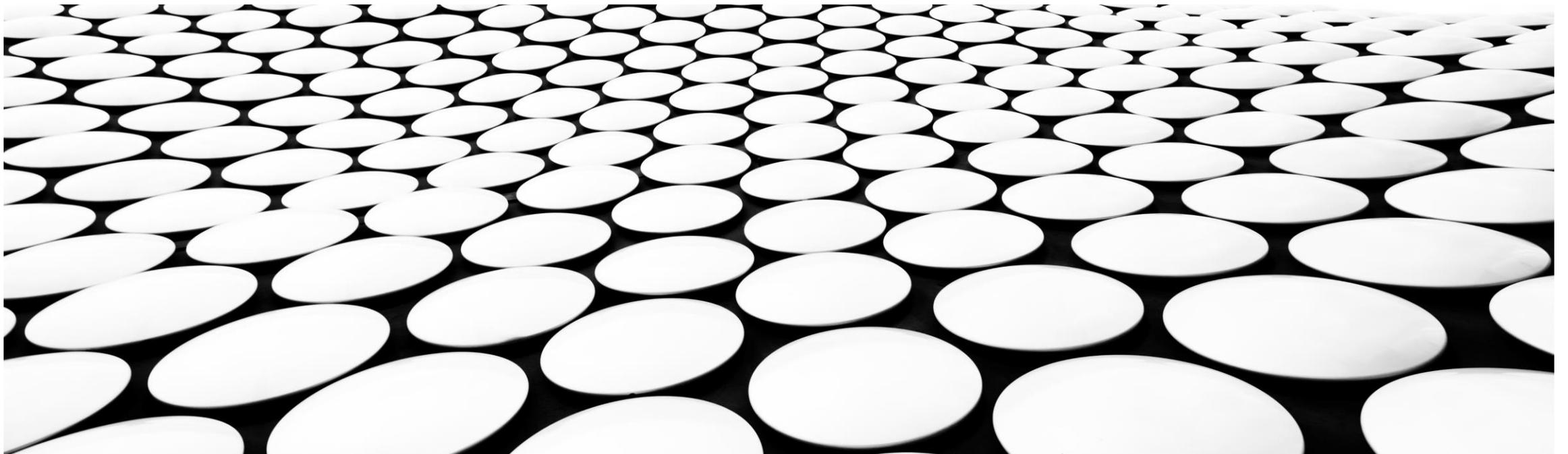




COSTING SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S COVID-19 VACCINATION FINANCING NEEDS

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!

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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).

