

Estimating the financial costs of IHR Implementation: *Challenges and opportunities*

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IHR COSTING
TOOL

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IHR COSTING TOOL

The IHR Costing Tool helps users generate and review cost estimates to support practical planning for sustainable capacity development to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats, as defined by the International Health Regulations (IHR). This tool provides a framework to calculate costs for implementing and enhancing IHR core capacities. Costs are estimated by applying country-specific user input data to cost calculations developed using best practices for achieving the technical standards specified in the Joint External Evaluation Tool (JEE).

A peer-reviewed paper on this project is available [here](#).

Key citation: Katz R, Graeden E, Eaneff S, Kerr J. Strengthening health security- an intuitive and user friendly tool to estimate country level costs. BMJ Glob Health 2018;3:e000864. DOI: 10.1136/bmjjh-2018-000864.

<https://gh.bmjjournals.org/content/3/4/e000864.abstract>

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IHR Costing Tool



- Action-based costing tool developed over 10+ years
 - Currently updating to align to JEE 3.0 (2023)
 - Incorporate additional frameworks, e.g., SPAR (2024+)
- Costs *country-level* activities for IHR implementation
- Aligned to benchmarks in Joint External Evaluation
 - stockpile kits and storage facility for SNS (R.4)
 - cold chain at national and intermediate levels (P.7)
 - field epidemiology training program (D.4)
 - skilled health workers for baseline capacity (D.4)
- Costs are modular and anchored in specific unit costs



Strengthening health security: an intuitive and user-friendly tool to estimate country-level costs

PLOS GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

To cite: Katz Eaneff S, et al. Strengthening health security: an intuitive and user-friendly tool to estimate country-level costs. PLOS GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH. 2022;18(12):e10891. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pgh.10891



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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Investing in global health security requires a new approach

Stephanie Eaneff, Ellie Graeden, Amanda Katz, Michael Mahar, Olubunmi Ojo, Christopher T. Lee

Published: December 5, 2022 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgh.10891>

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DOI: 10.1089/hs.2019.0063

ACTION-BASED COSTING FOR NATIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR HEALTH SECURITY: ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARD THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (2005)

Christopher T. Lee, Rebecca Katz, Stephanie Eaneff, Michael Mahar, and Olubunmi Ojo

Inputs for action-based cost estimation (select examples)

Information Requirement	Measure	Primary data source
Country-level capacity	Self-assessed capacity across indicators	e-SPAR or JEE
	Skilled health workers per capita	WHO Global Health Observatory Skilled Health Professionals Density Data
	Number of hospitals	WHO Global Health Observatory Hospital and Hospital Bed Density Data
	Immunization rates	WHO Global Health Observatory MCV1 data for 12 months old
Administrative units	Number of intermediate areas	CIA World Factbook
Base-costs	Base costs per activity determined based on prior research, select sources included as illustrative examples	Regional personnel salaries: <i>WHO CHOICE Personnel Cost Data</i>
		Laboratory start-up costs: <i>Association of Public Health Laboratories</i>
		Cost of rapid diagnostic tests: <i>WHO Cost Effectiveness Research Reports</i>
		Cost of select cold chain requirements: <i>WHO COVAX Working Group on delivery costs</i>

Inputs for action-based cost estimation (select examples)

 **seaneff** add two new administrative multipliers for poe and hcw

Latest commit 506d8fd on Jan 13 

 1 contributor

1235 lines (1235 sloc) | 1.2 MB

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3 58aeb528-59e3-4108-acc5-39e1402013fb JEE3.P1.1.2
4 504277c6-f16a-4444-a926-c9456d711ffd JEE3.P1.1.2
5 d43b44fd-690d-49be-b6c3-65d4e80b60fa JEE3.P1.1.2
6 7576a9c9-0f13-48ca-99b3-e51d37a577f3 JEE3.P1.1.3
7 c7be7388-d426-4ade-8813-bbcbb13741290 JEE3.P1.1.3
8 08a29b61-51fb-4e43-b182-5b7279d1ffb81 JEE3.P1.1.3
9 3532bacc-c607-4cd6-b4cf-54d54bf67438 JEE3.P1.1.3
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11 10ad6a95-5165-44c9-a2a8-2bf8943c0dfc JEE3.P1.1.3
12 c6ae65c1-d650-4c76-8e1d-212a4eaee8f9 JEE3.P1.1.4
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 **seaneff** add two new administrative multipliers for poe and hcw

