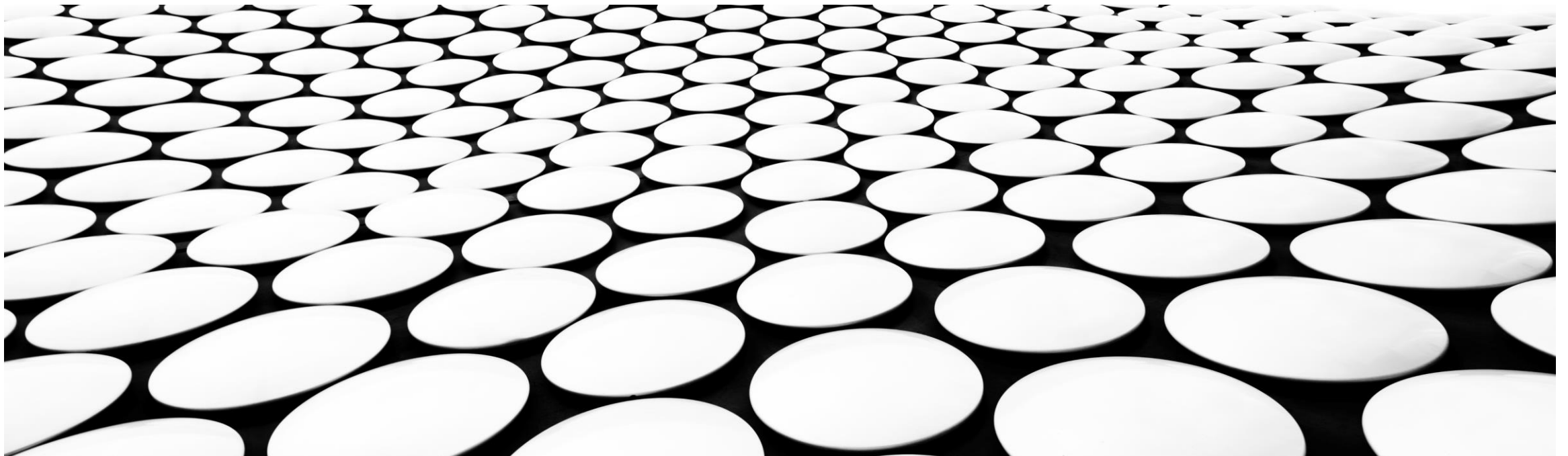




COSTING SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S COVID-19 VACCINATION FINANCING NEEDS

WORLD BANK, HEALTH NUTRITION, AND POPULATION

KATELYN YOO (KATE) AND SARAH ALKENBRACK



AGENDA

- Objective
- Overview of costing estimates for SSA's vaccination financing needs
- Overview of fiscal burden of vaccination rollout
- Overview of World Bank COVID-19 vaccination response



Objectives for today

Understand the methodology of vaccination roll out costing estimation

Understand the fiscal burden of vaccination in SSA

Discuss how the World Bank is assisting countries to finance COVID-19 vaccination roll-out

COSTING ESTIMATES: SSA'S VACCINATION FINANCING NEEDS

1

QUICK REVIEW OF
INDICATIVE COSTING
ASSUMPTIONS

2

ESTIMATES OF
VACCINATION ROLL
OUT IN SSA

ESTIMATING THE COST OF VACCINATION: AN **ITERATIVE** EXERCISE!

WORLD BANK  BLOGS

HOME ALL BLOGS TOPICS CONTACT 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

This page in: English



Launch of Ethiopia's national COVID-19 vaccine program at Eka Kotebe Hospital in Addis Ababa. (Photo: UNICEF Ethiopia/2021/Nahom Tesfaye).

