

# The cost of delivering COVID-19 vaccines in four districts in Malawi

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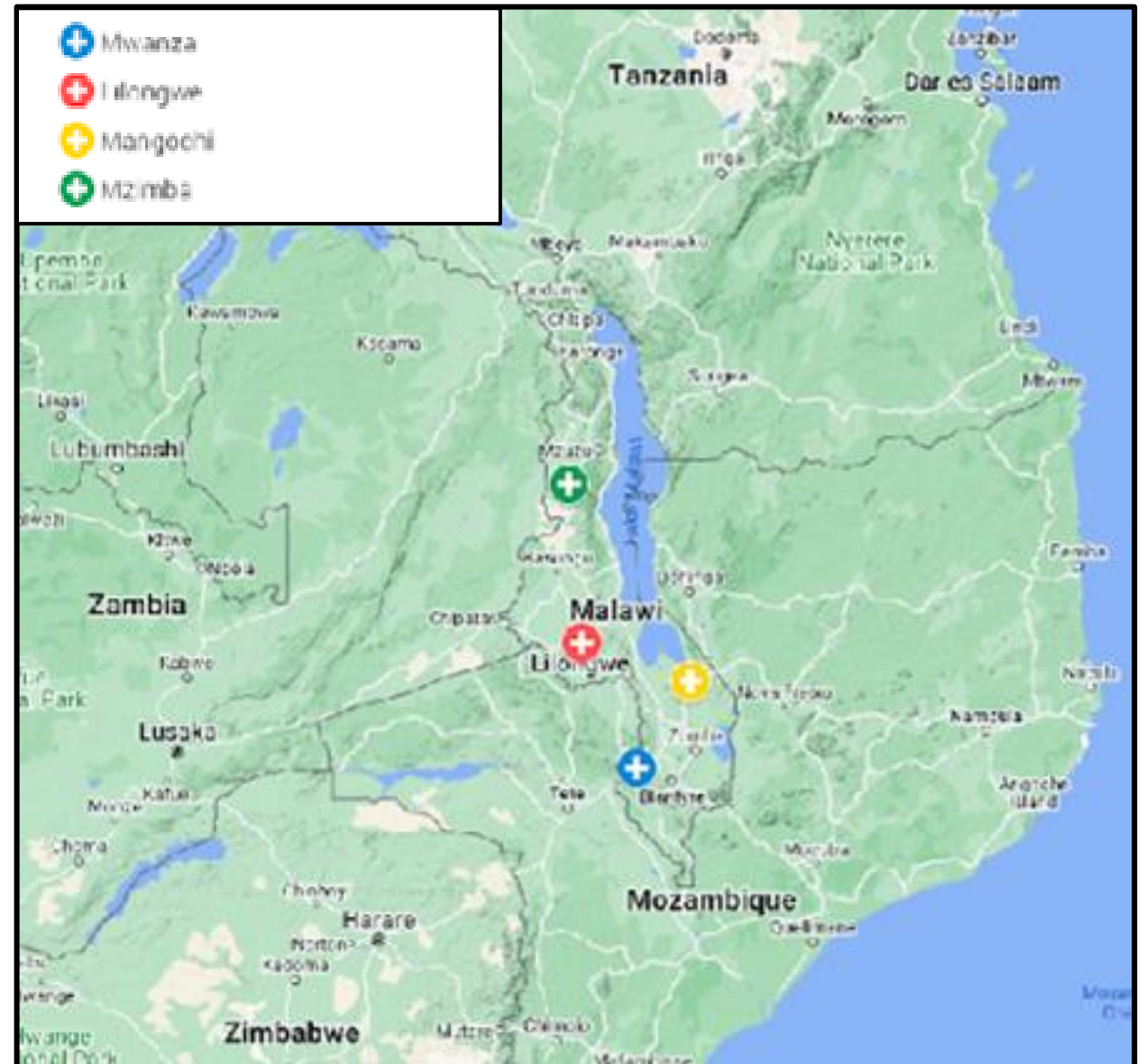
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# Malawi's COVID-19 vaccination approach

- Malawi first reported C-19 cases in March 2020. The country faced a rapid increase in the number of cases and deaths during January and February 2021 and again in July and August of that year.
- Malawi's C-19 response was channeled through the government and existing Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) infrastructure
- Malawi experienced Polio and Cholera outbreaks throughout the C-19 response

# Malawi - Study sample

- Actual cost of the COVID-19 vaccination
- Retrospective, bottom up data collection 18-month period between Apr '21 to Oct '22
- Convenience Sample
  - 4 Districts
  - 20 Health Facilities
    - Mix of district hospitals, health centers, and health posts



# Costing Methods

## Included:

Focus on **paid and volunteer labor\***  
(incl time allocation to calculate opportunity costs)

Other categories:  
**vehicles, per diem, training, meetings**  
(financial)

We captured the number of C-19 **doses delivered** from facility registries

## Excluded:

Cold chain equipment, waste, supplies (masks, gloves, etc.)

