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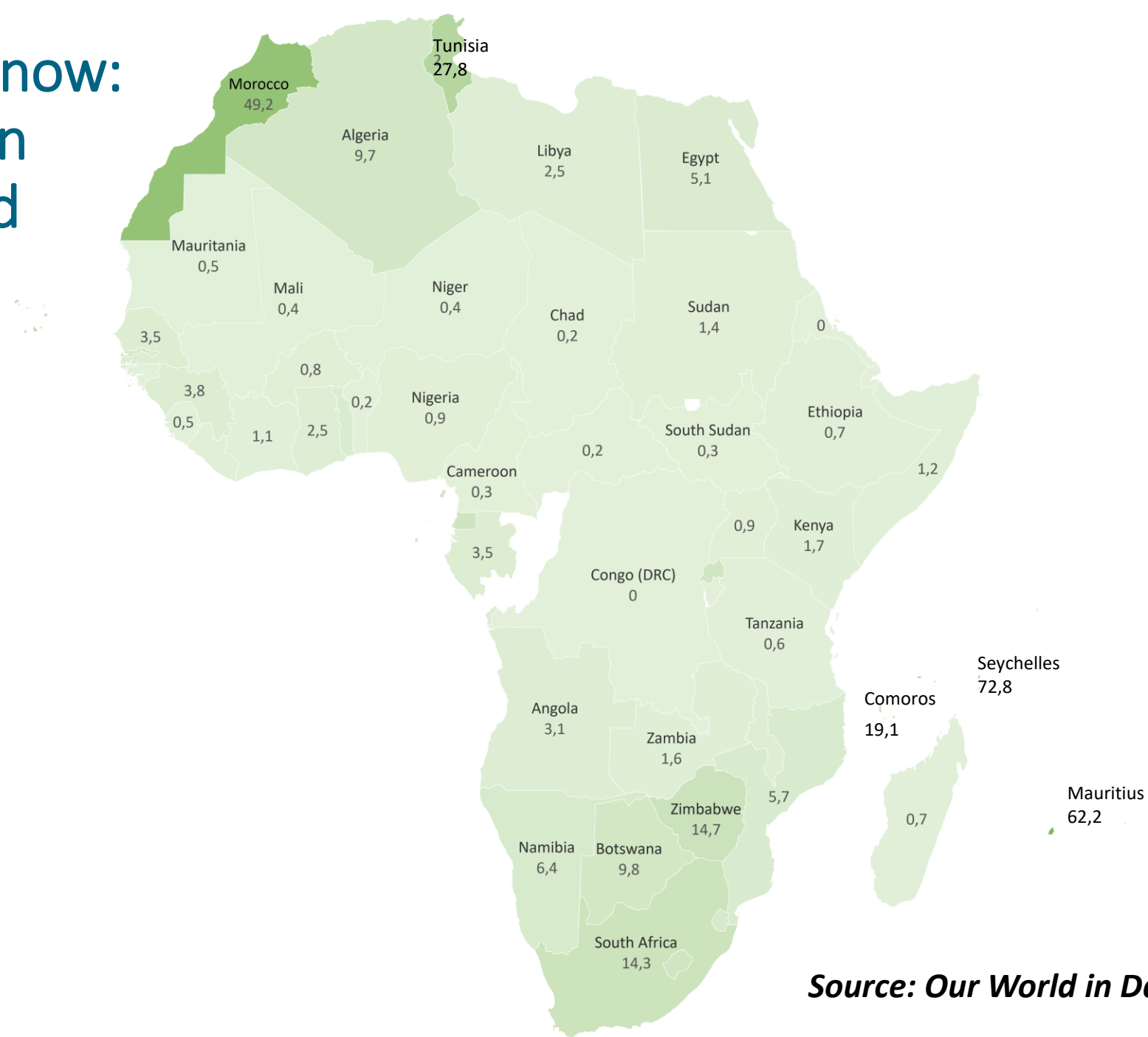
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Key messages from April COVID-19 vaccine peer exchange