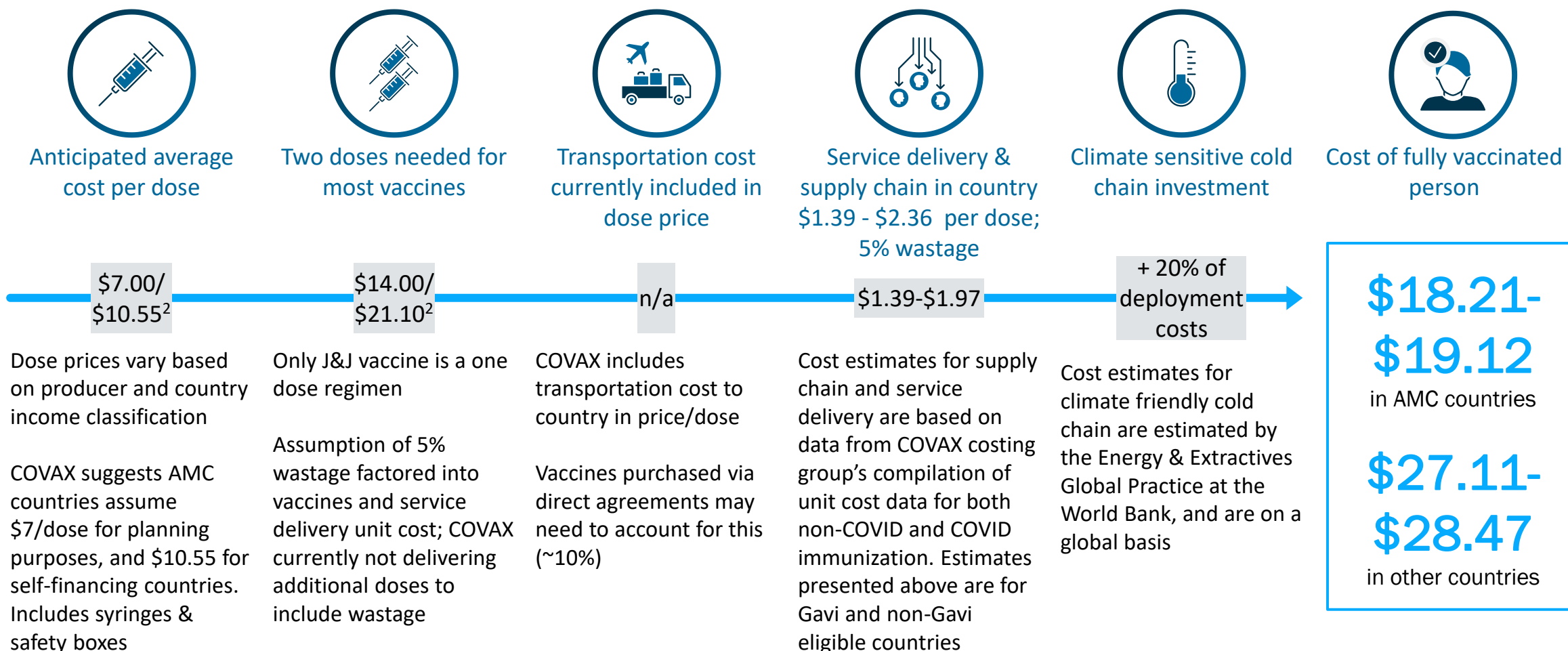
In May 2021, we estimated that \$12.5 billion was needed to vaccinate 70% of the population in 48 SSA countries

However, assumptions have changed over time and this needs to be reflected in costs. For example:

- Donor-financed doses from COVAX expected to reach 30% of population in AMC countries
- Donated doses expected to contribute another 7% to coverage
- Unit cost estimates also change, depending on what is included

Preliminary findings note that the total cost for vaccination rollout is approximately **\$10 billion for 70%** of the population in SSA (2021-2022).

Estimated cost to vaccinate one person (average prices)



Costs assume existing system can be leveraged; only includes incremental financial cost; health worker salaries excluded

1. (20% of service delivery and supply chain cost); 2. AMC / Other

Analytics produced for WB regional vaccine workshops based on the common methodology being used by WB teams when preparing AFs

COSTING ESTIMATES: SSA'S VACCINATION FINANCING NEEDS

1

QUICK REVIEW OF
INDICATIVE COSTING
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ESTIMATES OF
VACCINATION ROLL
OUT IN SSA

SSA REGION WILL REQUIRE MORE THAN \$7-10B TO REACH THE TARGET

37% SUBSIDY

Cost of vaccinating
20%

To protect high-risk
populations¹, SSA
countries will require

~\$1.3B

60% (old AU target)

Reaching (~60%) will
require

~\$7.7B

70% (New AU and WHO
Global target)