# Results: comparing the cost per dose with the COVAX model results

	COST PER DOSE (USD)		
	# doses delivered	147,563	
	ALL Sampled sites (n=20 sites)		
		MALAWI per COVAX MODEL	GLOBAL per COVAX MODEL
New staff and volunteer stipends	\$ 0.40		
Transportation	\$ 2.12		
<i>Annualized cost of donated vehicles (specifically for C-19 delivery)</i>	\$ 0.62		
<i>Use of owned vehicles (fuel + maintenance)</i>	\$ 1.00		
<i>Per Diems</i>	\$ 0.50		
Training (incl staff salary)	\$ 0.45		
<i>Staff salary</i>	\$ 0.21		
Recurring meetings (incl staff salary)	\$ 0.35		
<i>Staff salary</i>	\$ 0.22		
<b>Total cost per dose</b>	<b>\$ 3.32</b>	<b>\$2.40*</b>	<b>\$0.73**</b>

\*\*Estimates from HSR2022 Bogota presentation, unconstrained scenario  
Available at <https://immunizationeconomics.org/unicef-at-hsr2022>

\*Estimates from recreated model, for Malawi

# Cost rises dramatically when including the cost of staff reallocation

	COST PER DOSE (USD)			
	# doses delivered	ALL Sampled sites (n=20 sites)	MALAWI per COVAX MODEL	GLOBAL per COVAX MODEL
	147,563			
<b>Staff</b>		<b>\$ 7.73</b>		
<i>Regular staff (reallocation of labor)</i>		\$ 7.31		
<i>New staff and volunteer stipends</i>		\$ 0.40		
<b>Transportation</b>		<b>\$ 2.12</b>		
<i>Annualized cost of donated vehicles (specifically for C-19 delivery)</i>		\$ 0.62		
<i>Use of owned vehicles (fuel + maintenance)</i>		\$ 1.00		
<i>Per Diems</i>		\$ 0.50		
<b>Training (incl staff salary)</b>		<b>\$ 0.45</b>		
<i>Staff salary</i>		\$ 0.21		
<b>Recurring meetings (incl staff salary)</b>		<b>\$ 0.35</b>		
<i>Staff salary</i>		\$ 0.22		
<b>Total cost per dose (all staff)</b>		<b>\$ 10.65</b>	<b>\$2.86*</b>	<b>\$2.67**</b>

\*\*Estimates from HSR2022 Bogota presentation, unconstrained scenario  
Available at <https://immunizationeconomics.org/unicef-at-hsr2022>

\*Estimates from recreated model, for Malawi

# In our sample, which healthcare workers carried out the C-19 vaccine delivery work?

## Opportunity costs:

- 58% of the C-19 campaign activities were carried out by **HSAs and senior HSAs**, mostly taking care of the vaccinations
- 31% of the staff involved in the C-19 campaign were **volunteers**, tasked with social mobilization and crowd control

In Malawi, community health workers are called **health surveillance assistants (HSAs)**

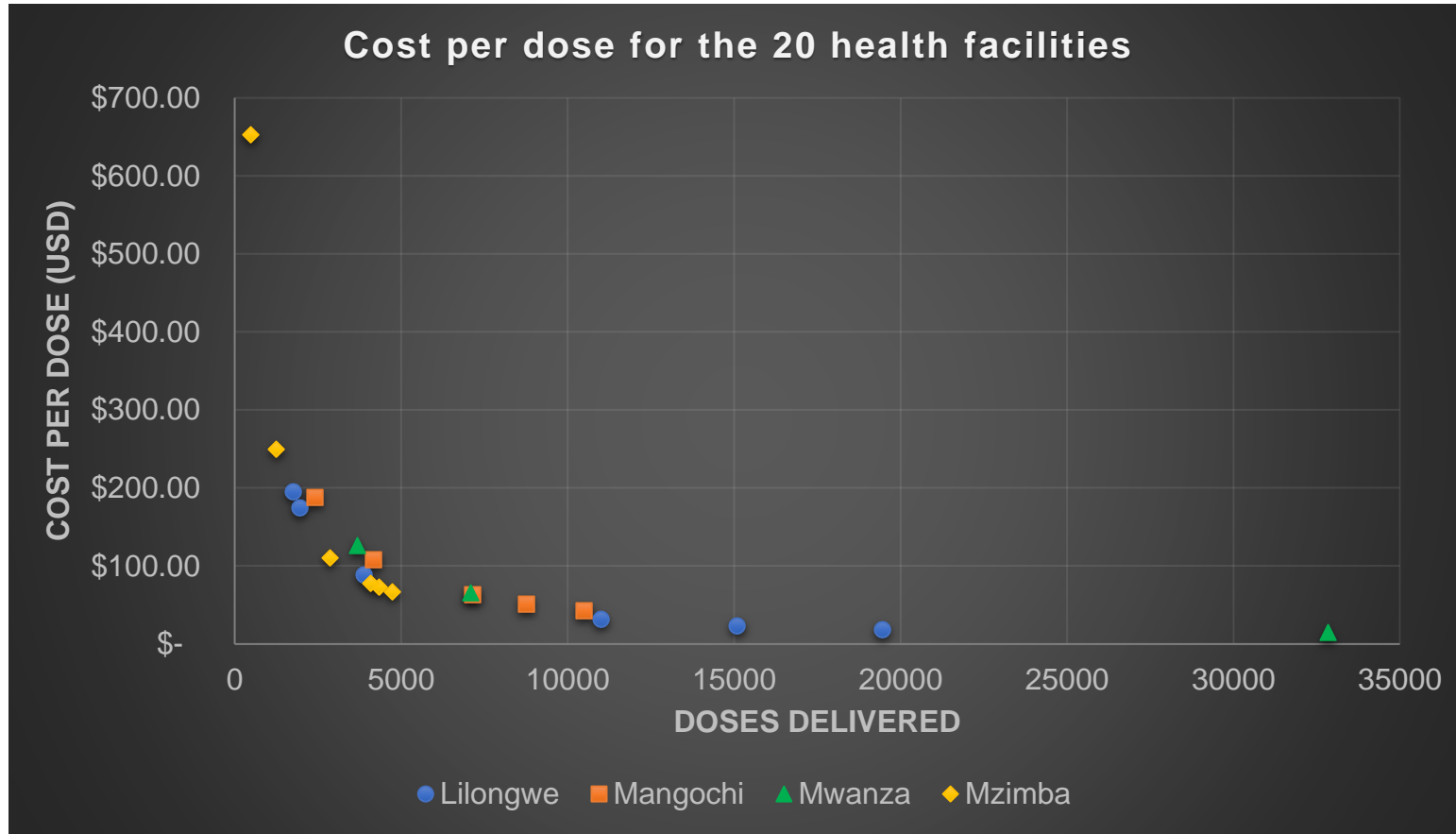
## Financial costs:

- 97% of the cost of **new staff** was made up of **volunteer stipends**
- Malawi pays their volunteers (note that stipends are but a fraction of a health workers salary ~\$10 USD vs ~\$300 USD per month)

In our sample, the cost per dose was most expensive in Mzimba district, which is the least densely populated

	COST PER DOSE (USD)			
# doses delivered	53,180	32,993	43,610	17,780
	Lilongwe (n=6 sites)	Mangochi (n=5 sites)	Mwanza (n=3 sites)	Mzimba (n=6 sites)
Staff	\$ 4.10	\$ 11.29	\$ 7.00	\$ 13.77
<i>Regular staff (reallocation of labor)</i>	\$ 4.02	\$ 9.85	\$ 6.83	\$ 13.61
<i>New staff and volunteer stipends</i>	\$ 0.05	\$ 1.44	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.08
Transportation	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.88	\$ 3.07	\$ 2.74
<i>Annualized cost of donated vehicles (specifically for C-19 delivery)</i>	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.12
<i>Use of owned vehicles (fuel + maintenance)</i>	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.10
<i>Per Diems</i>	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.51
Training (incl staff salary)	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.94
<i>Staff salary</i>	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.42
Recurring meetings (incl staff salary)	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.26
<i>Staff salary</i>	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.17
<b>Total cost per dose (all staff)</b>	<b>\$ 6.44</b>	<b>\$ 13.64</b>	<b>\$ 10.64</b>	<b>\$ 17.70</b>

# Cost per dose varies from \$14.12 to \$653.01 across the facilities



In our sample, the delivery of vaccines at health posts is more expensive

Facility type	Count of Facility type	Doses delivered by facility type	Doses delivered % total delivered	Cost per dose (USD) by facility type	Cost per dose % total cost
Health center	10	67,380	45.7%	\$ 930.11	38.5%
Health post	3	3,710	2.5%	\$ 1,076.81	44.6%
Hospital	6	72,301	49.0%	\$ 300.46	12.4%
Dispensary	1	4,172	2.8%	\$ 107.88	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>147563</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 2,415.26</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Difference because of the small number of people vaccinated, access, or quality of care? **Our sample is small/this goes beyond the scope of our study ? not possible to draw conclusions**

# Discussion

## Cost of C-19 campaign

- The cost of vaccine delivery in the 4 districts of Malawi is within the modelled range
  - Including the reallocation of labor, the cost rises by more than  $\sim 3.7x$

## Malawi context

- Only  $\sim 26.19\%$  of the population has received at least one dose (June 18, 2023, Our World in Data)
- It appears that it is costly to reach population in remote areas (less densely populated districts / health posts)
- Organizing the campaign through EPI may have complicated the campaign:
  - EPI is focused on a fraction of the total population
  - Competing priorities – cholera, polio outbreaks at the same time

*– what can we learn from the approaches of other countries?*



# Wrap up

## • Strengths

- Facility level data collection – supplementing/enriching the secondary data from national records
- Focus of our survey was on major cost drivers
- Talented, well-connected data collection team

## • Limitations

- Sample size – convenience sample N=20 facilities
- Actual cost will be higher as we did not include several categories (e.g., waste, cold chain)
- Realities of costing analysis during a pandemic (approval process, MoH had competing priorities, colleagues stretched thin)

# Thank you

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