A Proposal to End the COVID-19 Pandemic: Update

AS OF MAY 26, 2022

Based on the IMF SDN (May 2021):
“ A Proposal to End the COVID-19 Pandemic”

See: https://imf.org/pandemicplan
1. The 40% Vaccination Target: 86 Countries Did Not Meet the 40% Target by End-2021 with Significant Bottlenecks in Both Supply & In-Country Delivery
2. The 70% Vaccination Target: Over 100 Countries are Unlikely to Meet the 70% Full Vaccination Target by Mid-2022

Countries on Track to Reach 70% Vaccine Coverage in Administered Courses by Mid-2022

3. COVAX Coverage: In-country delivery is now the key barrier to meet the global vaccination targets (in addition to unpredictable supplies with short shelf life)

Source: IMF staff calculations based on UNICEF and COVAX. Last Update: 28 Apr 2022.

Notes: The list includes 88 AMC91 countries who have been allocated doses from COVAX. Two countries are not vaccinating, and the Marshall Islands is covered through other mechanisms. Owing to its size, India has a reduced access as per the December 2020 Board decision. A course equals one dose of J&J or two doses of all other vaccines for comparability. The AMC equal delivery calculation represents the coverage the AMC countries would have received if the total AMC doses were delivered equally across the countries (that is total courses delivered divided by population of the AMC countries represented here).
4. Access to Testing and other COVID-19 Tools: There is a crisis of testing inequity

Target >1 per 1000

Average Daily Tests (per 1000 people)

Note: Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the IMF's official position. Source: Our World in Data, FIND. Last Update: 26 May 2022
5. Financing Gaps: Insufficient Funding Raised to Close the Procurement, R&D and Delivery Gaps (especially for non-vaccine pillars)

Funding Gaps as per the New ACT-A Budget (broadly aligned with the IMF Staff Pandemic Proposal)

- **Vaccines**
  - R&D, product assessment, policy and guidance: 0.6
  - Procurement to close the gap to global targets: 1.2
  - Procurement to expand coverage & mitigate risks: 3.6
  - Technical assistance & delivery support: 1.6
  - Total: 7.0

- **Diagnostics**
  - R&D, product assessment, policy and guidance: 3.8
  - Procurement to close the gap to global targets: 2.5
  - Procurement to expand coverage & mitigate risks: 0.7
  - Total: 7.0

- **Health Systems & Response Connector**
  - R&D, product assessment, policy and guidance: 3.9
  - Procurement to close the gap to global targets: 1.5
  - Procurement to expand coverage & mitigate risks: 0.5
  - Total: 5.9

- **Therapeutics**
  - R&D, product assessment, policy and guidance: 0.2
  - Procurement to close the gap to global targets: 2.3
  - Procurement to expand coverage & mitigate risks: 0.8
  - Technical assistance & delivery support: 0.2
  - Total: 3.5

*Source and Notes: ACT-A Strategic Plan and Budget. The procurement numbers for the vaccine pillar is based on a common framework to assess and quantify risk factors between COVAX/GMA, the ACT-A Hub, and IMF. Last Update: 9 Feb 2022*
6. The Pandemic is Still Not Over: Cases Surging Worldwide Due to Omicron

Note: 2020 Peak is Defined as 95% percentile highest daily cases observed in 2020. Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the IMF’s official position.
Source: IMF staff calculations, Our World in Data. Last Update: 26 May 2022
7. Ending the pandemic remains urgent to limit the long-term impact of COVID-19: Learning loss due to school closure has been unequal

**Class dismissed**

School closures diminish learning, with developing countries facing a greater setback in lost class time. (total duration of full school closures, in weeks*)

Source: UNESCO global dataset on the duration of school closures and IMF staff calculations. Note: Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the IMF’s official position. *The data covers the period March 2020 - October 2021. The dataset defines school closure as government-mandated closures of educational institutions affecting most or all (or at least 80%) of the student population enrolled from pre-primary through to upper secondary levels.
ANNEX: Tracking and Transparency
1. IMF-WHO COVID-19 Vaccine Tracker ([link](https://www.imf.org/imf-who-covid19tracker))

**Objectives:**

- Address vaccine inequity
- Monitor progress towards the global targets
- Enhance transparency in the public domain.

**Conceptual Framework - 3 Pillars**

- **Vaccines on paper:** Have countries procured enough supply?
- **Vaccines at ports:** When will supply be delivered?
- **Vaccines in arms:** Are there obstacles in getting shots in arms?

1a. Vaccines on paper: Have countries procured enough supply?

Good progress, but targeted actions needed

Secured Vaccines and/or Expected Vaccine Supply (doses, % of Total Population)

Note: This includes coverage from bilateral contracts, regional deals, COVAX, in-kind donation, domestic production, and contracts supported by MDB financing. Some contracts are unobserved, which may lead to under-reporting of coverage in some countries. Optional contracts, and unallocated AVAT doses are excluded to remain conservative. Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the IMF’s official position. Source: IMF-WHO COVID-19 Vaccine Supply Tracker. Last Update: 26 May 2022
1b. Vaccines at ports: When will supply be delivered?

Over 100 countries are not on track to meet the 70% target even by mid-2022 despite the expected increase in aggregate supply of vaccines.

**Forecast of Supply Situation in End-Q2 2022**

Source: IMF Staff calculations. Secured Vaccines (% of Total Population) = Secured Doses / 2 / Population. J&J volumes have been doubled for comparability with the other two dose candidates in the portfolio. This analysis accounts for COVAX and AVAT allocations to date. Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the IMF’s official position. Last Update: 6 Jan 2022.
1c. Vaccines in arms: Are there obstacles in getting shots in arms?

There are possible absorptive capacity issues emerging in several AMC91 countries

Notes: 1. Cost sharing and SFP allocations excluded; 2. The list includes 87 of the 92 AMC countries. Two countries are not vaccinating, and two AMC are covered through other mechanisms. And owing to its size, India has a reduced access as per the December 2020 GAVI Board decision; 3. The AMC equal allocation calculation represents the coverage the AMC countries would receive if they total AMC doses were allocated equally across the countries (that is total courses allocated less cost sharing and SFP allocations divided by population of the AMC countries represented here); 4. A course equals one dose of J&J or two doses of all other vaccines for comparability.

2. WTO-IMF COVID-19 Vaccine Trade Tracker (link)

**Objective:** Provide greater transparency on the cross-border flow of COVID-19 vaccines

Note: A "producing economy" is defined as a country or territory where final vaccines are made or where "fill and finish" is completed. This definition does not take into account exports of vaccine substances in bulk form shipped to "fill and finish" sites located in other countries or territories. Last update: 31 Dec 2021.

Stop Transmission & Save Lives

Progress towards global targets & ACT-A contribution

Equivale access & procurement

Country readiness & delivery

Financing needs & gaps

To flag...

Gaps

Bottlenecks

Actions

One stop shop for tracking progress on equitable roll out of COVID-19 tools
Launched during COVID-19 Foreign Ministerial hosted by Secretary Blinken on Nov 10, 2021

"...the IMF, the WHO, the WTO, the World Bank, the ACT Accelerator have created a comprehensive COVID data tracker. For the first time, the latest information on COVID worldwide will be gathered in one place, from vaccination rates to ICU admissions to doses pledged and doses delivered.

"...it will help provide two critical elements for stopping the pandemic: transparency, because we need a centralized source of data to stay ahead of COVID, and accountability, because we all need to follow through on our commitments. Second, we know it’s not enough simply to deliver vaccines to a country. Countries then need to turn those vaccines into vaccinations, shots in arms."