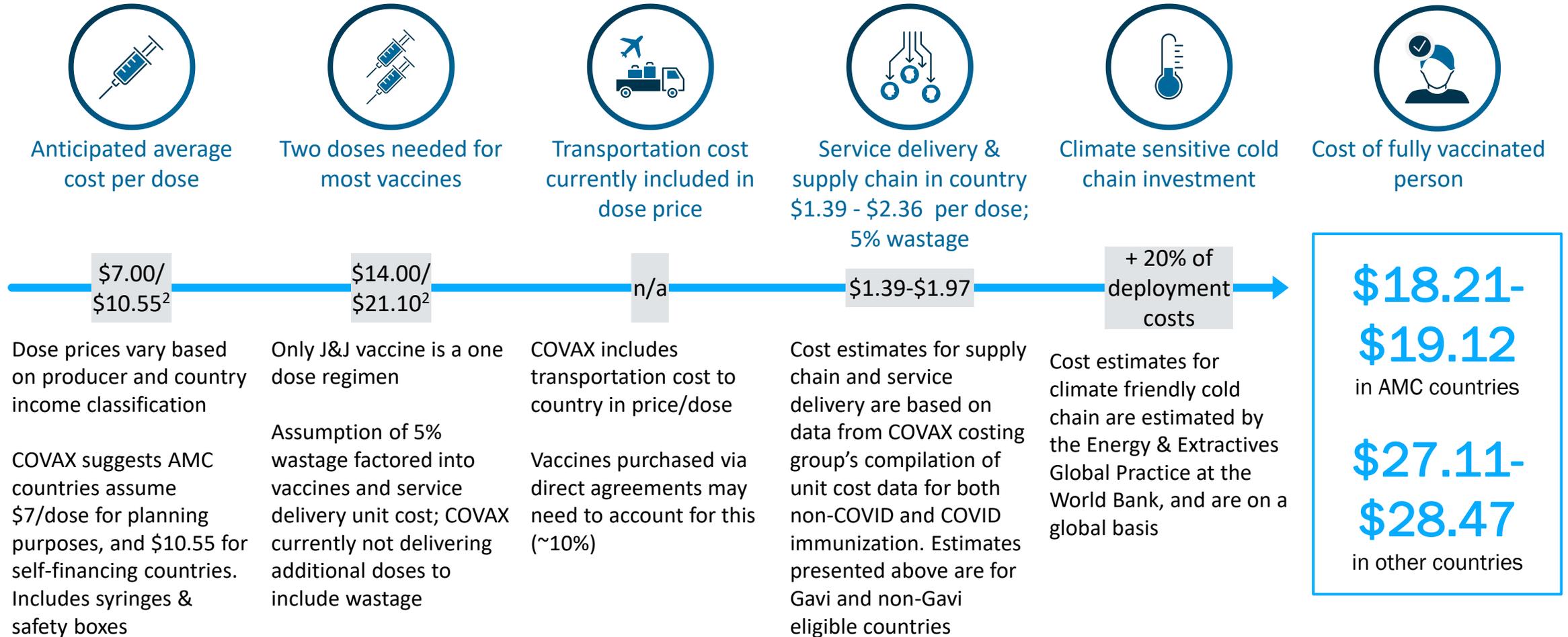
In May 2021, we estimated that \$12.5 billion was needed to vaccinate 70% of the population in 48 SSA countries

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
ASSUMPTIONS

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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