Reaching (~70%) will
require

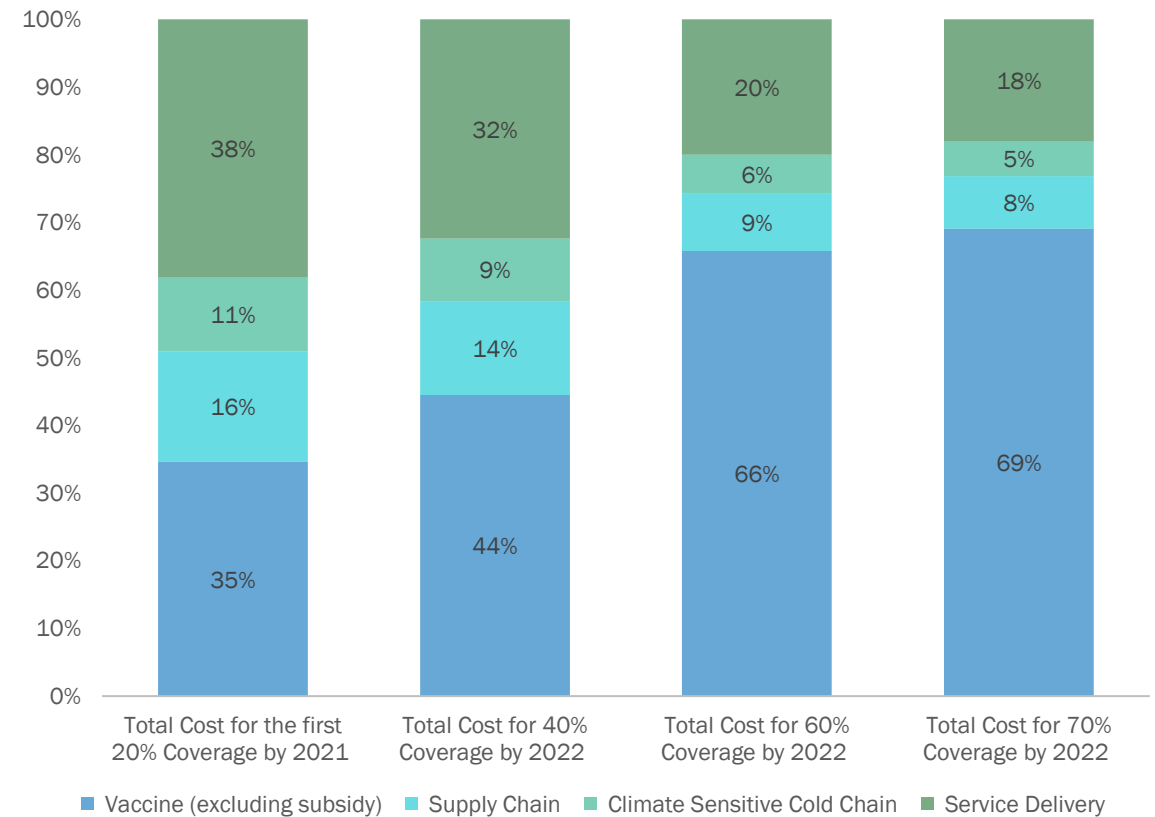
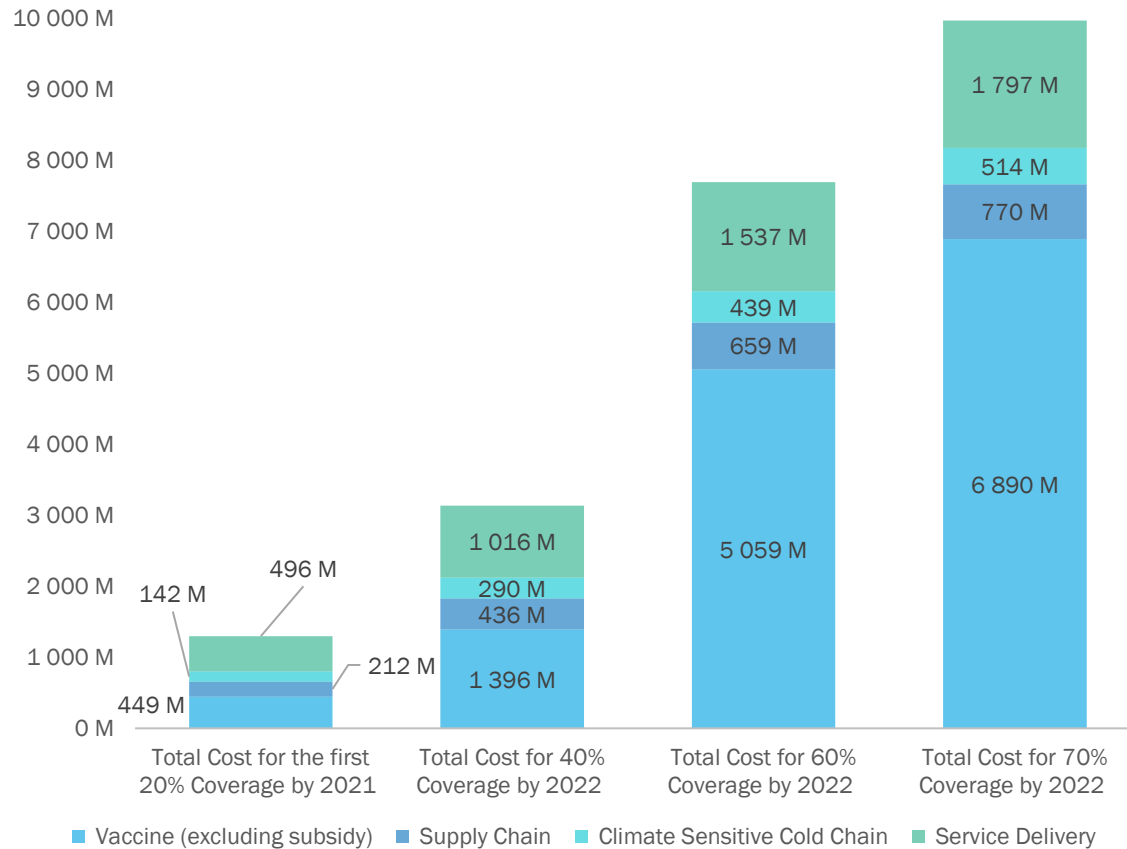
~\$10B