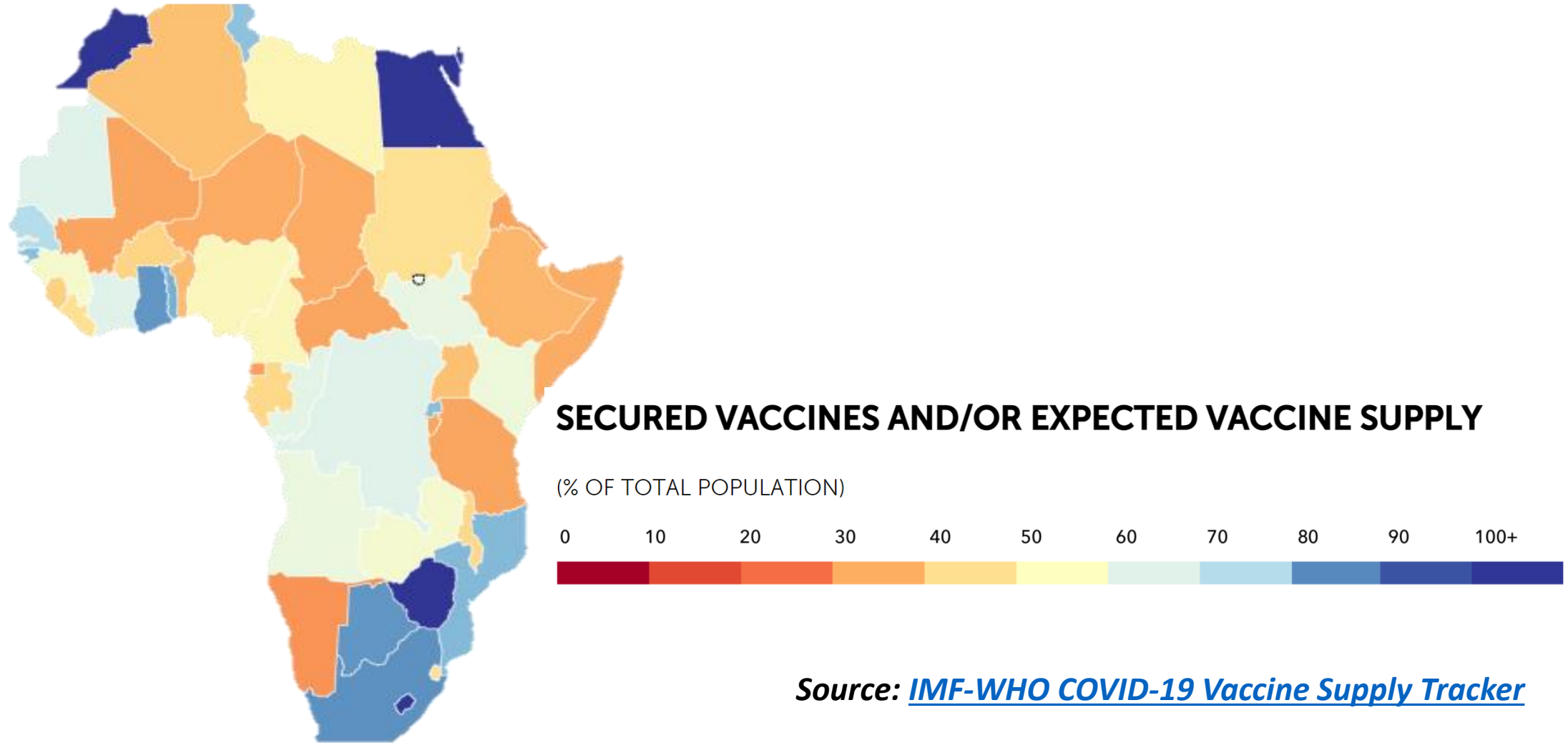
- Vaccination against COVID-19 is the most efficient measure to mitigate against loss of lives and further economic disruption
- Domestic resources are crucial for closing the financing gap for COVID-19 vaccination programmes in African countries, this is particularly true for operational costs.
- Allocating these through budget documents will ensure that African governments signal commitment to development partners and catalyse external support
- Limited information on how countries are financing, budgeting and procuring the COVID-19 vaccine; without this, opportunities for peer-exchange and learning and cross-continental unity are limited
- The uncertainties associated with COVID-19 vaccination programmes require unusual degrees of budgetary flexibility, which must be accompanied by even greater levels of transparency and accountability
- These uncertainties also require shorter feedback loops, frequent meetings, and enhanced coordination and dialogue between ministries of finance and health
- Variance in vaccine prices and lack of price transparency further contribute to costing uncertainties; greater vaccine price transparency is crucial and can come about through regional unity
- Not budgeting timeously and relying on rushed reprioritisation of funds may crowd out priority expenditure, including other health and vaccine programmes.

