

Backsliding of Routine Immunization in Middle-Income Countries

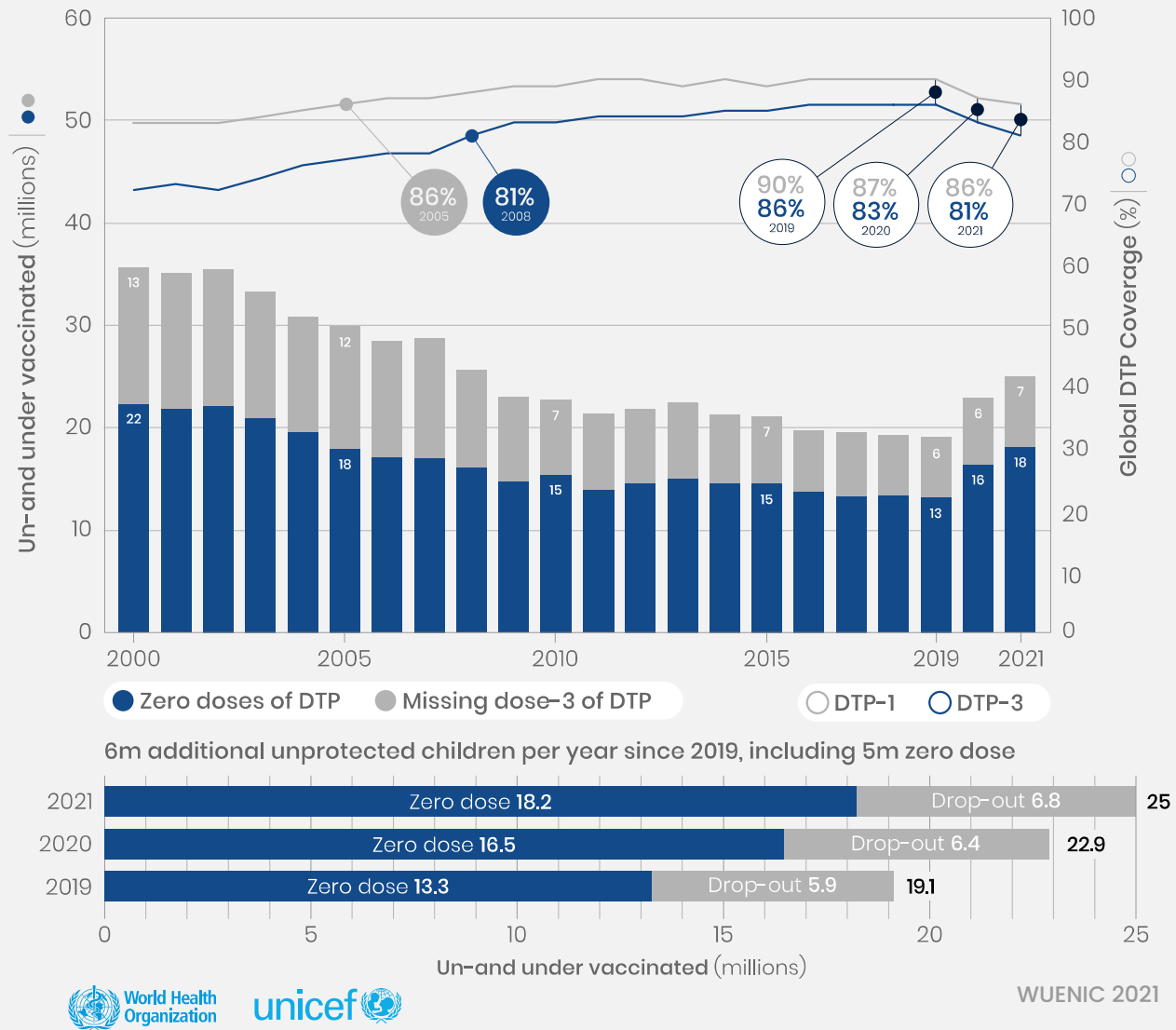
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25 million children were un-or under-vaccinated in 2021