1. Including health care workers and people aged 55+ 2. Significant level of uncertainty, to be discussed in Workshop 6

Note: Details on assumptions to follow

Source: World Bank, Gavi, WHO

ESTIMATING VACCINATION FINANCING NEEDS IN SSA (37% SUBSIDY)

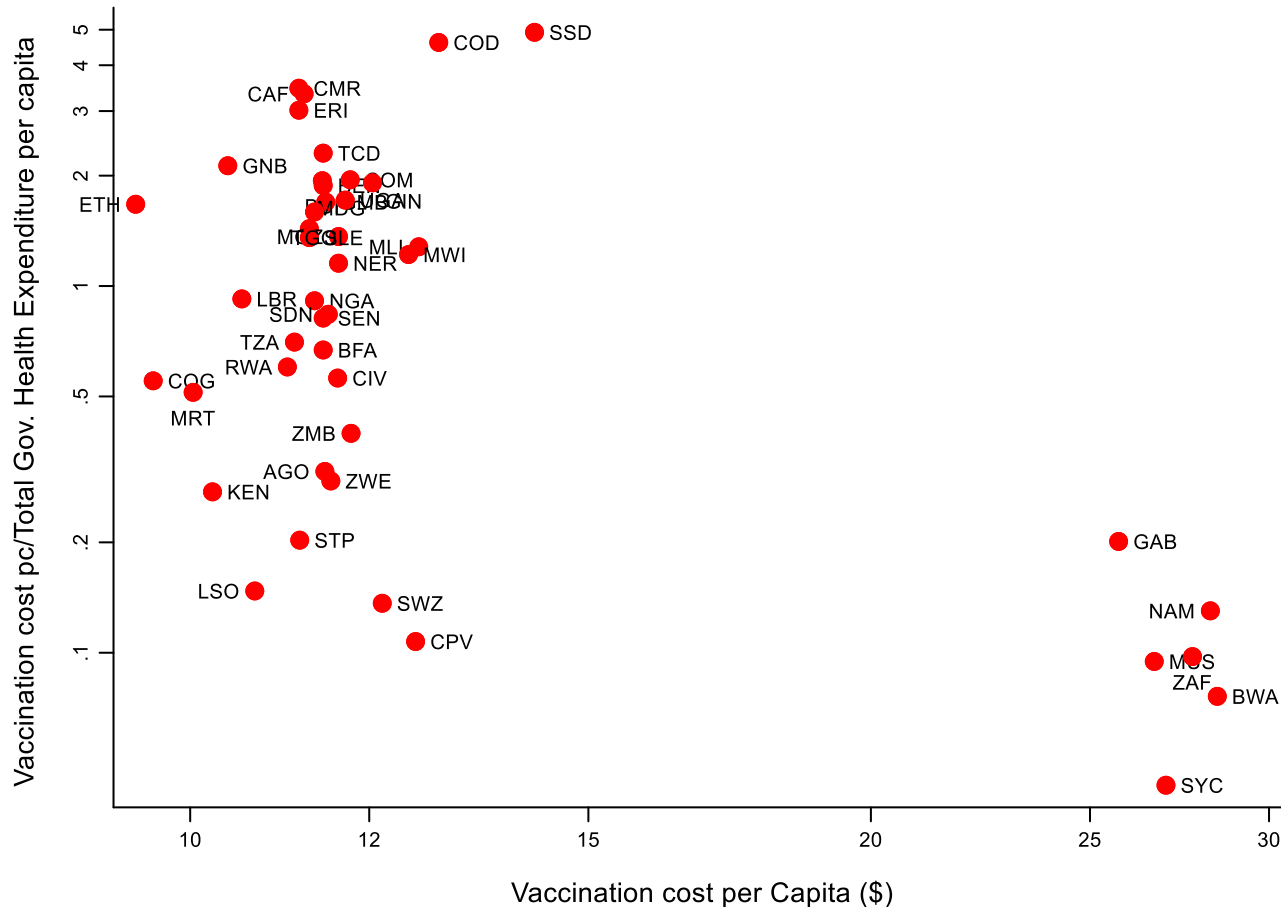


- Reduced approximately \$2.7B for additional 17% COVAX + Donor subsidies

FISCAL BURDEN OF VACCINATION ROLL-OUT

WHAT DOES IT MEAN IN RELATIVE TERMS?

MANY COUNTRIES IN SSA WON'T BE ABLE TO DO IT ALONE



■ Vaccination cost

■ \$10B

■ Vaccine cost per capita

■ \$15.6

■ Vaccination cost as % GDP

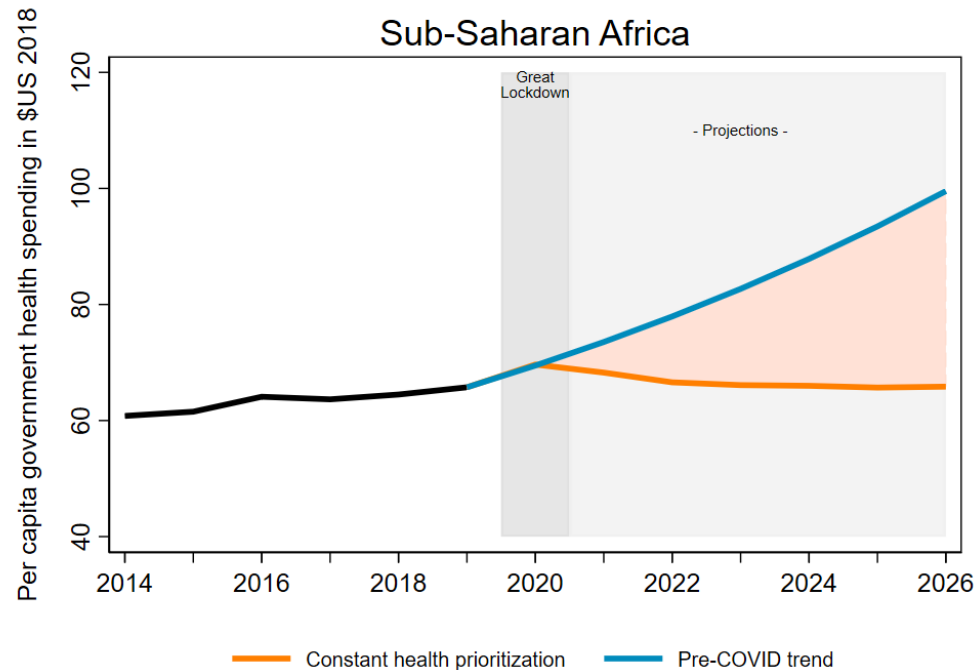
■ 1%

■ Vaccination cost per capita as % of government health spending per capita

■ 123%

A recent World Bank report shows that government spending on health will far short of pre-COVID trends in SSA

Projected per capita government health spending (\$US 2018), pre-COVID trends vs. current



- Per capita government spending is expected to drop and remain below pre COVID-19 trend levels in 2026.
- Projections suggest that the majority of SSA countries will be unable to finance their country's share of COVID-19 vaccine roll-out
- To keep their health spending growing at pre-pandemic rates, governments of SSA countries will have to increase the share of their spending on health, from 9.4% pre-COVID to 13.3% in 2026.
- Without bold choices to increase the priority given to health, per capita government health spending will remain below 2019 levels and will further fall in many of these SSA countries

Link to press release and materials [here](#)

OVERVIEW OF WORLD BANK COVID-19 VACCINE RESPONSE

Countries in all regions benefit from Global Health MPA financing-



Countries benefitting from COVID-19 vaccine operations, across every region, as of September 24, 2021



With more than half the approved projects in Africa...