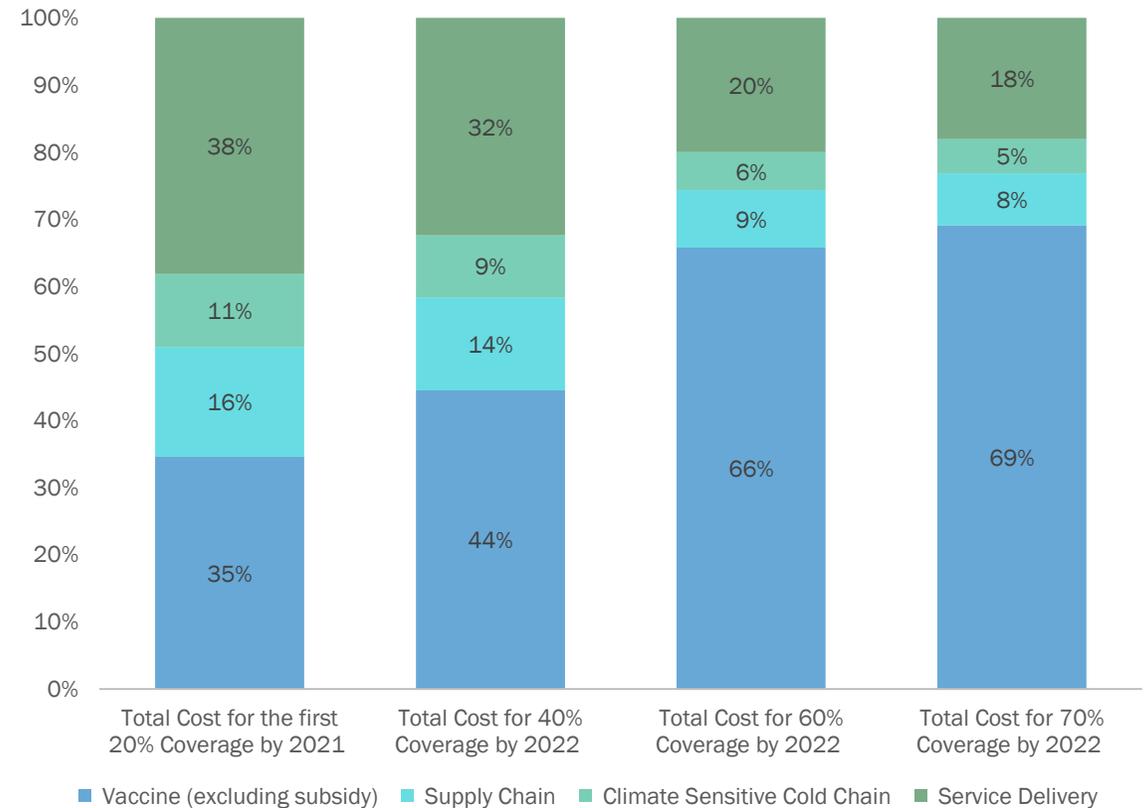
~\$10B

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)

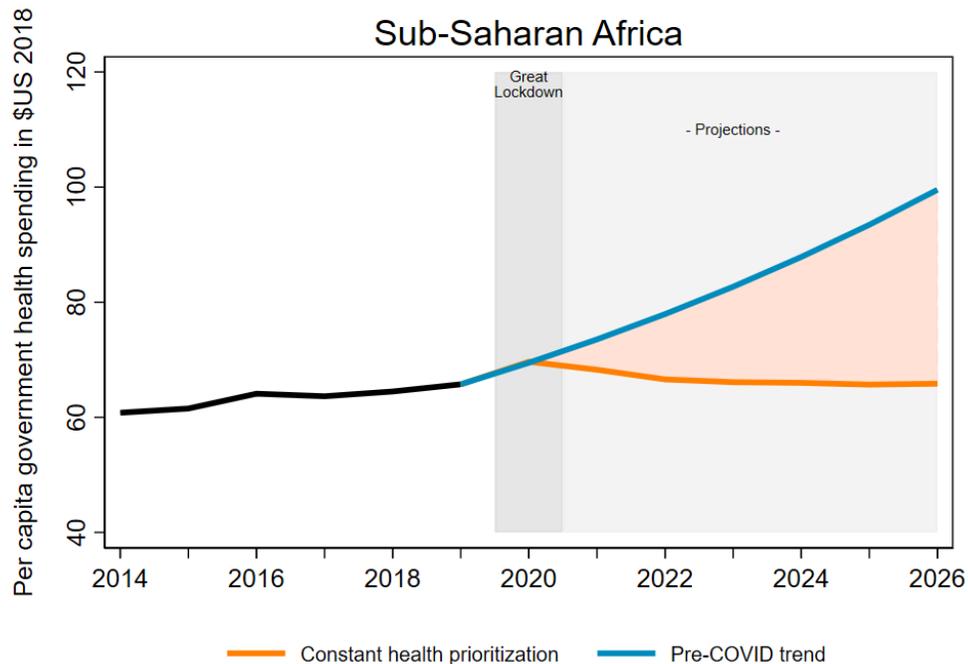


- Reduced approximately \$2.7B for additional 17% COVAX + Donor subsidies

FISCAL BURDEN OF VACCINATION ROLL-OUT

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-



\$4.7B

\$20B

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

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

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

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

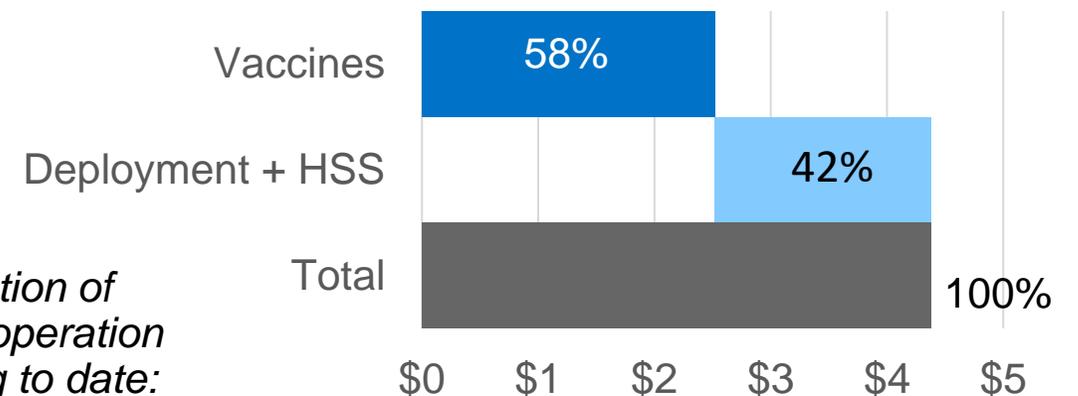
- **Completion of COVAX and AVAT deals** with concrete purchase opportunities have increased demand for Bank vaccine financing
- **Private sector supply of vaccines** has expanded, with key IFC support
- The Bank **facilitates bilateral contracts** with vaccine manufacturers where necessary
- The Bank's 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](#)