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2	Operating	Operating costs	Meeting expenses	Meeting - Small
3	Operating	Operating costs	Meeting expenses	Meeting - Medium
4	Operating	Operating costs	Meeting expenses	Meeting - Large
5	Transport	Workforce	Salary support and overhead	Per diem for meeting - Domestic
6	Transport	Workforce	Salary support and overhead	Per diem for meeting - International
7	Personnel	Workforce	Consultant fees	Consultant fees (daily)
8	Transport	Workforce	Consultant fees and travel expenses	International travel
9	Personnel	Workforce	Salary support and overhead	Annual salary 1 (low) plus overhead (60.0%)
10	Personnel	Workforce	Salary support and overhead	Annual salary 2 (mid) plus overhead (60.0%)
11	Personnel	Workforce	Salary support and overhead	Annual salary 3 (high) plus overhead (60.0%)
12	Operating	Operating costs	Media expenses, including printed materials	Small print job
13	Operating	Operating costs	Media expenses, including printed materials	Large print job

Work in progress!

Designing and building a learning loop: NAPHS data



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National Action Plan for Health Security - NAPHS

Last updated on 11 Feb 2023 [f](#) [t](#) [e](#)

Map

Planned
Ongoing
Completed
Completed and published

Activities

Region	Country	Date	Status	Documents
Eastern Mediterranean Region	Somalia	26 Aug 2018 - 28 Aug 2018	Completed	

All Region - Select Country -

ONGOING & PLANNED 4

COMPLETED 77

COMPLETED & PUBLISH 11

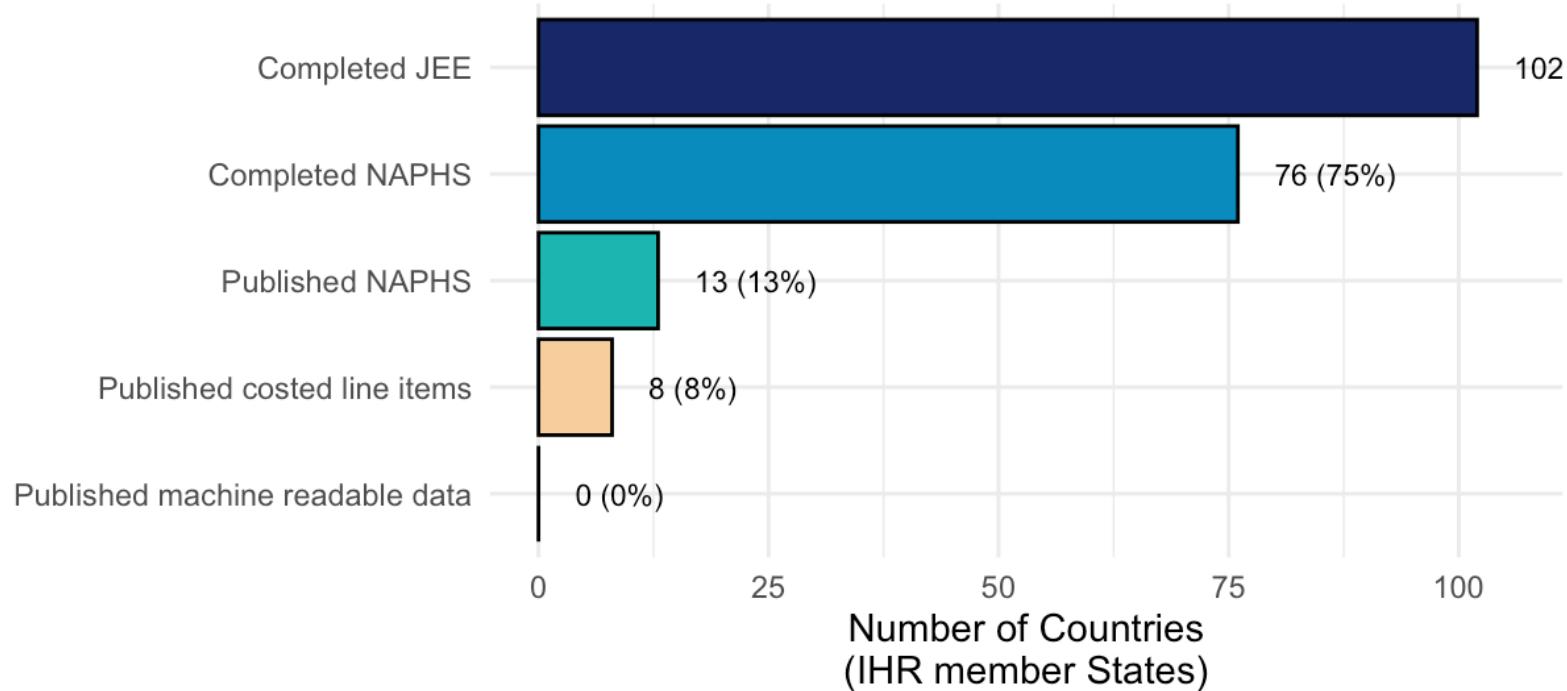
Overview High level summary & recommendations NAPHS Guidance Document

