



Access to medicines:
the effects of political economy?
A case study on HPV vaccine

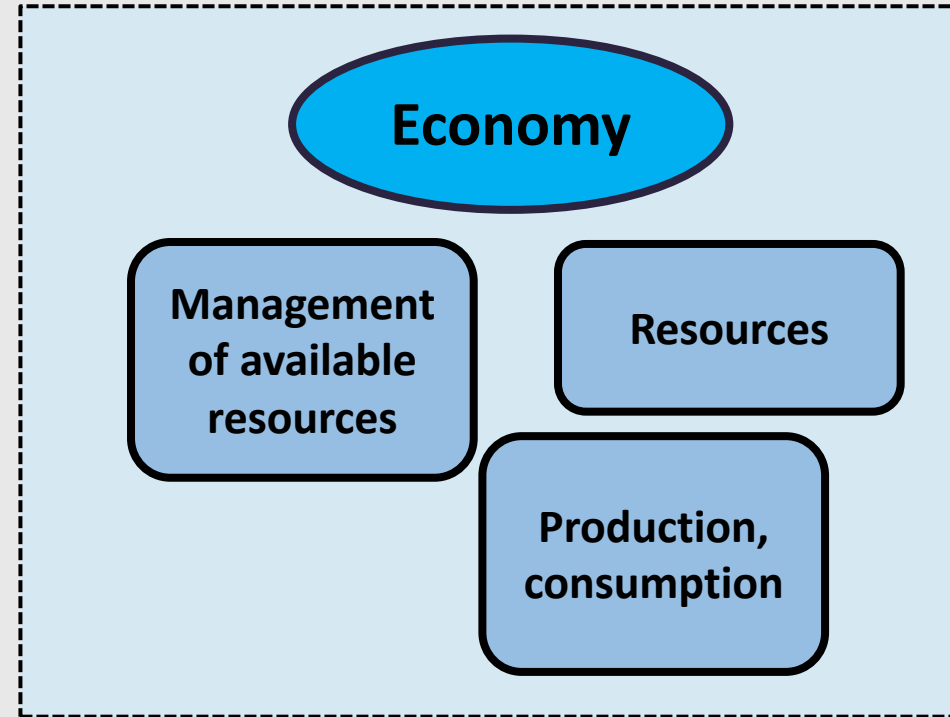
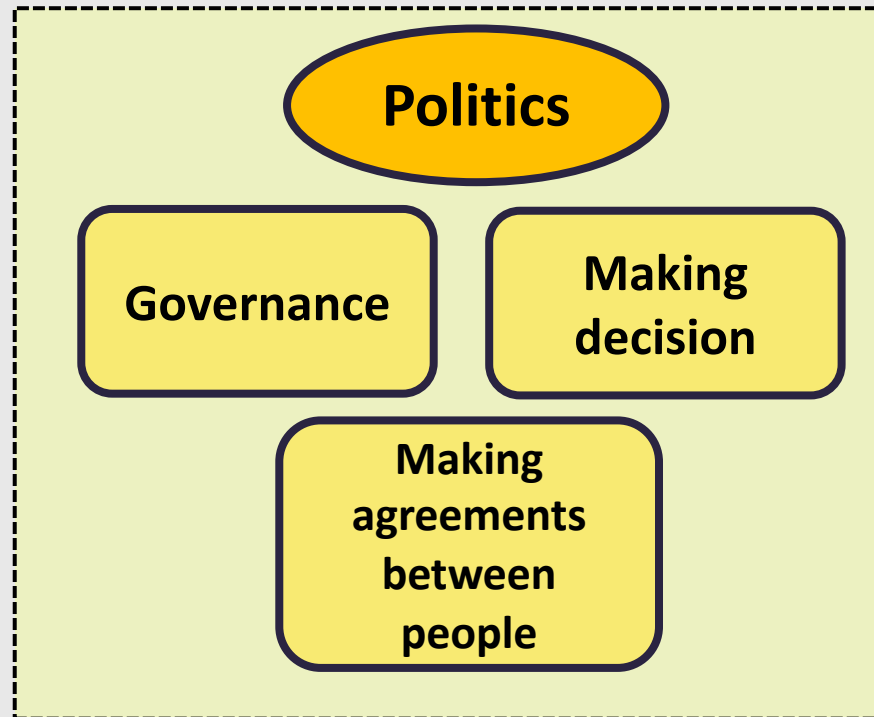
Attaya
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Outline

- **What is political economy?**
- **Access pathway for HPV vaccine: case study of political economy at global level**
- **Burden of cervical cancer and situation of HPV vaccine introduction at global level**
- **Global movements and efforts to boost HPV introduction**
- **Analysis of the barriers to HPV introduction at global level**
- **Conclusion**