\$4.7B

\$4.7 billion** has already been approved, with more than half approved for the poorest countries (IDA)...

\$20B

Increased financing needs for countries was met with expansion of emergency health financing envelope to up to \$20bn by end 2022

This financing will accelerate developing countries' ability to acquire and deploy vaccines and strengthen health systems

**includes co-financing from trust funds, special financing, and Global Financing Facility

Impact going forward: the Bank will continue to provide flexible and country-driven financing as vaccine demand and supply increase



Increasing
demand for
Bank financing

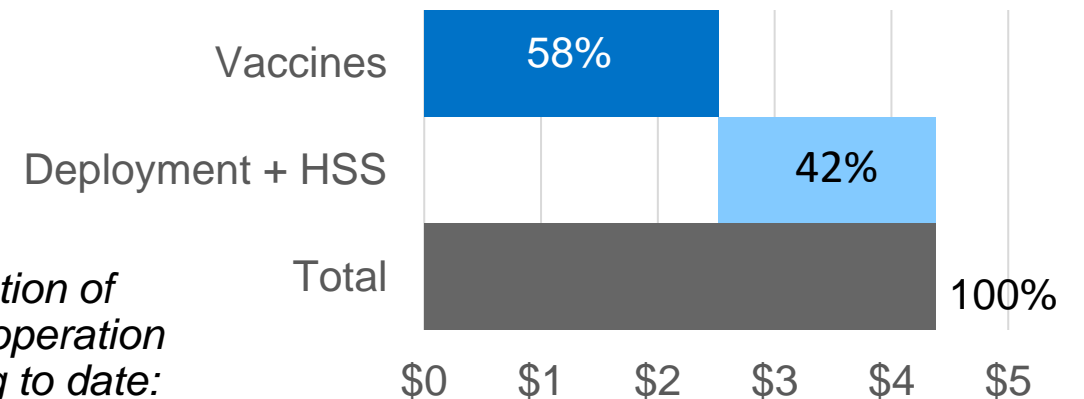
- **Completion of COVAX and AVAT deals** with concrete purchase opportunities have increased demand for Bank vaccine financing
- **Private sector supply of vaccines** has expanded, with key IFC support
- The Bank **facilitates bilateral contracts** with vaccine manufacturers where necessary
- The Bank's increased envelope of **\$20B for vaccines** will give countries financial capacity to secure deals and prepare for deployment



Flexible
allocation

- Countries must be **ready to deploy** – identify choke threshold, invest in deployment capacity
- Bank financing will be **allocated flexibly to purchase or deployment** based on country needs, depending on vaccine landscape

*Allocation of
vaccine operation
financing to date:*



FROM COSTING.... TO DISCUSSIONS AROUND FINANCING AND INCREASING ACCESS

- COVID-19 vaccine is not just a health intervention, it is also an “economic stimulus” intervention
- Given “externalities”, financing for COVID-19 vaccines should come primarily from government/public sources to ensure widespread coverage, to end pandemic
- Given challenges of public financing for health in many LICs and LMICs— both pre-crisis as well as due to COVID-19’s adverse economic impact – countries face challenge of financing COVID-19 vaccines while protecting spending on routine health services and mitigating impact of COVID-19 on human capital
- WBG is working with countries to explore menu of options for financing COVID-19 vaccines: external financing, raising new revenues, additional borrowing, debt restructuring, reprioritization, as well as efficiency gains.

WB's work extends beyond financing.....

WBG, IMF, WHO and WTO are tracking & monitoring gaps in financing, production, delivery, trade, supply chain, and deployment, to support faster & more targeted short-term & longer-term solutions

New Website, Global Database & Country Dashboards: snapshot

Data and resources available [here](#)



KEY SUMMARY

- Only with additional resources will SSA be able to bridge the health financing gap to meet vaccination needs.
- Countries are also faced with other priorities, including investing in public health preparedness and response, and returning on a path towards UHC.
- Countries will need to mobilize more funding through grants and concessional financing to meet vaccination needs.
- Closing financing gaps will require strong coordination with countries and partners, drawing on the expertise of respective institutions.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE
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ANNEX

OTHER RESOURCES

Solving the vaccination gaps

By David Malpass

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/solving-vaccination-gaps>

How the World Bank Group is helping developing countries to vaccinate their populations

By Mari Pangestu

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/how-world-bank-group-helping-developing-countries-vaccinate-their-populations>