Where are we now: % of population fully vaccinated



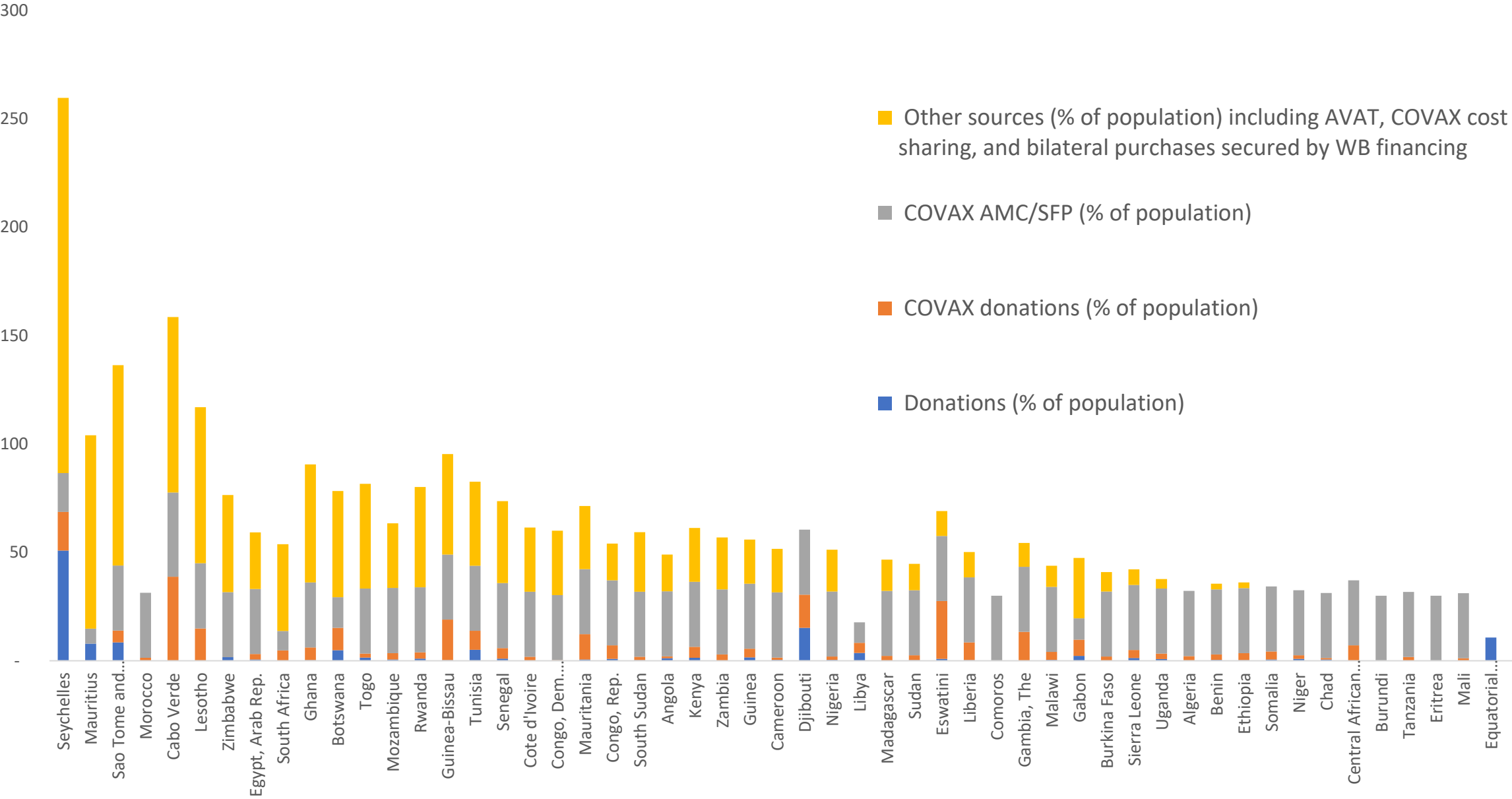
Source: Our World in Data

Secured vaccines and/or expected vaccine supply



Source: [IMF-WHO COVID-19 Vaccine Supply Tracker](#)