MULTILATERAL LEADERS TASK FORCE ON COVID-19 VACCINES, THERAPEUTICS, AND DIAGNOSTICS
A global effort to help developing countries access and deliver COVID-19 vaccines, testing, and therapeutics, as they work to end the pandemic and boost economic recovery.

IMF **WORLD BANK GROUP** **World Health Organization** **WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION**

The International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group, World Health Organization and World Trade Organization have joined forces to accelerate access to COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics by leveraging multilateral finance and trade solutions, particularly for low- and middle-income countries.

The aim is to vaccinate at least 40 percent of people in every country by the end of 2021, and at least 60 percent by mid-2022. The effort will track, coordinate, and advance delivery of COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics, working with governments & partners at the global and local levels to address finance and trade barriers to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to the

Vaccine Supply & Delivery
Data to help track, coordinate, and advance delivery of COVID-19 health tools to developing countries and to mobilize relevant stakeholders and national leaders to remove critical roadblocks - In support of the priorities set out by the WBG, IMF, WHO, and WTO.

Vaccine Administration
Data to help track, coordinate, and advance delivery of COVID-19 health tools to developing countries and to mobilize relevant stakeholders and national leaders to remove critical roadblocks - In support of the priorities set out by the WBG, IMF, WHO, and WTO.

Diagnostics & Testing
Data to help track, coordinate, and advance delivery of COVID-19 health tools to developing countries and to mobilize relevant stakeholders and national leaders to remove critical roadblocks - In support of the priorities set out by the WBG, IMF, WHO, and WTO.

Dose Donations to COVAX
Data to help track, coordinate, and advance delivery of COVID-19 health tools to developing countries and to mobilize relevant stakeholders and national leaders to remove critical roadblocks - In support of the priorities set out by the WBG, IMF, WHO, and WTO.

Trade
Data to help track, coordinate, and advance delivery of COVID-19 health tools to developing countries and to mobilize relevant stakeholders and national leaders to remove critical roadblocks - In support of the priorities set out by the WBG, IMF, WHO, and WTO.

Financing Gaps
Data to help track, coordinate, and advance delivery of COVID-19 health tools to developing countries and to mobilize relevant stakeholders and national leaders to remove critical roadblocks - In support of the priorities set out by the WBG, IMF, WHO, and WTO.

Data
There's a growing and dangerous divergence between richer and poorer countries in terms of access to COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics tools. In the face of a rapid spread of new variants on the health, wellbeing, and economic recovery, we are already seeing the divergence widen.

Despite efforts to date, signs that must be identified and addressed to ensure a more equitable response by:

- Urgently closing the financing gap to address the ACT-A Hub's needs.
- Accelerating vaccine delivery.
- Ensuring countries have the capacity to include oxygen, to manage supply chain, and to ensure deployment of vaccines.
- Working with countries and regional bodies to ensure better coordination and engagement.

Better coordination and engagement are needed. One goal of the MLT is to also address the country-level financing gap.

So, what are some of the financing gaps?