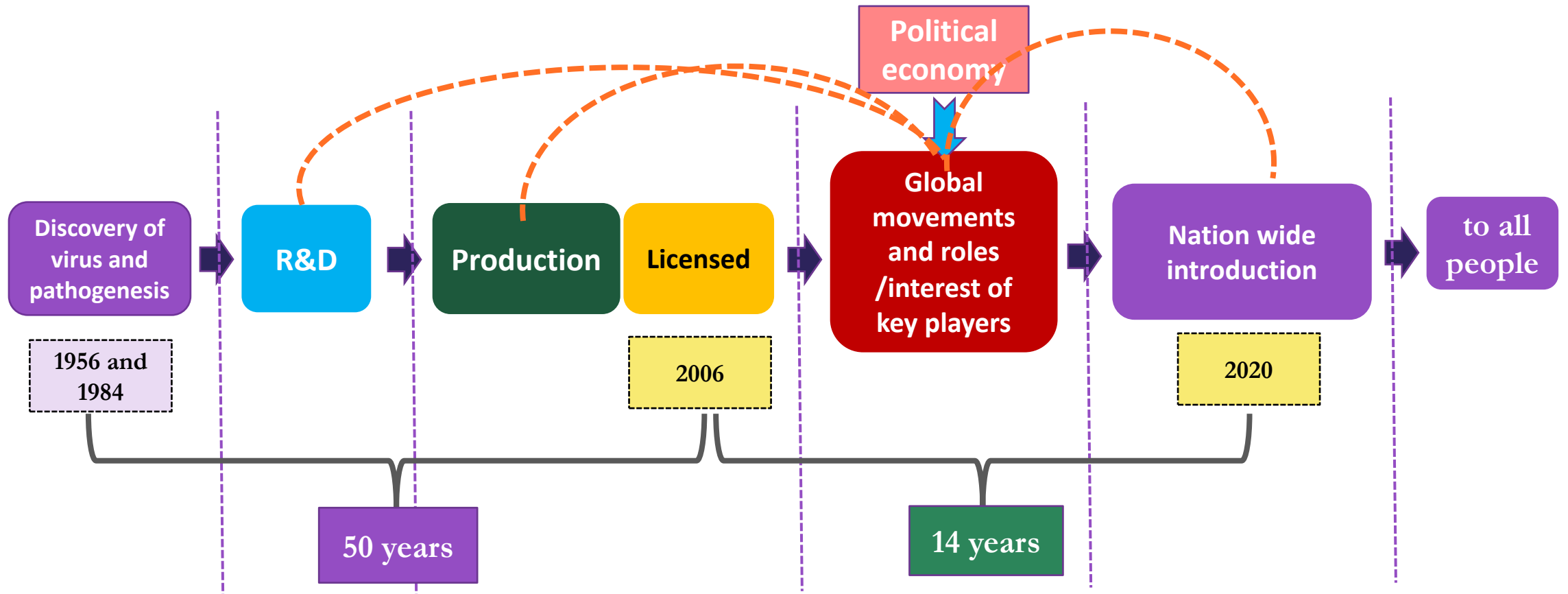
What is political economy?

How the political forces shape economic interactions?



Understand the interactions between people in making the decision of resource management

Access pathway: HPV vaccine example



A painting of a woman with long, flowing hair, wearing a yellow dress, holding a large bunch of colorful balloons. The balloons are in various colors including red, yellow, blue, green, and orange. The background is a blue sky with soft, white clouds. The overall style is soft and painterly.

**Burden of cervical cancer and situation of
HPV vaccine introduction at global level**

What we would like to see when a new vaccine licensed?