National Action Planning for Health Security (NAPHS) is a country owned, multi-year, planning process that is based on One Health for all-hazards, and whole-of-government approach. It involves the development of a National Action Plan for Health Security, which is a strategic document that outlines the priorities, actions, and resources required to protect the health of the population from all types of health threats.

Designing and building a learning loop: NAPHS data



Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Process



PRELIMINARY – WORK IN PROGRESS

Extracting existed costed NAPHS data



A1	JX	Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Country	Capacity	Requirement	Action	Year (1-5)	Year (calendar)	Cost	Currency (year)		
2	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Conduct assessi	Hire local consul	1	2018	3600	USD (2018)		
3	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Conduct assessi	Establish a legis	1	2018	7900	USD (2018)		
4	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Conduct assessi	Develop an onlin	1	2018	N/A	USD (2018)		
5	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Finalize the revis	Organize validat	1	2018	6000	USD (2018)		
6	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Finalize the revis	Submit validated	1	2018	N/A	USD (2018)		
7	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Finalize the revis	Advocate for pas	1	2018	1225	USD (2018)		
8	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Finalize the revis	Print into handbi	1	2018	N/A	USD (2018)		
9	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Sensitize stakeh	Relevant stakeho	1	2018	1550	USD (2018)		
10	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Sensitize stakeh	Conduct a nation	1	2018	N/A	USD (2018)		
11	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Sensitize stakeh	Conduct County	1	2018	6750	USD (2018)		
12	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Build the capacit	Set committee fr	1	2018	99750	USD (2018)		
13	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Build the capacit	Quarterly interag	1	2018	N/A	USD (2018)		
14	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Build the capacit	Quarterly interag	2	2019	N/A	USD (2018)		
15	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Build the capacit	Quarterly interag	3	2020	N/A	USD (2018)		
16	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Build the capacit	Quarterly interag	4	2021	N/A	USD (2018)		
17	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Build the capacit	Quarterly interag	5	2022	N/A	USD (2018)		
18	Liberia	P1. Legal Instru	Build the capacit	Orientation sess	1	2018	4900	USD (2018)		

PRELIMINARY – WORK IN PROGRESS

Missing data and open questions



- Extracted complete costed NAPHS data for three countries
 - 2,265 distinct line-items
 - 131 (6%) with excluded cost data
 - 104 (5%) lacked context or explanation for reasons for exclusion
- Examples of excluded costs
 - “Develop e-surveillance tools at national, intermediate and local levels of the surveillance system to support all aspects of the surveillance process”
 - “Procure and supply yellow fever vaccines and [consumables]”