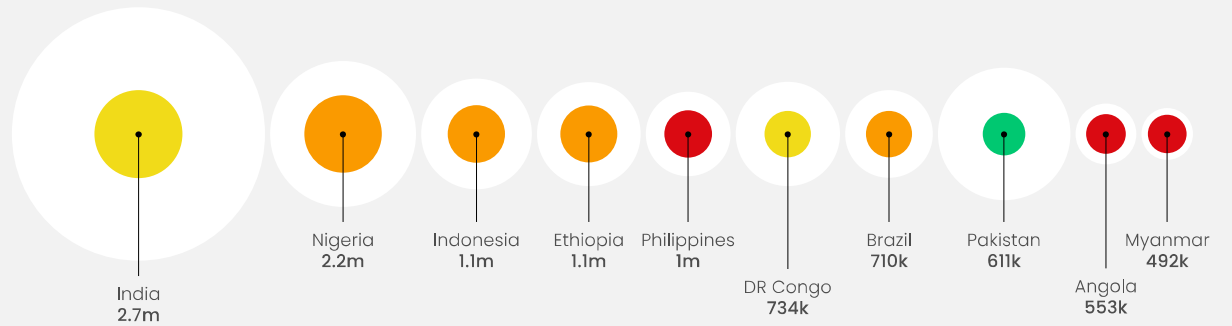
2 million more than in 2020
6 million more than in 2019
highest number since 2008



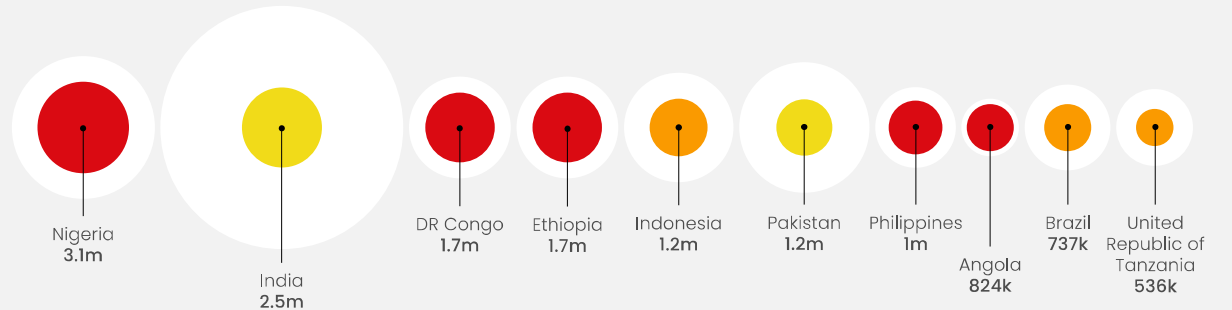
10 countries account for 62% of zero-dose children, and 59% of the children missing out on a measles vaccine.

Many of these are Middle Income Countries

No DTPI (zero dose)



No measles vaccine



DTP3 coverage according to legend, bubbles sized to numbers of surviving infants and unprotected children.

Objectives



Examine trends in vaccine coverage in MICs

Understand factors that can influence backsliding of vaccine coverage in MICs

Identify and respond to unique financing challenges in MICs



Methods



Secondary analyses of vaccine coverage data (WUENIC) of MICs



Scoping review (ongoing)



Definitions

Middle-Income Countries

World Bank classifications are updated each year on July 1 and are based on the GNI per capita of the previous year.

Gavi eligibility

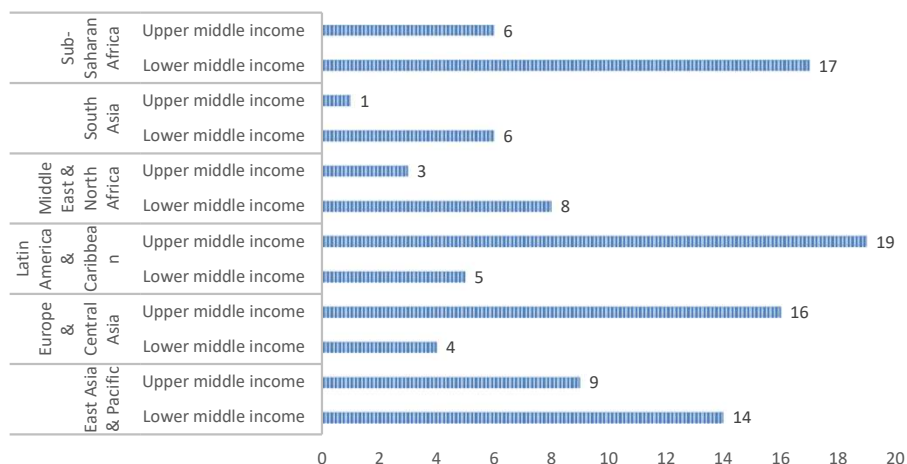
2022: GNI per capita \leq US\$ 1,660

2023: GNI per capita \leq US\$ 1,730

Group	July 2022 for FY23	July 2021 for FY22
Low income	<1,085	<1,045
Lower-middle income	1,086 – 4,255	1,046 – 4,095
Upper-middle income	4,256 – 13,205	4,096 – 12,695
High income	>13,205	>12,695