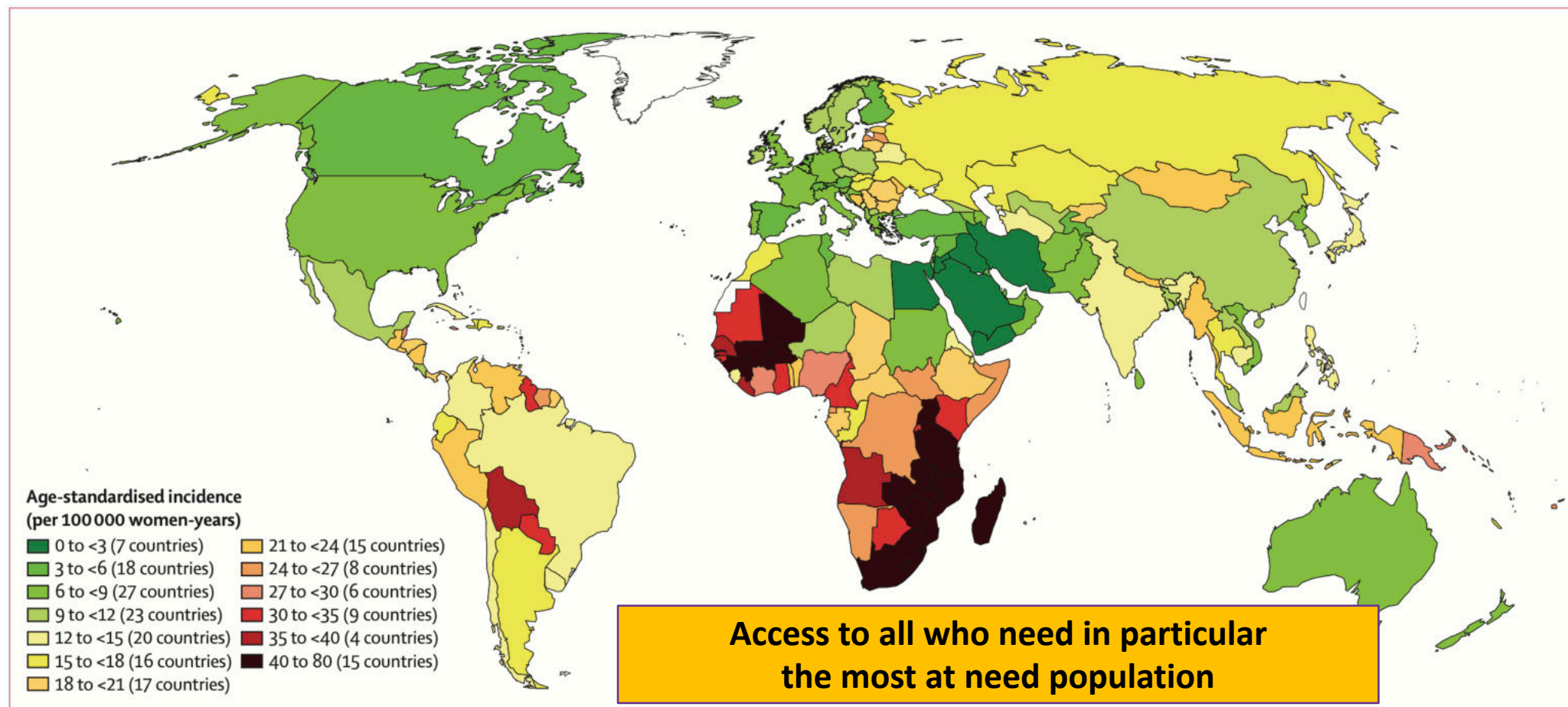


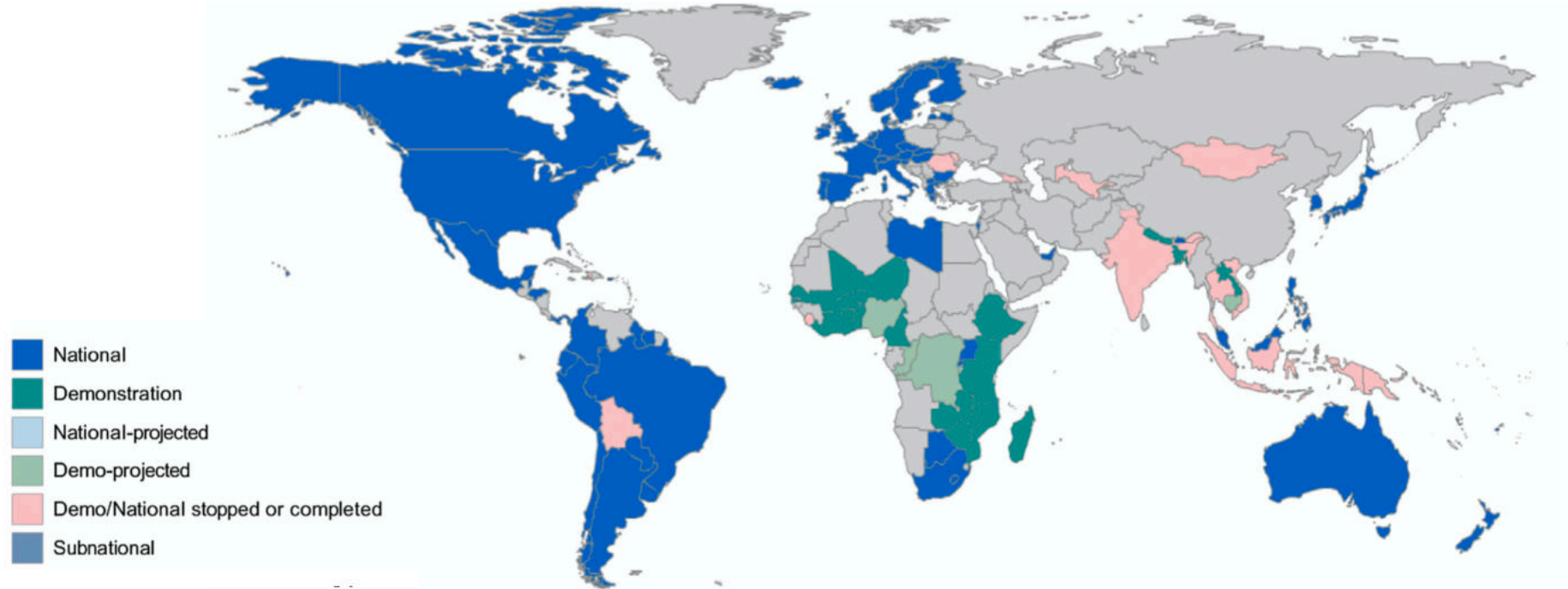
Figure 1: Geographical distribution of world age-standardised incidence of cervical cancer by country, estimated for 2018