PRELIMINARY – WORK IN PROGRESS

What we've learned so far



- Opportunities to learn from costed NAPHS data
 - Evidence based estimates for future budgeting efforts
 - Identify trends, not just by core capacity but across domains
 - Data extraction is labor intensive, but one-time effort per country
- Accessible data help identify gaps and new questions
 - Missing data → Potential underestimation of total/overall costs
 - Excluded costs → Zero cost for whom, in what situations?
 - Initial suspicion of errors in select calculations/aggregations

PRELIMINARY – WORK IN PROGRESS

Discussions

- Questions for us
- Your expertise in costed NAPHS
 - How standardized is the process to determine inputs?
 - When, and why, might costs be excluded?
 - Barriers to data sharing (no data, vs. PDF, vs. machine readable)

PRELIMINARY – WORK IN PROGRESS



Thank you

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Appendix

Scope and key assumptions

- Costs *country-level* activities over a period of 5 years
- Aligned to benchmarks in Joint External Evaluation
 - stockpile kits and storage facility for SNS (R.4)
 - cold chain at national and intermediate levels (P.7)
 - hospital IPC training & hand hygiene kits (P.3, P.3.2)
 - field epidemiology training program (D.4)
 - skilled health workers for baseline capacity (D.4 in JEE 2.0)
- Does not include costs for drug R&D, any manufacturing, vaccines other than measles, or SDG WASH targets

Estimated 5 year country costs

Estimate cost of **\$124 B** to build country capacity globally over 5 years, similar to WHO estimate of **\$107.2 B** and within the reported range of **\$106-204 B** from McKinsey

Pillar	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Prevent	\$5 B	\$5 B	\$5 B	\$6 B	\$6 B	\$27 B
Detect	\$18 B	\$8 B	\$8 B	\$9 B	\$9 B	\$52 B
Respond	\$10 B	\$7 B	\$8B	\$8 B	\$9 B	\$41 B
Other hazards	<\$1B	<\$1B	<\$1B	<\$1B	<\$1B	\$3 B
Total cost	\$33 B	\$20 B	\$22 B	\$24 B	\$24 B	\$124 B
Cost per capita	\$4.20 pp	\$2.64 pp	\$2.84 pp	\$3.05 pp	\$3.15 pp	

