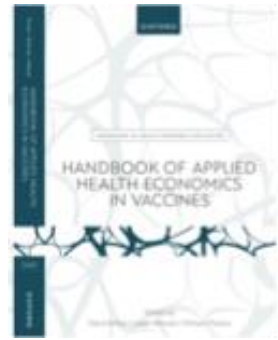


Organized Session
**Applying Health Economics Principles to
Vaccine Programs**

iHEA 2023
Cape Town



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TEACHING VACCINE
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5.0

**Section introduction: financing
and resource tracking of
vaccination programs**

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Financing and Resource Tracking of Immunization Programs

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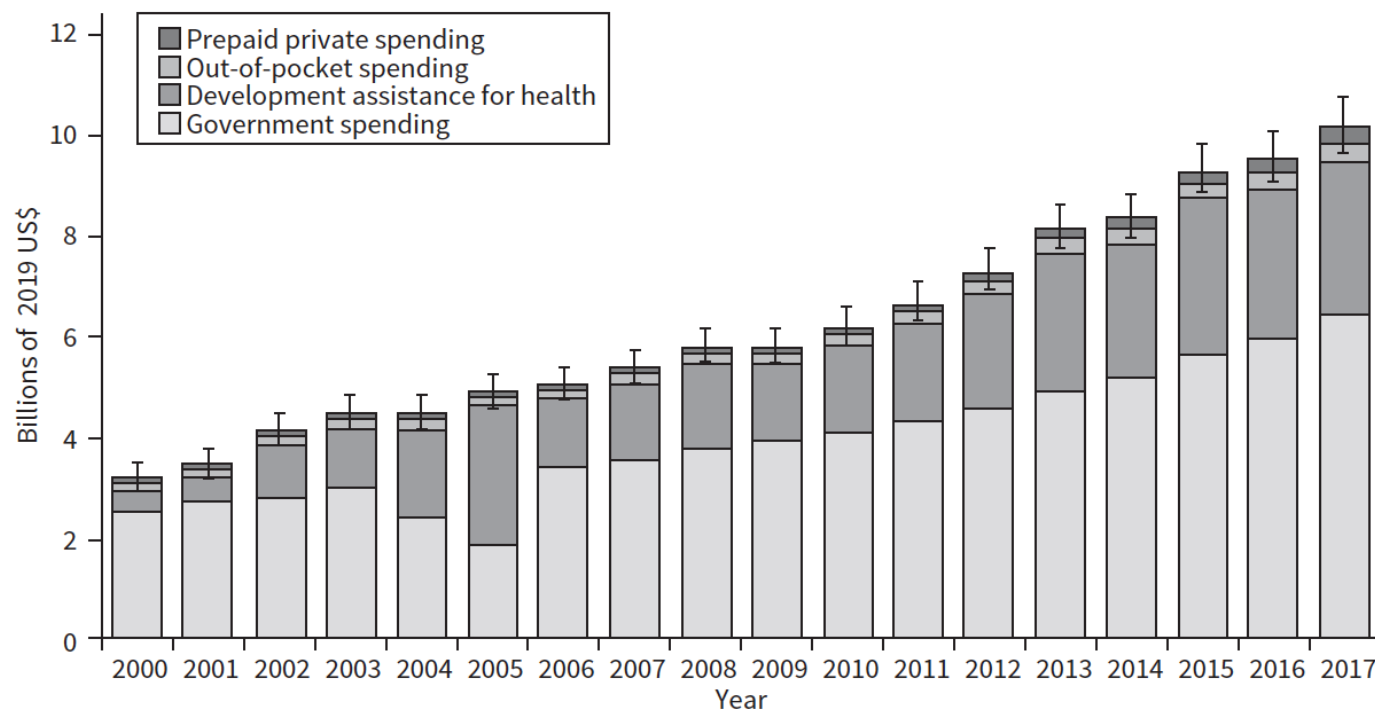
Pervasive issues in immunization financing?

- Budgets are historically based and don't take into account new vaccines, growing populations, and alternative delivery strategies
- Delivery costs are chronically underfunded
- In federated countries, delivery is often to be financed by local governments not the federal level
- Multiple and fragmented sources of financing
- Budgets are underspent
- Tracking and reporting on expenditures is relatively weak

Aims of the Handbook

- Present and analyze trends in immunization spending by source, component, and delivery strategy
- Discuss range of sources of financing and how they may improve efficiency, equity, and sustainability of the program
- Focus on the development partner landscape, highlighting the role of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and innovative financing mechanisms
- Provide resources for further, in-depth learning

Immunization spending by source



Source: Ikilezi, et al (2021).