85 % of cases and 90% of deaths from cervical cancer occur in LMIC

HPV vaccine introduction status

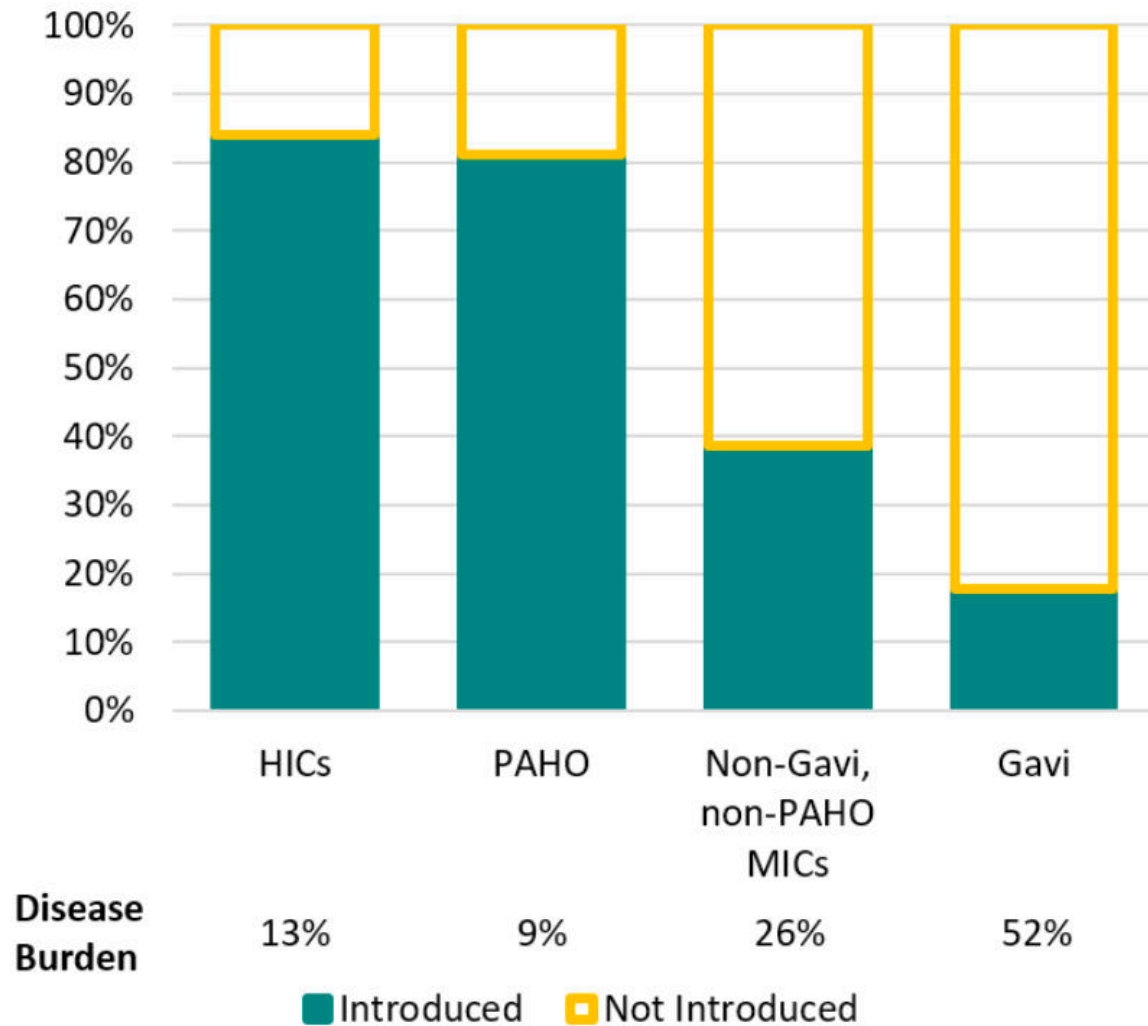
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K.E. Gallagher et al. / Vaccine 36 (2018) 4761–4767



* Reproduced with permission from the author [7]. Demonstration projects in 'stopped' status mainly had fixed 1 or 2 year time periods of implementation which were not continued due to project funding ending.

Figure 1: accumulation of global HPV vaccine experience, October 2016.



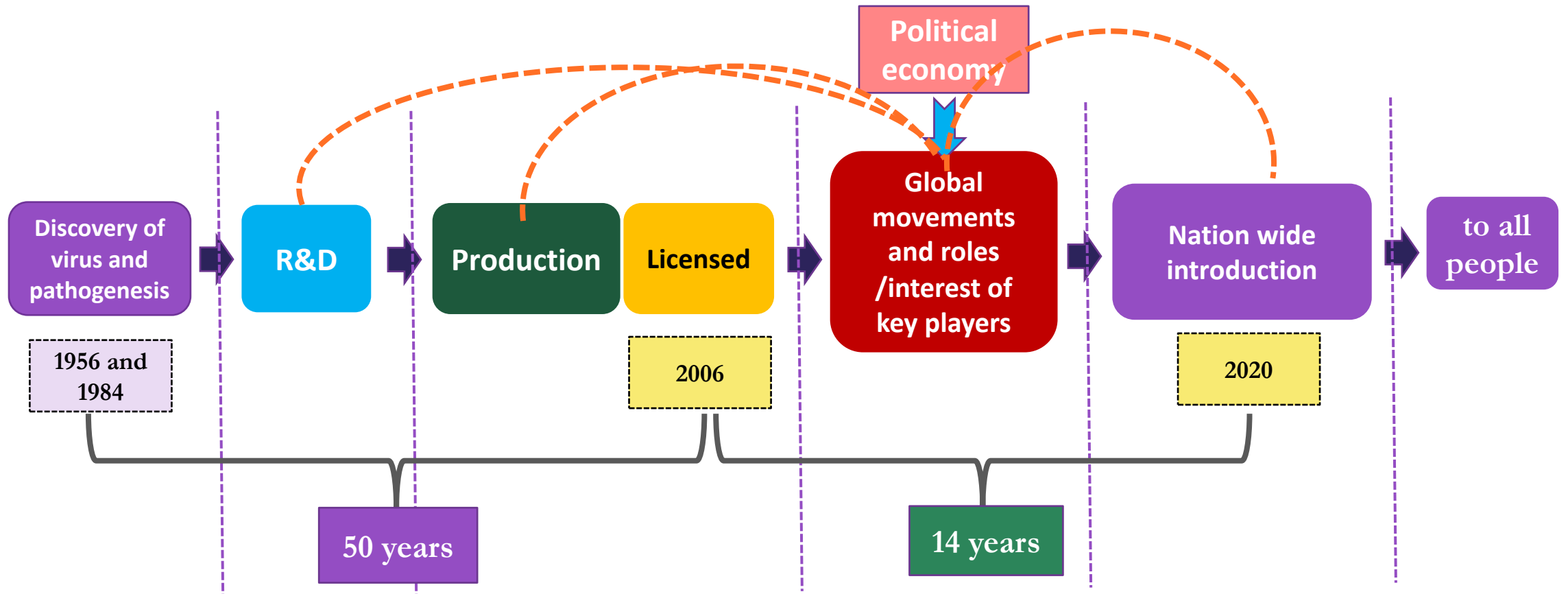
**Low vaccine introduction
in the countries where the
disease burden is high.**