Sources of secured vaccine courses (% of population)



Major development since April #1: Clearer estimate of financing requirement and gaps

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COVID-19

Published on Investing in Health

Calculating Sub-Saharan Africa's COVID vaccination financing gap

KATELYN JISON YOO, NATALIYA DE FRANCISCO SERPA & AMPARO GORDILLO-TOBAR | MAY 11, 2021

[Link to blog](#)



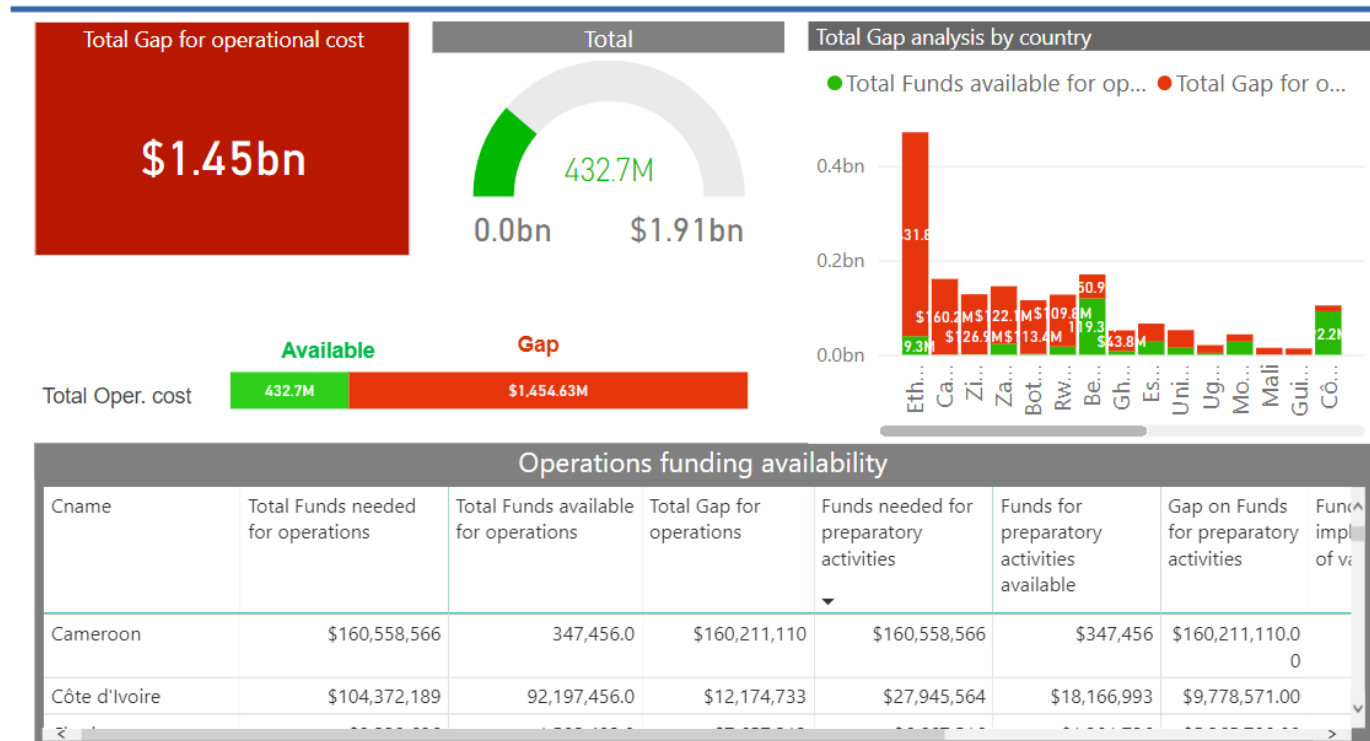
95 percent of countries have developed national vaccination plans although only **13** African countries have developed costing estimates using CVIC tool.