- 2% of total health spending is for immunization
- Spending increased 3x from \$3.2b to \$10.4b
- Governments represent >60% of total spending
- Governments allocate 90% of their spending to routine service delivery.
- Spending on vaccines tripled, while delivery spending remained the same
- DAH represents a third of spending, with \$13b channeled through Gavi
- Approximately \$4b was spent out of pocket

Immunization resource tracking

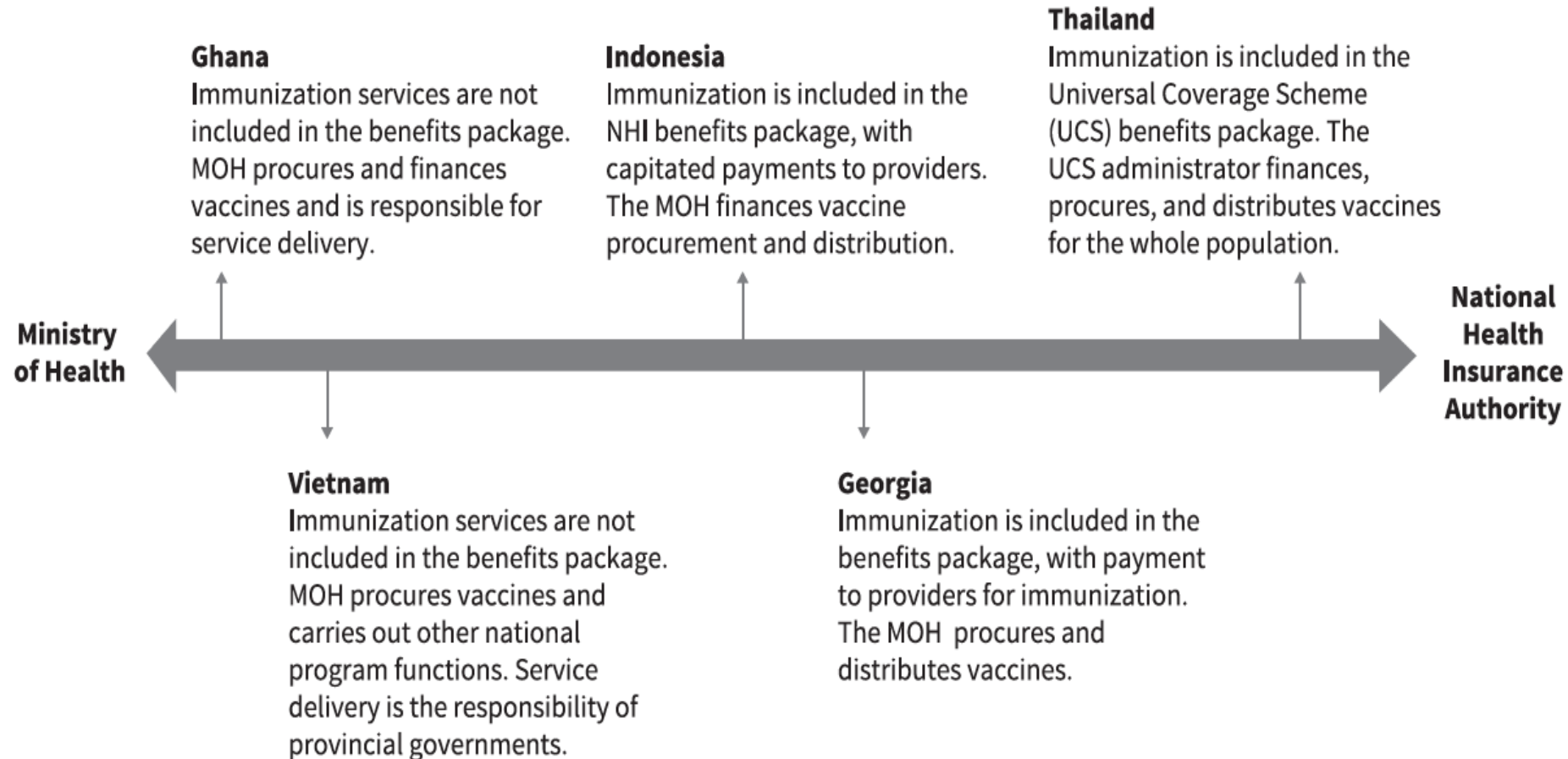
- Main sources:
 - WHO-UNICEF Joint Reporting Form
 - National Health Accounts (Global Health Expenditure Database)
 - Government analysis (Comprehensive Multi-Year Plans; National Immunization Strategy)
 - Donor records
- Main uses:
 - Monitor trends at country, regional and global levels
 - Evaluate spending per capita, per surviving infant- value for money
 - Identify gaps and inconsistencies for key components