Source: WHO/ Global market study

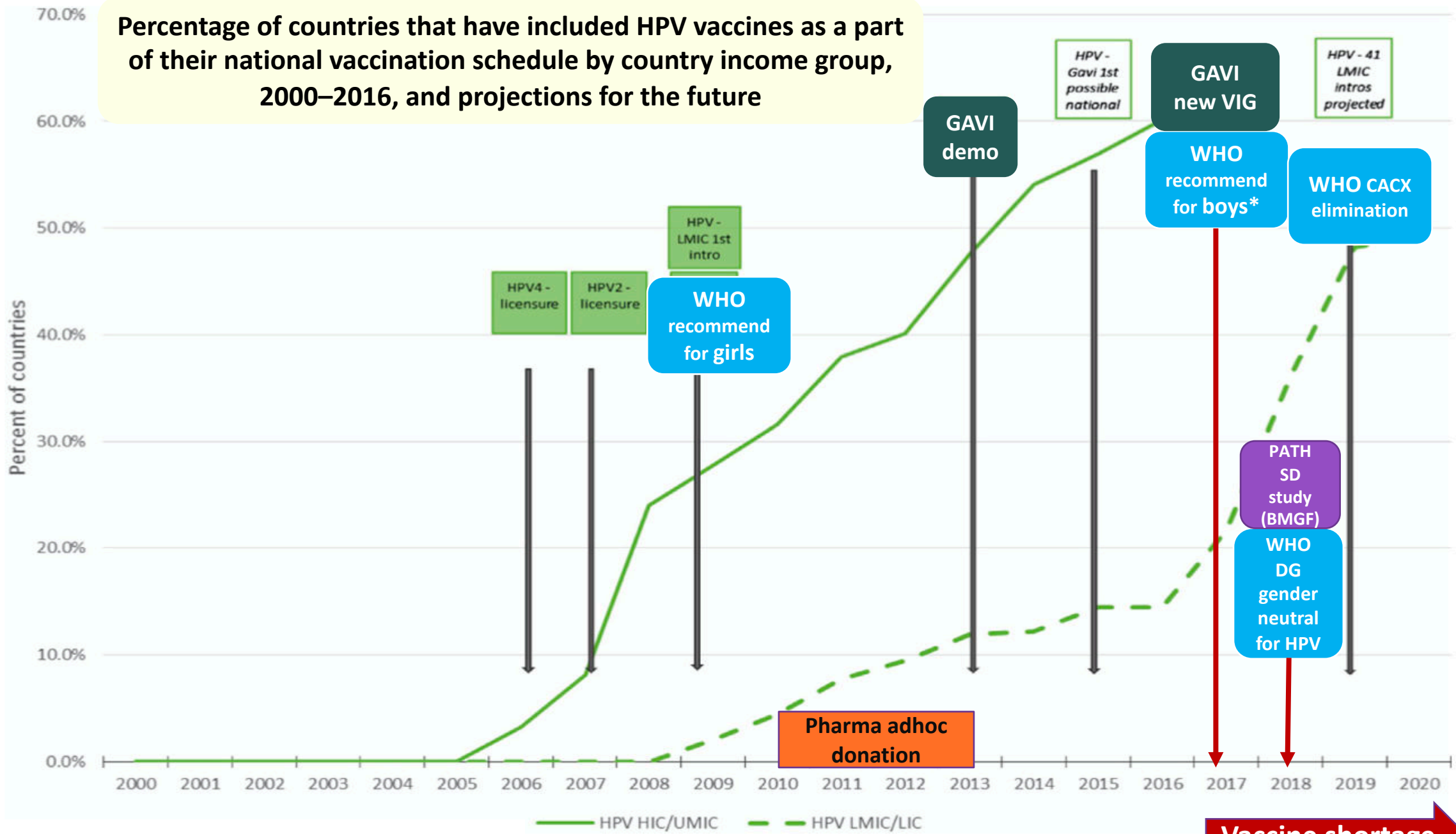


**Global movements and efforts
to boost HPV introduction at global level**

Access pathway: HPV vaccine example



Percentage of countries that have included HPV vaccines as a part of their national vaccination schedule by country income group, 2000–2016, and projections for the future



