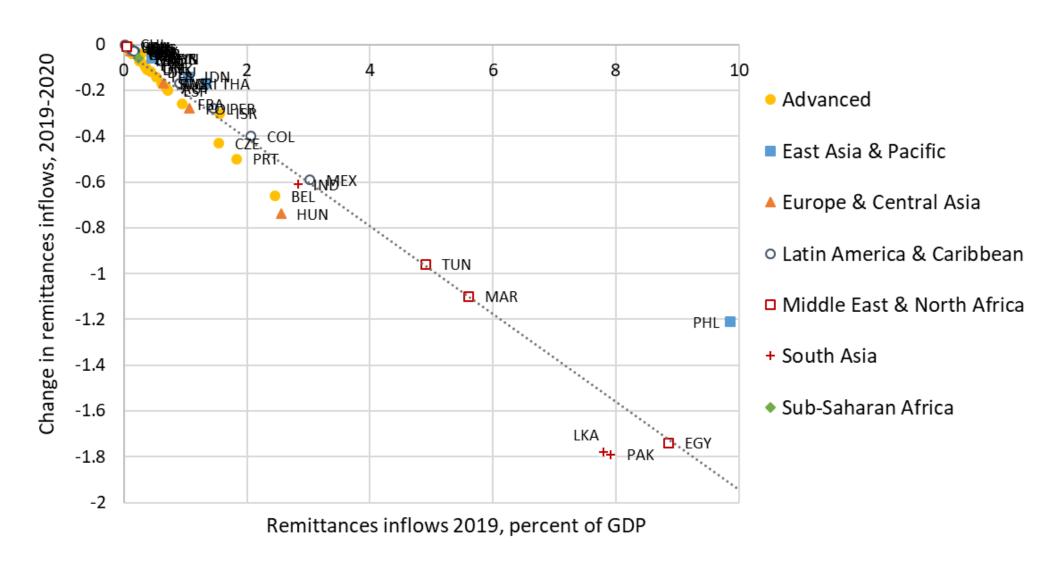


Source: World Bank 2020 World Development Indicators; World Trade Organization 2020.

# Dependence on tourism brings sharp losses in this crisis, with greater vulnerabilities for small economies

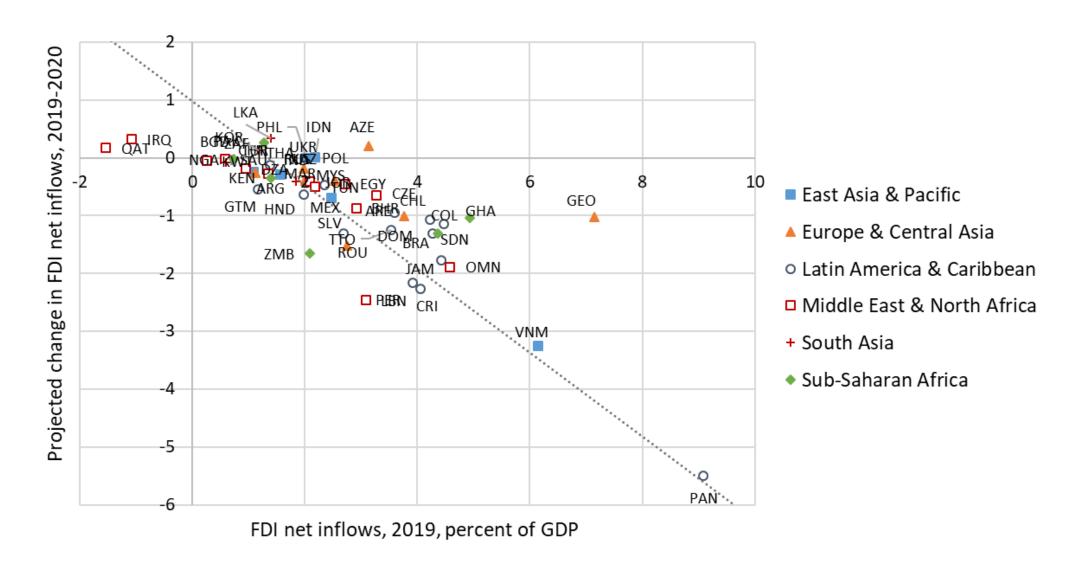


## Declines in remittances inflows are adding to income losses, especially in vulnerable emerging markets and developing economies