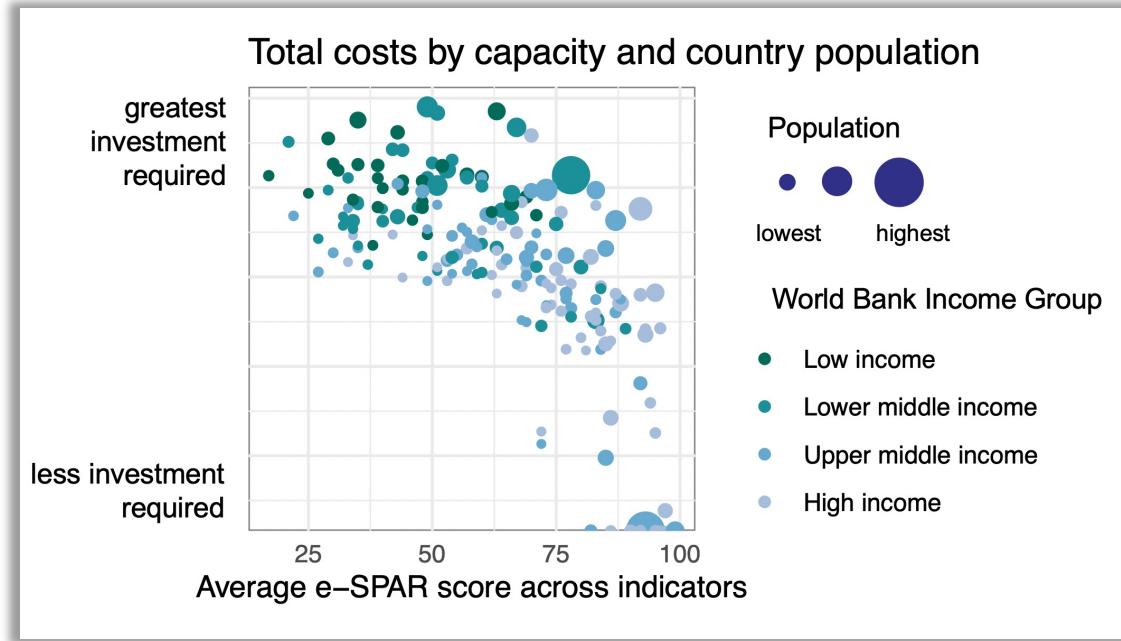
Workforce requirements drive costs

- Workforce costs predominate in all pillars, and make up approximately **66%** of all estimated 5-year costs
 - skilled healthcare workforce (physicians, nurses, midwives), 51%
 - public health workforce (e.g., epi, animal health, laboratory), 15%
- Operational workforce requirements *exceed* this number, which costs only the baseline workforce necessary for JEE benchmarks
- Consistent findings across analyses, McKinsey report also highlights the relative importance of personnel costs

References:

1. assumed 1.65/1,000 population minimum reported threshold in "A universal truth: no health without a workforce." WHO & Global Health Workforce Alliance.
2. 4.45/1,000 population reported as required for "operational routine services" in second edition JEE . See human resources target description.

Greatest costs in low and lower-middle income countries



- Costs scale with capacity and population size
- Greatest cost in populous countries with low capacity
- 79% of costs are for low or lower middle income countries

Total five year costs per country vs. average e-SPAR score.
 Points sized by country population. Vertical axis positioned by total 5 year costs on a log scale.

Key takeaways

- Reliable cost estimation relies on clearly defined benchmarks and assessment of current capacity
- Consistent results across independent analyses articulate clear need for additional country financing, particularly:
 - high up-front investments in years 1 and 2
 - significant investment in lower income countries
 - additional workforce required to meet IHR requirements

Key findings

- Cost estimates to build country capacity are consistent across sources, despite variation in specific costed activities, methods
 - WHO & IHR Costing Tool cost similar items with similar results
 - McKinsey costs are broader, global, but country costs are aligned
- Workforce requirements drive costs across all pillars
 - 51% of total estimated costs for skilled healthcare workforce
 - 15% of total estimated costs for public health workforce
- Costs scale with existing capacity and population size
 - greatest costs in populous countries with low capacity
 - 79% of costs are for low or lower middle income countries



Cost estimates are generally consistent & depend on assumptions

Source	Country cost estimate (5 years)	Assumptions and costed items
WHO (2020)*	\$107.2 B	Incorporates policy and coordination, taxes and subsidies, regulations and legislation information collection and research, communication and population services.
IHR Costing (2021)	\$124 B	Incorporates policy and coordination, regulations and legislation, information collection and research, veterinary services, biosafety and biosecurity, and communication and baseline public health infrastructure investments, including workforce needed for IHR-related activities.
McKinsey (2021)**	\$106 – 204 B	Incorporates global activities including “achieve global immunization”, collection of complete vital statistics data, drug and vaccine R&D and manufacturing, and mapping the global virome.

Estimated country-level five year costs in billions of USD, across sources

* WHO separately estimates the cost of building global capacity, this estimate is specifically for country-level investments