Number of MICs by Region and Gavi Status

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES REGION AND INCOME GROUP

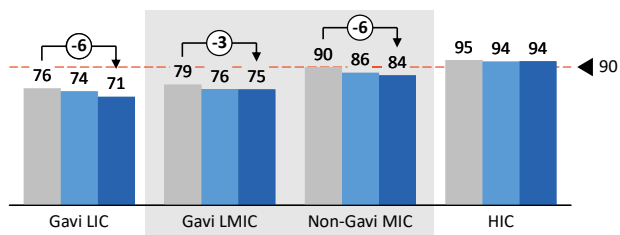


NUMBER OF ECONOMIES BY INCOME GROUP AND GAVI STATUS

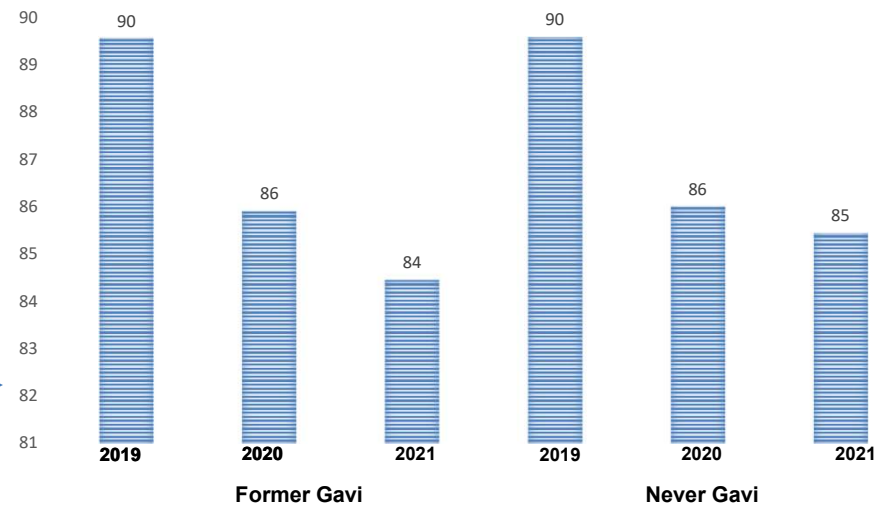


Non-Gavi MICs have seen the most steep declines in vaccine coverage since 2019

% OF TARGET POPULATION REACHED WITH DTP3

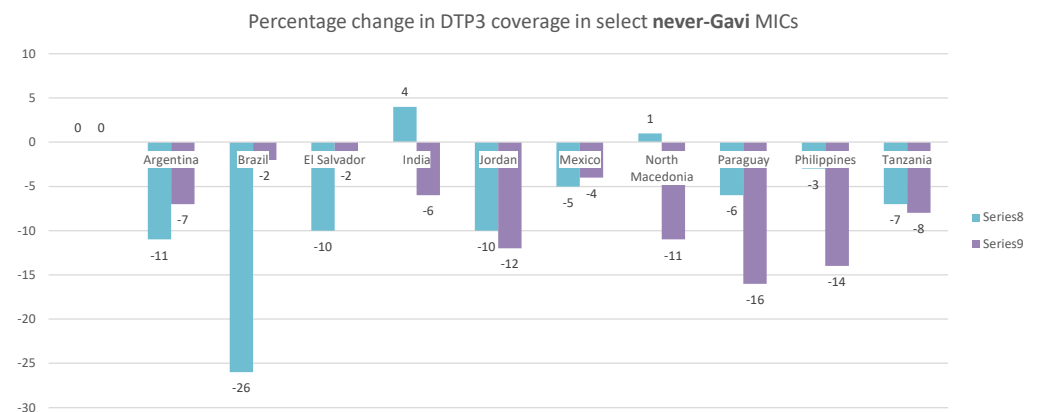
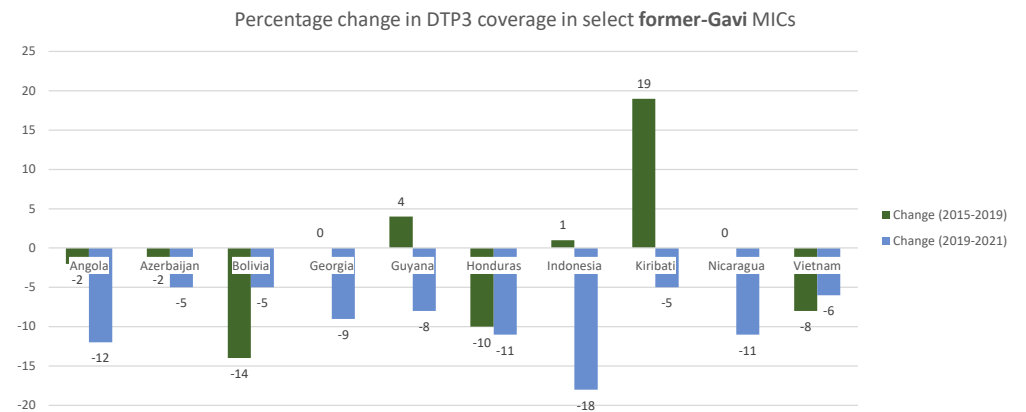