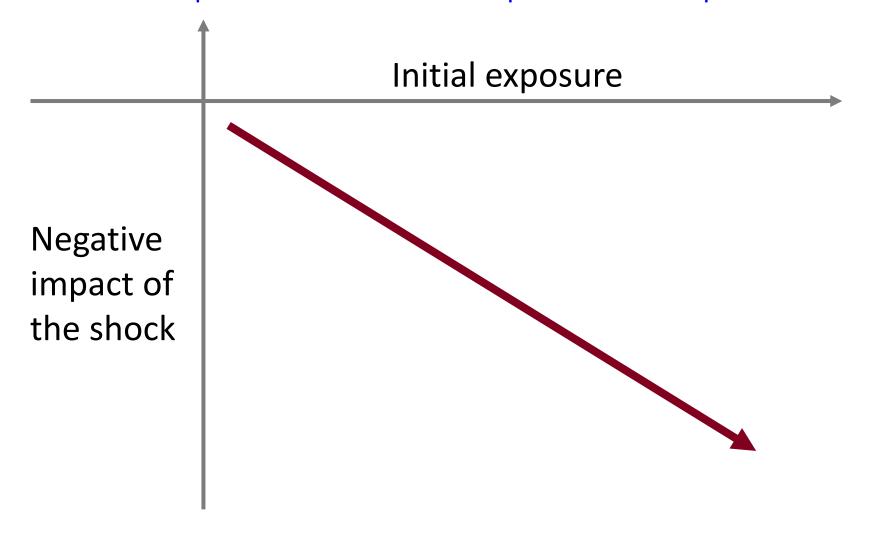


Source: IMF 2020, External Sector Report; World Bank 2020 KNOMAD; World Bank 2020 World Development Indicators.

# Emerging markets and developing economies are expected to see FDI inflows decline by over 20 percent.



### External exposure and the impact of the pandemic shock



### The inescapable facts shaping the recovery

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For developing countries:

- Domestic: large informality, dwindling fiscal space, and less effective public services
- External: Dependence on tourism, remittances, commodity exports, and international financing







- Countries unable to control the pandemic
- Countries squander public resources with failed mitigation and recovery attempts
- Pandemic may morph into a macroeconomic, debt, and financial crises



- Countries that use strict but unsustainable measures, leading to a cycle of openings, outbreaks, and lockdowns
- Could also be countries that are very dependent on (volatile) external conditions



 Best scenario after a shock but unlikely for most countries because of the depth and uncertainty of the crisis

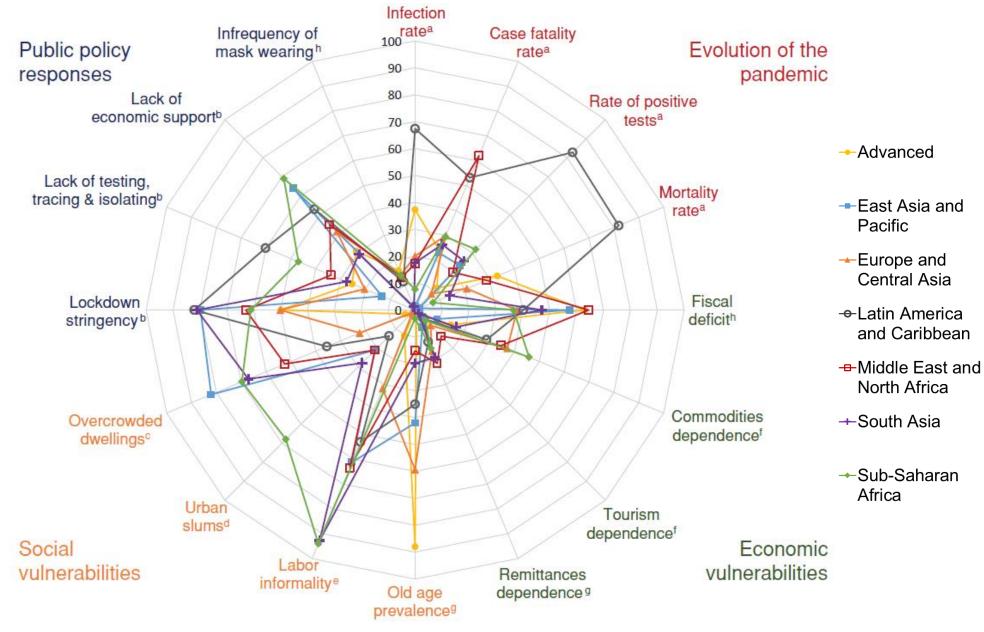


- Some people and businesses recover well and even profit
- while others face collapse and extreme poverty