See More +

Explore Our COVID-19 Datasets

Gap between current vaccine pre-purchases and indicative target of 60%

Average observed vaccination rate per 100 people

Gap between current vaccine pre-purchases and indicative target of 60%

Average observed vaccination rate per 100 people

Secured / expected doses as % of population fully vaccinated

Secured vaccines / expected vaccines

Gap between average daily tests for COVID-19 in

Average daily tests for COVID-19 in

Current
Jul 2021

Financing Gaps (in USD billions)

Pillar	ACT-A 2021		ACT-A 2022		ADDITIONAL GRANT		TOTAL	
	AS OF OCT 2021	AS OF MAY 2021	AS OF OCT 2021	AS OF MAY 2021	AS OF OCT 2021	AS OF MAY 2021	AS OF OCT 2021	AS OF MAY 2021
Vaccine	16.0	-4.3	9.0	2.7	2.3	3.4	16.0	16.0
Vaccine for Dose-to-Dose					8	2.1	-6.1	1
Therapeutics	6.6	-1.7	0.7	3.2	0.8		6.6	4
Diagnostics	6.0	3.7	1.0	8.7	0.3		6.0	14
Health Systems	11	-1.6	0.5	7.4	1.6		11	6
Sub-total	38.1	-4.3	11.2	21.9	13		38.1	25.6
ACT-A pending allocation			3.6	-3.6				-3.6
Total	38.1	-4.3	14.9	18.2	13	3.5	-4.3	25

Notes: This table estimates the \$2 billion needed for a vaccine treatment of the 2021-2022 flu season, of which \$2 billion is expected to be delivered in 2021 and the remaining \$2 billion is expected to be delivered in 2022. The table also includes the \$2 billion needed for the ACT-A Hub's needs. The table also includes the \$2 billion needed for the ACT-A Hub's needs. The table also includes the \$2 billion needed for the ACT-A Hub's needs.

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

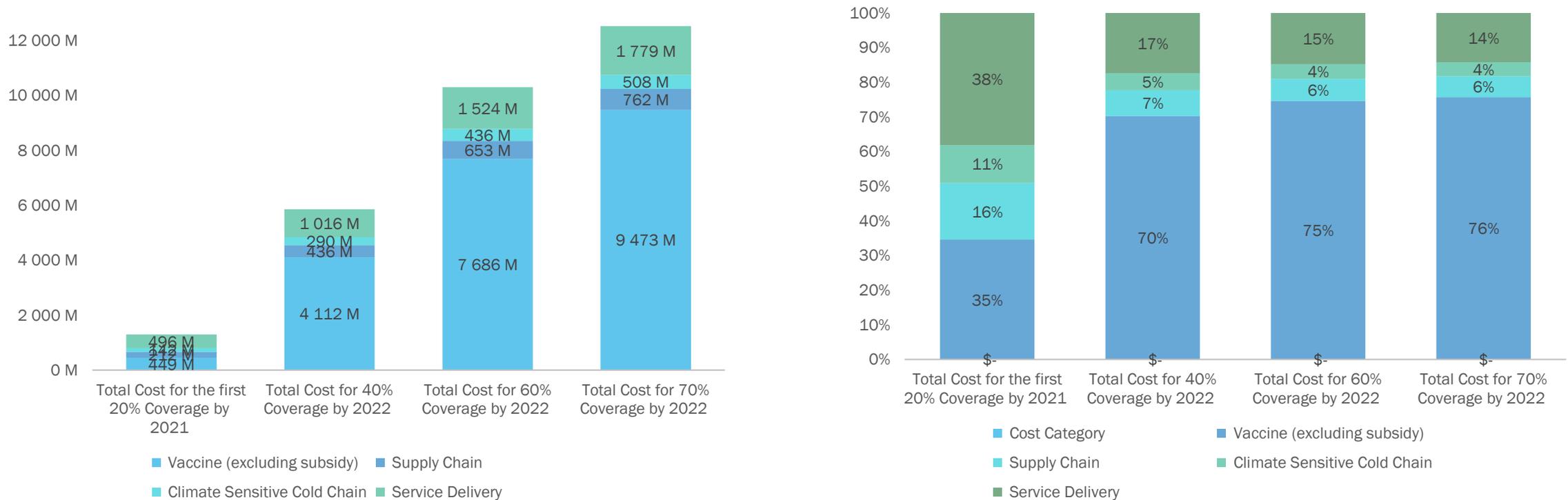
<https://blogs.worldbank.org/health/health-financing-rifts-mean-growing-risks-global-recovery>

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