% OF TARGET POPULATION REACHED WITH DTP3, 2019-2021, NON-GAVI MIC



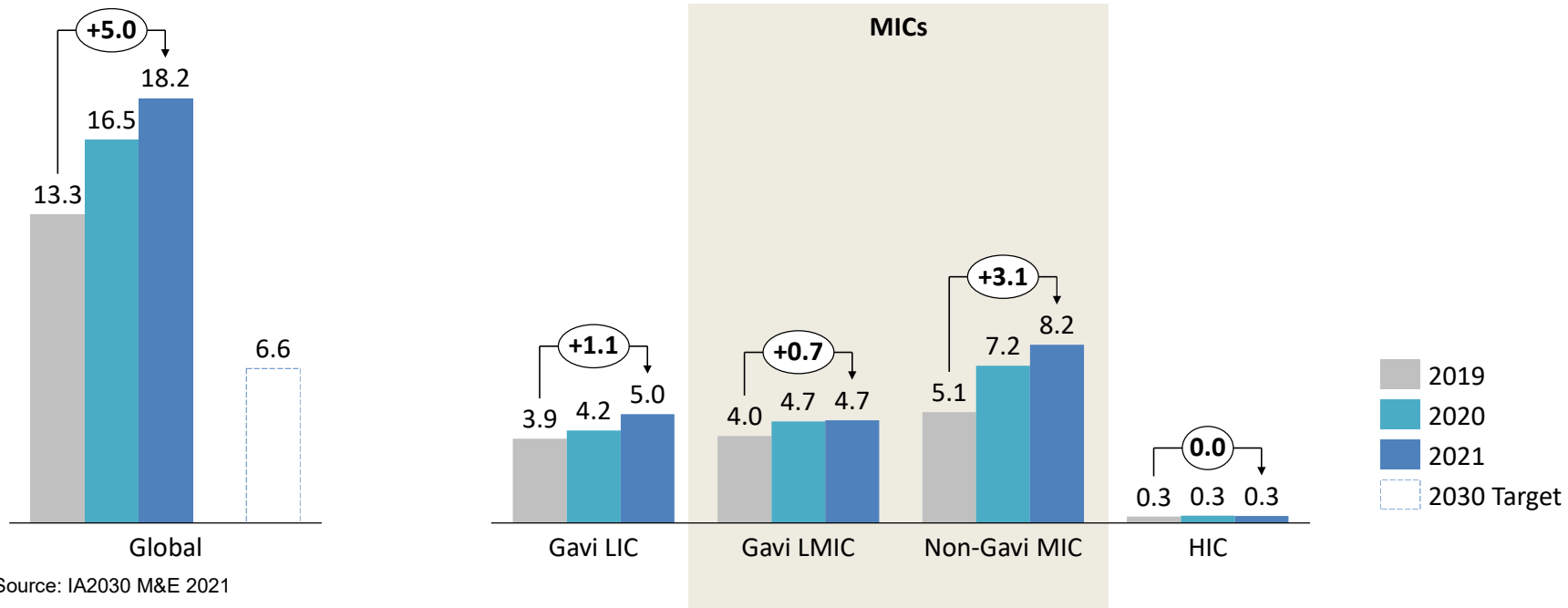
Backsliding in MICs before the pandemic

20 MICs with >5% point declines in DTP3 coverage either before or after COVID-19 pandemic



Zero-Dose Children: Non-Gavi MICs have largely driven the increase in number of ZD children since 2019

of zero-dose children (in millions)



Factors determining backsliding

1. Political and socio-economic factors
2. ODA is often determined by GNI – GNI not adequate for determining need
3. Domestic financing – contribution to immunization
4. Weak health systems may not be ready for transitioning out of aid
5. Demographics, particularly in Africa

Response required at different levels

1. Increasing fiscal space for immunization services
2. Decision-making, budget planning
3. Strengthening health systems