Sources of immunization financing

- Immunization is a public good
- Sustainable financing for immunization connected to health financing
- Sustainability related to the reliability and adequacy of all sources of financing and how well those resources are programmed and spent
- Focus on improving budgetary space for immunization can ensure greater adequacy
- Governments
 - Government budgets (tax-funded)
 - Sector and program budgeting
 - Earmarking
 - World Bank loans and grants
 - Social insurance
 - Subnational level
 - Health-specific taxes on alcohol, tobacco
- Development partners
 - Multilateral: WHO, UN, EU
 - Bilateral: USAID, FCDO, JICA
- Non-governmental organizations
 - Medecins sans frontiers
- Households & private sector
 - Trust Funds

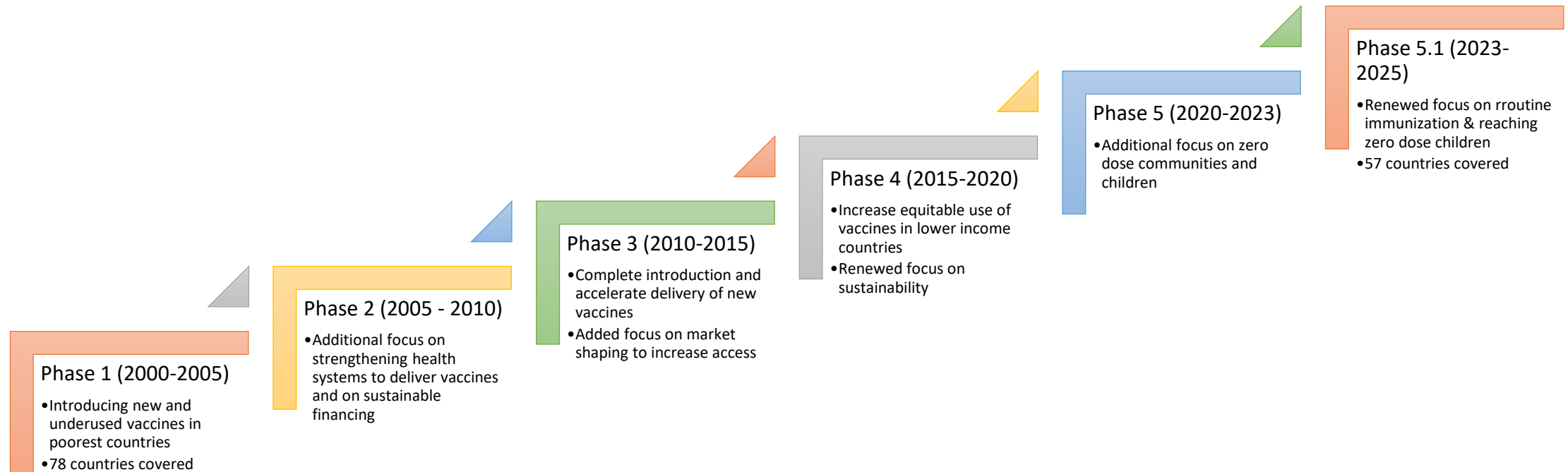
Funding of vaccines and immunization through NHI schemes

MOH, Ministry of Health



Source: LNCT/Linked Action Network, 2020.

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance



- Established in 2000 by WHO, UNICEF, World Bank, BMGF
- Alliance of partners, countries, industry, NGOs with funding focus (no country presence)
- Early focus sustainable financing
 - Innovative financing: Pneumonia AMC, IFFIm
 - Eligibility, co-financing & transition



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The Handbook of Applied Health Economics in Vaccines



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