Adapted from K.E. Gallagher et al./Vaccine 36 (2018) 4761-4767

Vaccine shortage

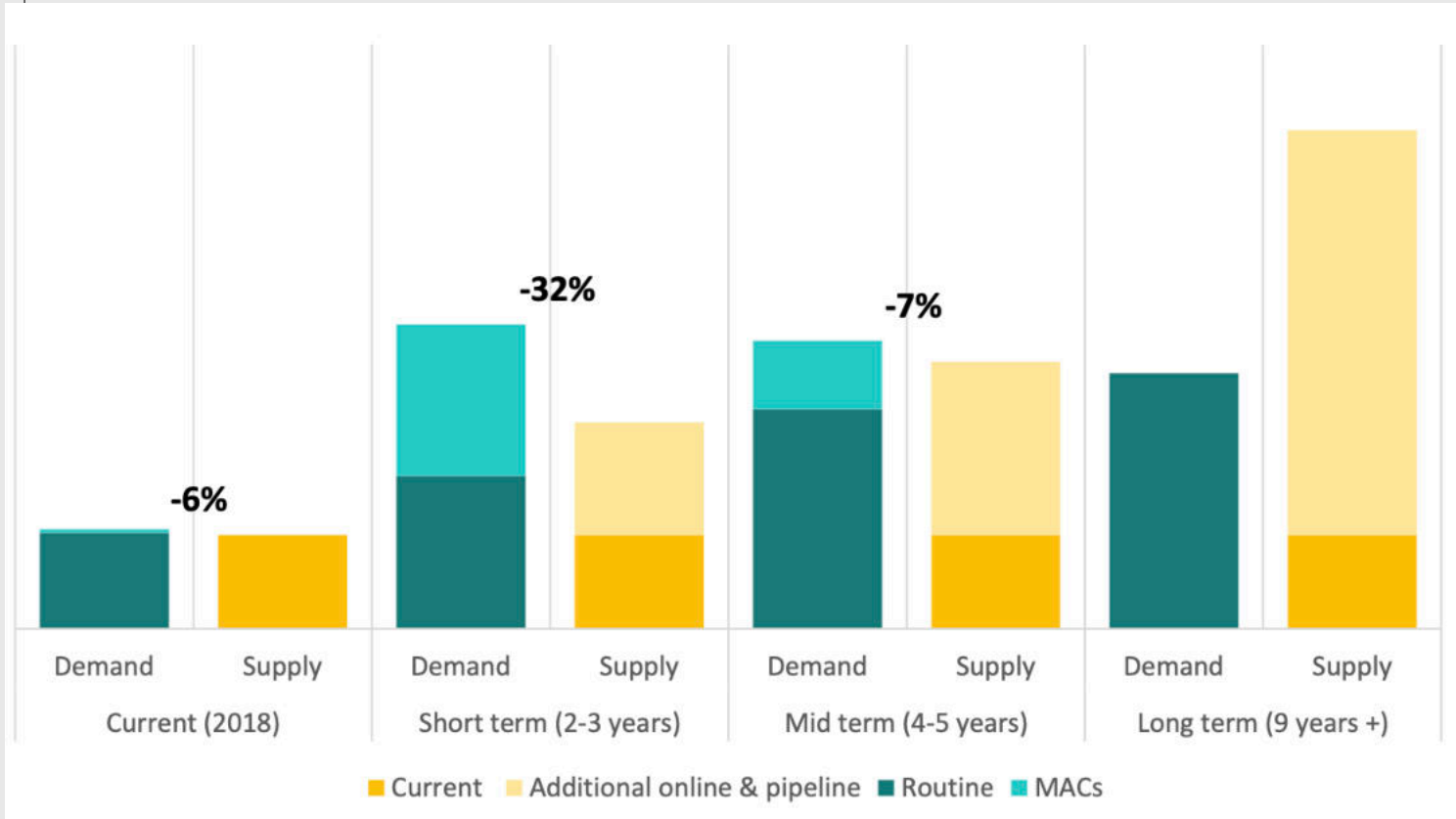


**Analysis of the barriers
to HPV introduction at
global level**

Why the pace is slow?

1

Vaccine supply



- HPV 4 dominates market (Oligopoly)
- 2017 market share:
 - HPV 4: 50 %
 - HPV 9: 28 %
 - HPV 2: 20%
- 3 products in advanced clinical development

- Demand increase
- Cervical cancer elimination, boy, Multi age cohort (MAC)