- Most pragmatic scenario
- Recovery would occur based on resilient fundamentals, at a pace driven by the resolution of the pandemic (vaccination or effective treatment) and the normalization of global conditions

#### Assessing a Country's Ability to Start and Sustain a Recovery from the Pandemic Crisis



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2020; Our World in Data 2020; OxGRT 2020; UN DESA 2019; World Bank 2019 KNOMAD; World Bank 2020 WDI; WTO 2020; Masks4all 2020; Roser et al. 2020.

### Beyond recovery: resilience

### Seeking quick recovery by macro/financial stimulus?



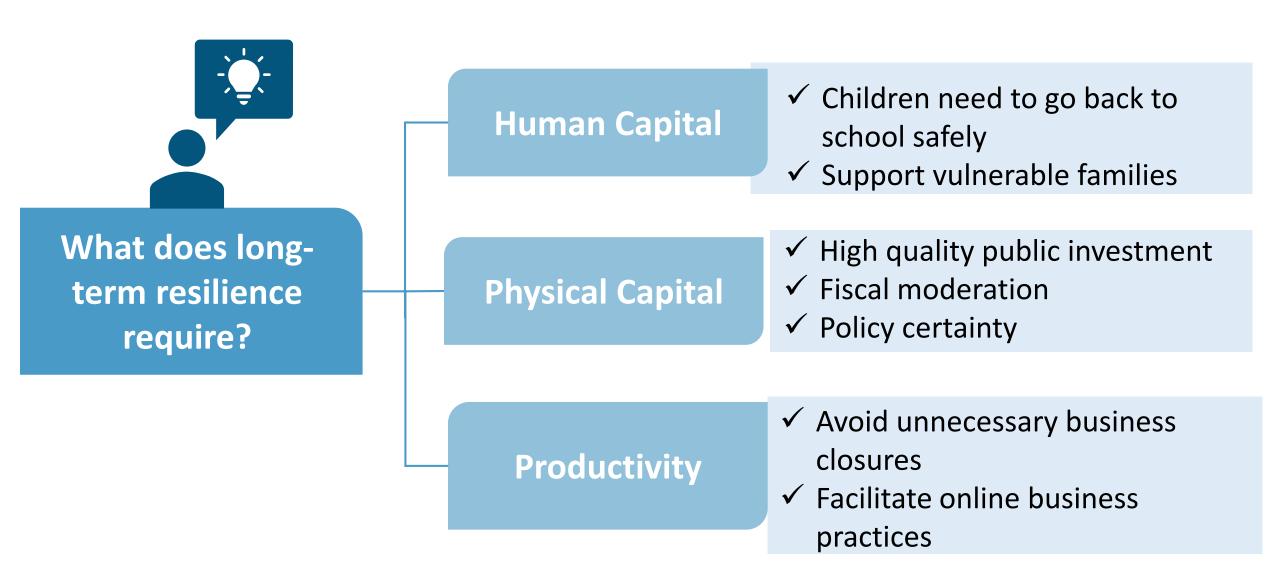
Why would the pursuit of a quick recovery be misguided?

It can lead to repeated waves of the pandemic

It can result in **large fiscal deficits** without a significant and steady increase in economic activity

It may transform **emergency measures** into **regular practice**: loss of central bank autonomy, lax financial regulatory policy, industrial policy?

### Beyond quick recovery, long-term resilience as a goal



# Conclusion: Leveraging the Crisis to Promote Necessary Reforms

Improve access to and quality of public health care

Expand labor and business formalization

Promote *digital transformation* in schools, businesses, and government

Reforms

inclusion to elderly, rural, and poor people

Improve the coverage and adequacy of *social protection* 

### Recovery from the Pandemic Crisis: Balancing Short-Term and Long-Term Concerns

http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/461391599582188306/pdf/Recovery-from-the-Pandemic-Crisis-Balancing-Short-Term-and-Long-Term-Concerns.pdf



# Thanks