Forty-eight SSA governments are expected to require at least \$12.5 billion to vaccinate 70% of their population, defined globally as the minimum coverage to achieve herd immunity. 🐦



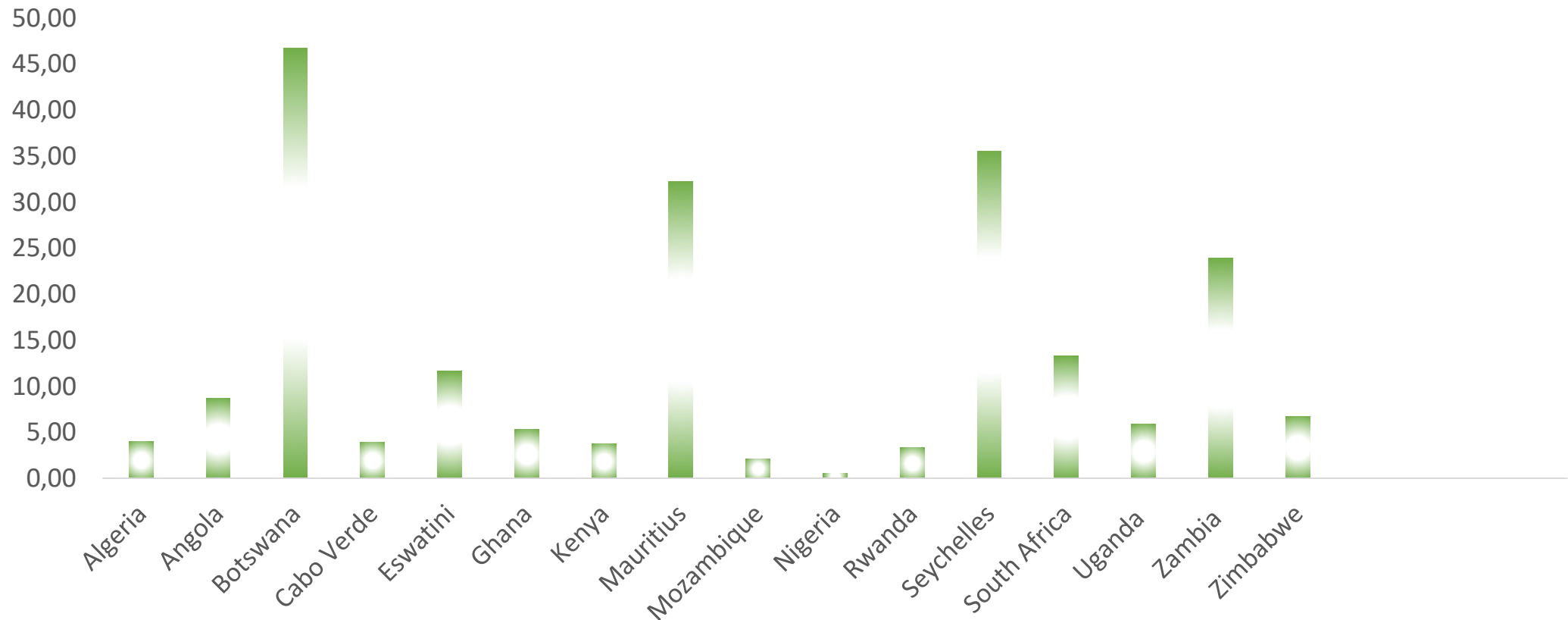
Africa COVID-19- Operations

[WHO Vaccine Dashboard](#)