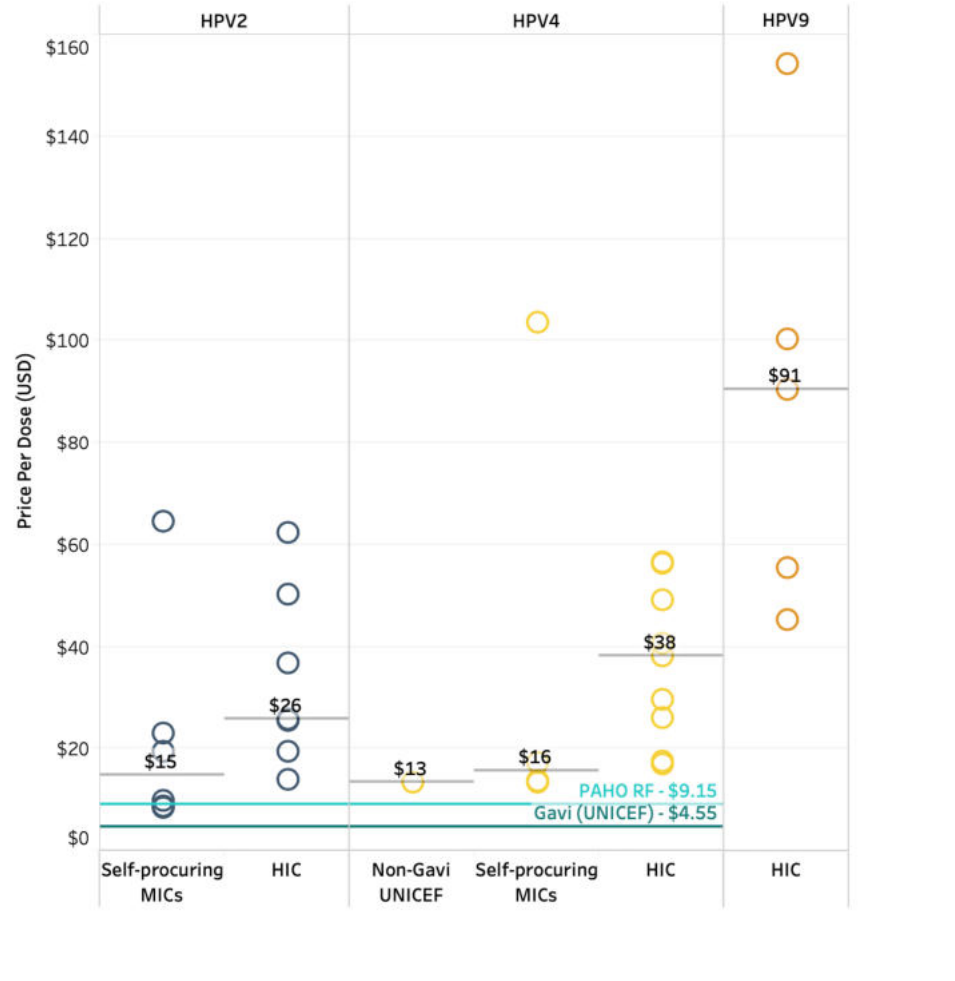
Supply will not meet demand until 2024

Source: WHO/ Global market study

Why the pace is slow?

2 Price

High price per dose and price variability
 -- \$4.55 - \$154.28 (2017)

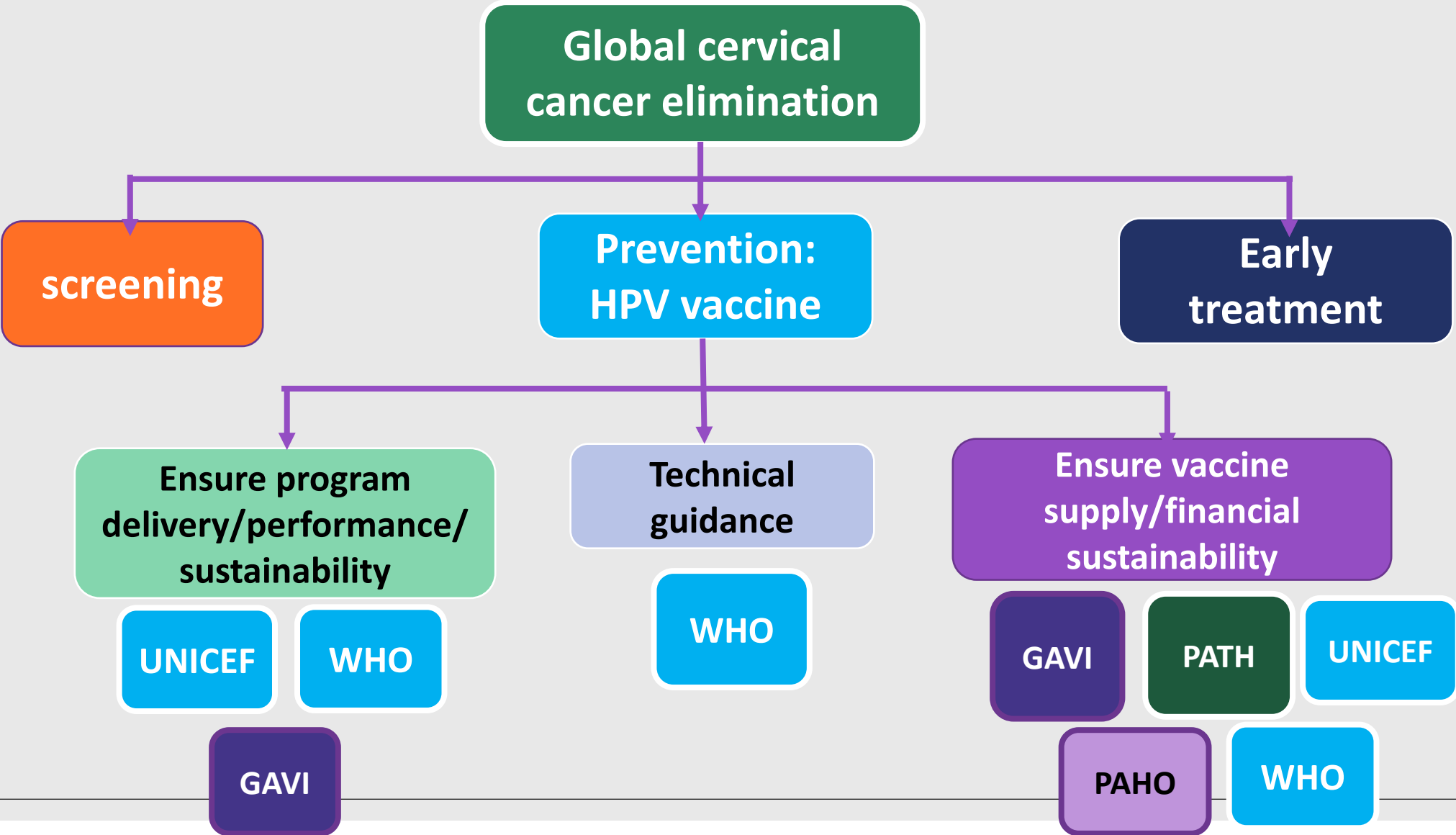


Source: WHO/ Global market study

HIC price	non-Gavi UNICEF and self-procuring MICs prices	PAHO	GAVI
highly varied	3X Gavi and ~1.5X PAHO	9.65	4.50