Health financing rifts mean growing risks for a global recovery

By Christoph Kurowski, David Evans, Ajay Tandon, Patrick Hoang-Vu, Martin Schmidt, Alexander Irwin & Irina Postolovska

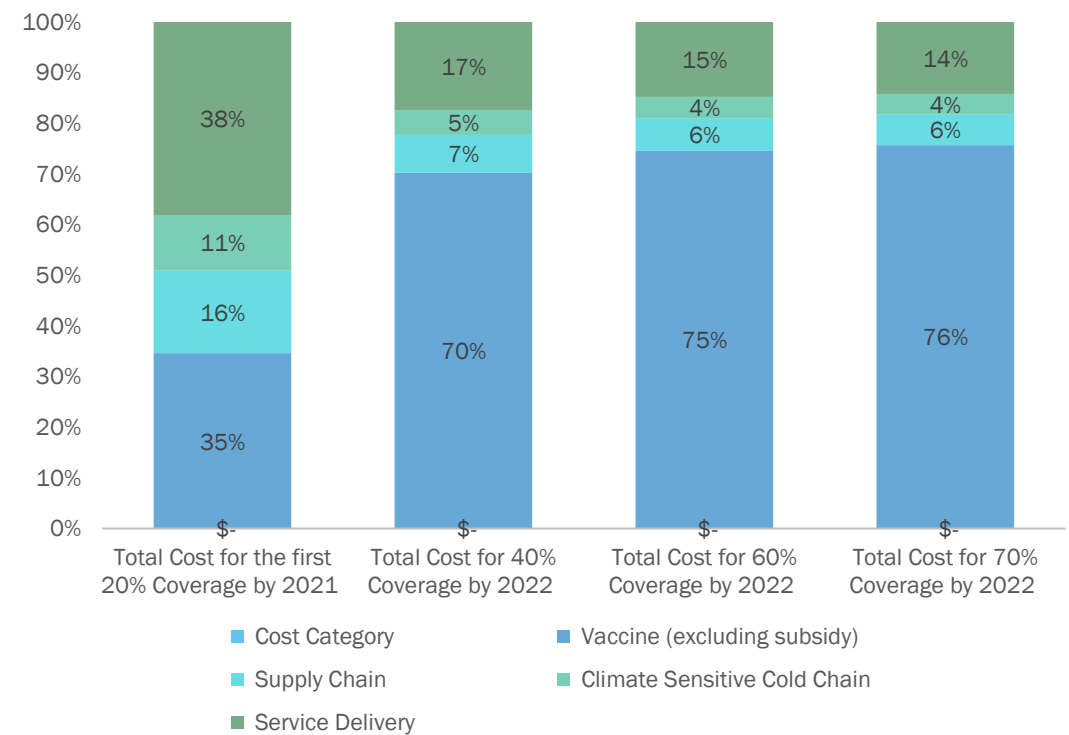
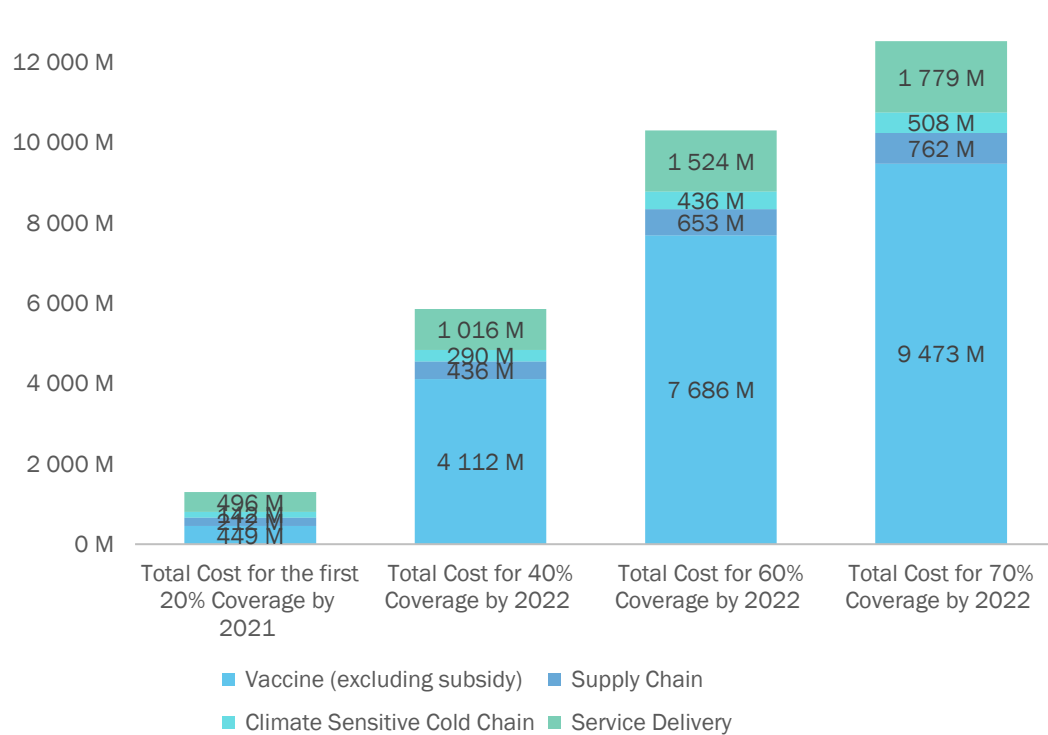
<https://blogs.worldbank.org/health/health-financing-rifts-mean-growing-risks-global-recovery>