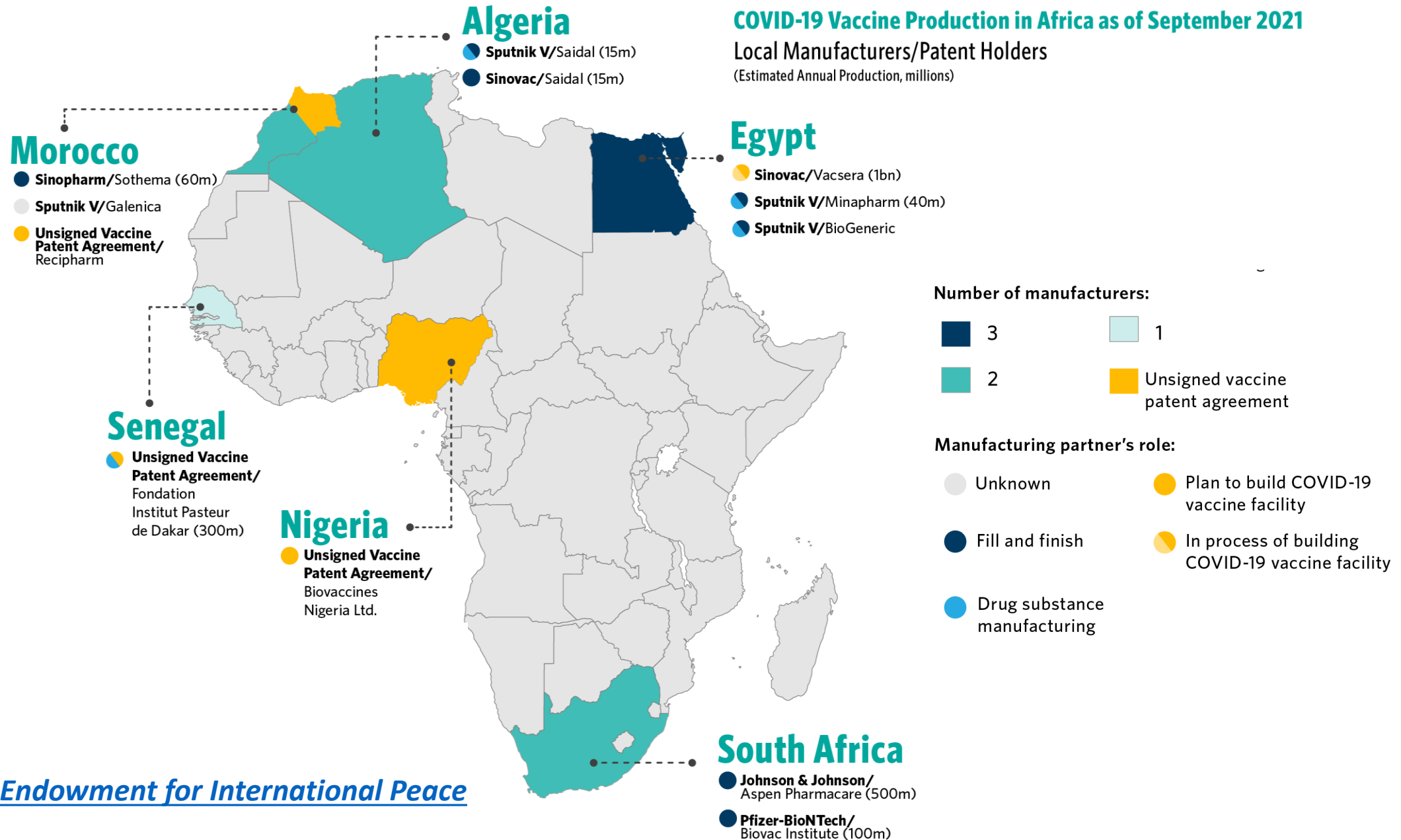
Major development since April #2: inclusion in national budgets

COVID-19 vaccine budget allocation (USD) per capita



Source: COVID-19 Africa Public Finance Response Monitor

Major development #3: investments in manufacturing capacity



Source: [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](#)



Major development #4: Challenges and progress in pooled procurement and international commitments

- Covax aimed to deliver 620 million doses to Africa by the end of 2021, but now expects to deliver only 470 million, enough to vaccinate just 17% of Africa's population.
- IMF, the WTO and the WHO called for \$50 billion in new public spending to accelerate COVID-19 vaccination in LMICs, with at least \$35 billion to come as grants.
- World Bank expanded financing available for COVID-19 vaccine to \$20 billion over the next 18 months, adding \$8 billion to the previously announced \$12 billion. By September \$1.8 bn had been committed to African countries.
- The United States announced it will provide 1.1 billion vaccine doses through COVAX and Team Europe committed to share 500 million doses by mid-2022.
- Less than one quarter of vaccine donations pledged for 2021 have been delivered and more donations delayed until 2022 as high-income economies prioritize their own populations.



Major development #4: demand-side constraints and distribution challenges

- The WHO has pointed out that 26 countries have used less than half their COVID-19 vaccines.
 - In Ghana, [not enough trained staff were available to deliver the second shipment of COVID-19 vaccines](#) and equipment (such as masks, cotton wool) was unavailable
 - In the DRC, [75% of doses received from COVAX were sent back to be used in other African nations before expiry.](#)
- Large gap for operational costs remains. This includes developing better data and tracking systems, improving cold chains, training health workers and community engagement that builds essential public trust in health systems.
 - [59% of African countries have developed plans to train vaccinators and less than 50% have a plan in place to generate public confidence, trust, and demand for COVID-19 vaccines.](#)