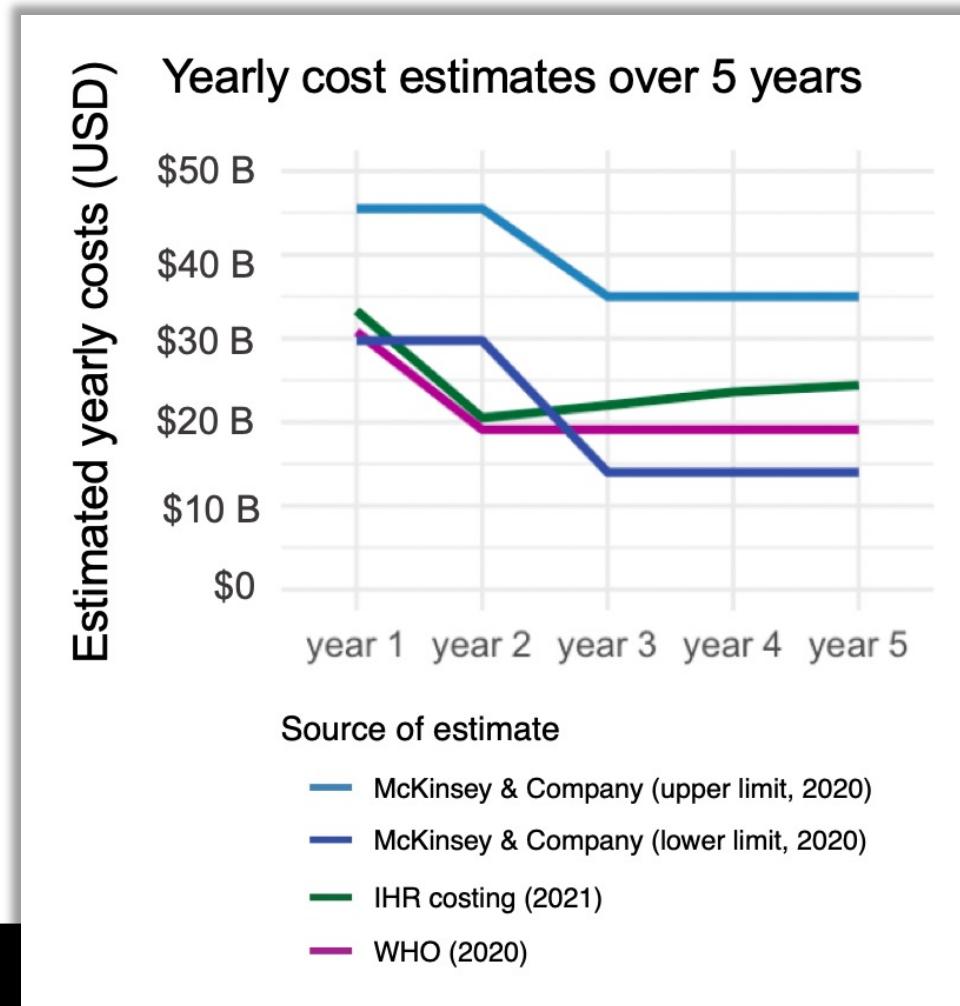
** This accounts for ~70% of topline 5 year costs in McKinsey report: “about 70% [of this spend] would take place at the country-level”.

Estimate rounded to the nearest full billion.

Sources:

1. WHO Unpublished Report to the G20 (2020).
2. McKinsey. Not the past pandemic: Investing now to reimagine public-health systems. 2021.