ASSUMPTIONS

Note: Most countries will likely only be able to receive enough vaccines to reach 20% of their population by the end of 2021, due to supply and infrastructure constraints. We expect the remainder, ex. 50% will be delivered in 2022. For countries procuring through COVAX, the goal is to get all countries up to a coverage level of 20% by the end of 2021 (using a mix of financing sources). For countries that also have bilateral deals, it may be possible to reach more than 20% of the population in 2021 but this depends on supply constraints.

| Category | Vaccines | Additional Vaccine costs | Transport | Supply Chain | Climate Friendly Cold Chain | Service Delivery | Wastage |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Definition | (Doses only) | (Includes safety boxes, syringes, UNICEF procurement fees, etc.) | (Includes freight and transport costs until arrival in country airport) | (Includes costs for cold chain equipment, vehicles, transport, and fuel) | (additional costs on top of supply chain component - inflated costs) | (Includes costs for program management like supervision and monitoring, training, social mobilization, and disease surveillance) | Vaccine wastage is the sum of vaccines discarded, lost, damaged or destroyed. |
| Data Source | WHO/ UNICEF | WHO/ UNICEF | WHO/ UNICEF; Used to be 10% recommended by COVAX; a UNICEF fee. As of dec 9th, Covax has indicated that free doses and 7\$ doses include syringes, safety boxes, procurement fees to UNICEF, transport to country | Estimated by the COVAX costing group using the cost structure from ICAN with 70% of cost from service delivery, 30% for supply chain. *Of the 92 countries in the COVAX AMC, 56 + India are Gavi eligible; 12 are transitioned and the other are IDA-eligible but should use the Non-Gavi unit cost. | The Energy GP costing work shows that service delivery costs may increase by 16%-40% for climate friendly cold chain. This estimate therefore inflates the overall delivery costs by 20% and applies that to a new category called climate friendly cold chain. | Estimated by the COVAX costing group using the cost structure from ICAN with 70% of cost from service delivery, 30% for supply chain. | COVAX is not accounting for wastage or buffer, WHO estimating 10% wastage figure. WB suggested figure of 5% used for now; India reporting 10-15% actual wastage for initial deployment; may need to be updated after initial disbursements |
| AMC92 Eligible Countries | Full 37% coverage by COVAX (zero costs to Gov't) | | | 37% coverage costs burdened by Gov't, the estimates differ by GAVI, non-GAVI etc. | Additional 20% on the unit costs for climate-friendly cold chain | 37% coverage costs burdened by Gov't, the estimates differ by GAVI, non-GAVI etc. | We use an average of 5% of vaccine costs |
| | \$7 per dose, two doses needed per person. Recommended to use \$7 per dose for COVAX (low estimate is \$3 per dose; high is \$8.5 per dose) | | | | | | |
| Non-AMC92/ Self-Financing Countries | Full 37% coverage costs covered by Gov't | | | 37% coverage costs burdened by Gov't, the estimates differ by GAVI, non-GAVI etc. | Additional 20% on the unit costs for climate-friendly cold chain | 337% coverage costs burdened by Gov't, the estimates differ by GAVI, non-GAVI etc. | We use an average of 5% of vaccine costs |
| | \$10.55 per dose/ two doses needed | | | | | | |

ESTIMATING VACCINATION FINANCING NEEDS IN SSA (20% SUBSIDY)



- Reduced approximately \$2.7B for additional 17% COVAX + Donor subsidies