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**How to best use an IC for decision-making?**

- Engage relevant decision makers during the process of developing the IC
- Gather disease burden and cost data from local sources that decision makers recognize
- Engage local experts/ academics in the process
- Ensure advocacy is linked to the budgetary process
- Link to any Health Technology Assessment organization in the country

**What is an IC and why is it important?**

An IC contains an economic evaluation and broader topics, such as programmatic issues, fiscal space, rights-based and equity arguments, etc. Despite the methodological challenges, ICs also often include a cost-benefit analysis or return on investment, which involves attaching a monetary value on morbidity and mortality.

They should gather practical information about how to introduce vaccines and how to get them in the budget. The most important data for governments is budget impact analyses, as they realistically show what the vaccines are going to cost. Finally, ICs need to analyze how the budget could be increased.

A recent review of ICs identified a total of 24 vaccine ICs between 1980 and 2017. In 2020, UNICEF did a country specific IC for Sudan to define the impacts of taking over the Hib, rotavirus and PCV vaccines when transitioning from Gavi support. Using the “value of statistical life”, it estimated that the Sudanese government would save a total of USD 12 billion over a ten-year period.

Although still rare, ICs are useful for advocacy. The decision-making process for vaccine introductions is indeed complex and political and evidence influences decision makers at different points, which cannot be predicted. It is therefore important to look for the right moments to advocate.

**For additional resources:**

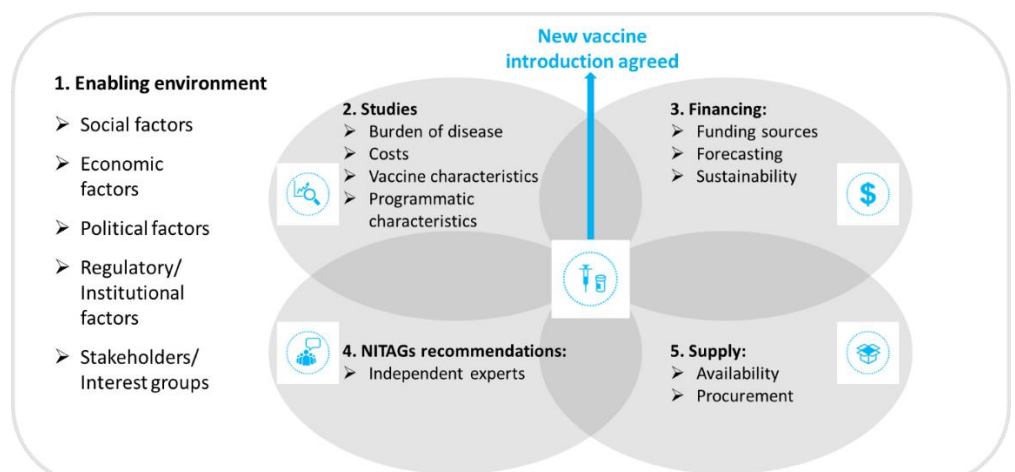
WEBINAR – *Sustainable Financing for Immunisation: MENA Countries share their lessons learnt on how to build an investment case*

- ✓ [Webinar recording](#)
- ✓ [Webinar presentation](#)
- ✓ [Webinar Lessons Learnt](#)

Q&A SERIES - *How to build an investment case for immunisation – Discussion with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia*

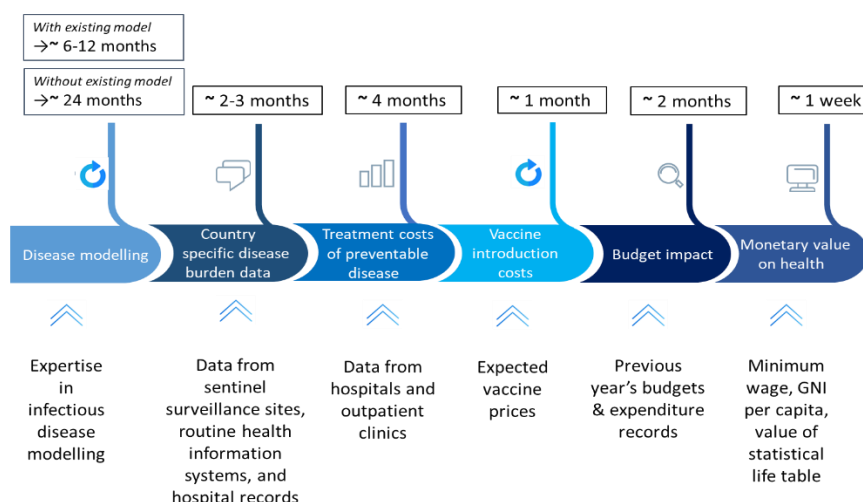
- ✓ [English](#)
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**What are the key factors to consider for the decision-making process of a new vaccine introduction?**



Adapted from: Burchett et al, 2012 National decision-making on adopting new vaccines: a systematic review | Health Policy and Planning | Oxford Academic (oup.com) and New vaccine adoption: qualitative study of national decision-making processes in seven low- and middle-income countries | Health Policy and Planning | Oxford Academic (oup.com)

### IC development timeframe



### IC IN PRACTICE – DISCUSSION WITH EGYPT, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

#### What is the vaccine introduction process in your country?

	EGYPT	MOROCCO	TUNISIA
PROCESS KEY STEPS	Support from the Ministry of Finance	Burden of the disease and its consequences	Technical Immunisation Committee's recommendation to introduce a new vaccine
	Increase of the cold chain capacity	Risks of not introducing the vaccine	Health Minister's agreement
	Training of healthcare workers	Financial accessibility	Ministry of Finance's agreement on the budget
		Technical feasibility of introducing the vaccine on programmatic and operational levels	
		Vaccine's acceptability by the population	

#### What are the key challenges and best practice for a new vaccine introduction?

- **Morocco:** The main challenges we generally face are linked with the lack of both national data to properly justify the introduction and of long-term visibility on the sustainability of the financing.
- **Tunisia:** In terms of best practice, the preliminary steps are key. First, learned societies or epidemiology services must appeal to the Technical Immunisation Committee. The Committee then needs to designate a group to work on the advocacy case file, which includes the disease's epidemiological state, recent studies in the country and experience of countries which have already introduced the vaccine.

#### What are your best practices regarding ICs?

- **Morocco:** Our ICs contain economic information and benchmarks, without country-specific data because we are missing a number of them. Instead, we use data gathered in other similar middle-income countries.
- **Tunisia:** The key element of a good investment case is to ensure that the financing is sustainable. There is no point in investing in a new vaccine if it cannot be guaranteed in the long run.

#### How do you ensure the vaccines' financial sustainability?

- **Egypt:** We have been planning with many companies to start producing new vaccines in Egypt. This project is curated by the agency responsible for procurement and by the government.
- **Morocco:** Our current project is to involve insurance companies and medical insurance plans in the co-financing of vaccines, as vaccines allow them to save money, by reducing the health problems. Alongside this project, we are also talking about manufacturing vaccines locally.
- **Tunisia:** Ensuring sustainability goes without saying in Tunisia. We never had a vaccine that was withdrawn.