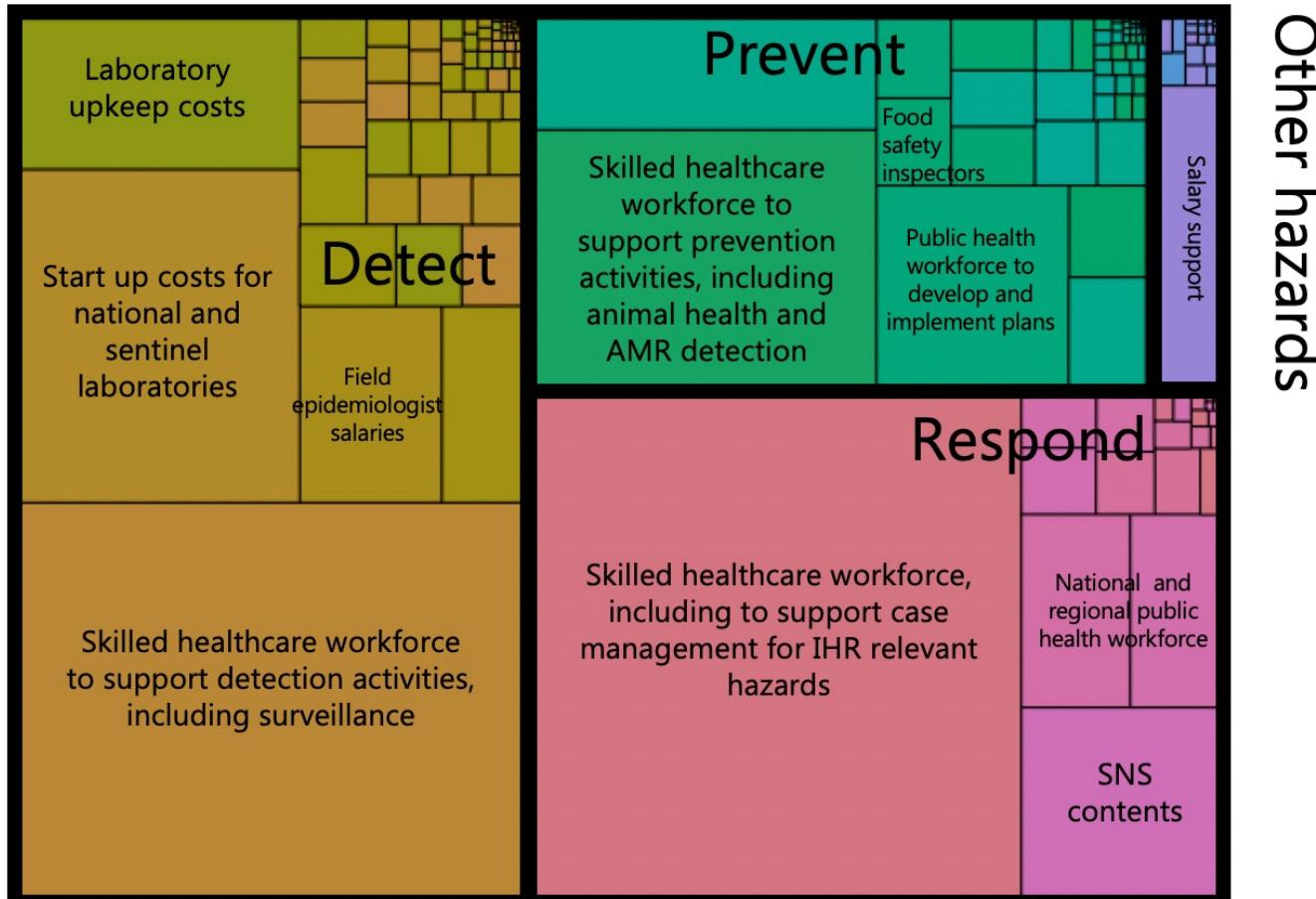
Consistent finding of higher initial start-up costs



- All sources in agreement that initial costs are greatest
- Highlights the importance of rapid financing availability, particularly in early stages of capacity building

Estimated country-level costs across sources, by year

Workforce requirements drive costs across core capacities



Distribution of 5-year costs. Each cell corresponds to a costed line item and is scaled by cost and colored by pillar (e.g., prevent, detect, respond)

Select data sources

Information Requirement	Measure	Primary data source
Country-level capacity	Self-assessed capacity across indicators	e-SPAR
	Skilled health workers per capita	WHO Global Health Observatory Skilled Health Professionals Density Data
	Number of hospitals	WHO Global Health Observatory Hospital and Hospital Bed Density Data
	Immunization rates	WHO Global Health Observatory MCV1 data for 12 months old
Administrative units	Number of intermediate areas	CIA World Factbook
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		Cost of rapid diagnostic tests: <i>WHO Cost Effectiveness Research Reports</i>
		Cost of select cold chain requirements: <i>WHO COVAX Working Group on delivery costs</i>