- Some HIC pay less than average of some MIC price
- PLUS delivery operations costs ranging \$2-\$8/dose (C4P Costing Tool)

Why the pace is slow? 3 No global leadership

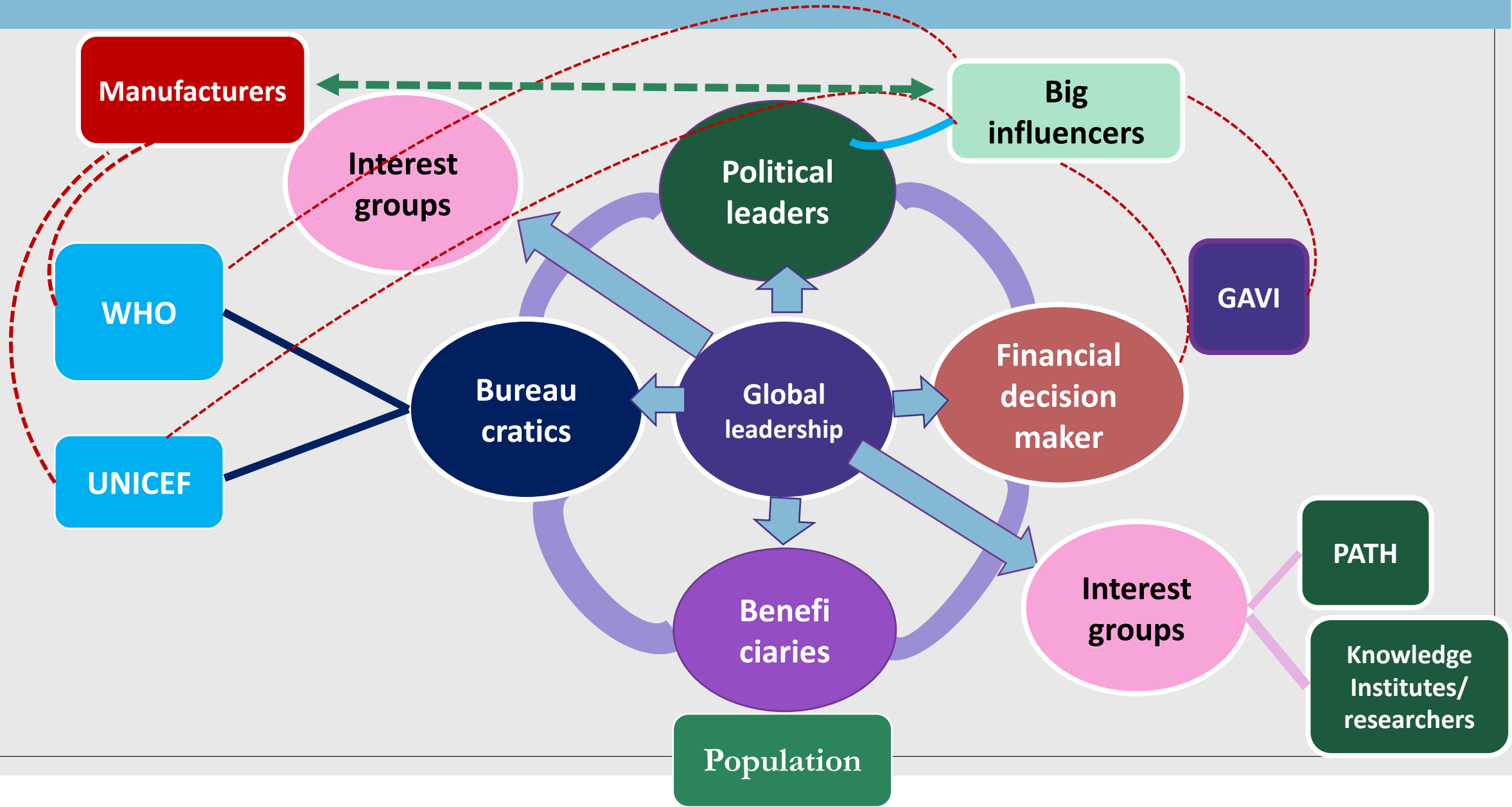


Painful facts and gaps for vaccine introduction

- Vaccine introduction in 44% countries but access in highest burden countries is lagging.
- Programmatic challenges in achieve high coverage including implementing school-based program
- Supply shortage at least to 2025. Will be exacerbated if MACs; boys; 9-valent; Will need to work in close partnership with industry.
- Barriers/Challenges: Decision-making, Price/Affordability, and Acceptance/Policy
- New initiative Cervical Cancer Elimination – visibility, engagement of broad stakeholders, comprehensive approach, commitments

Technical summary: It is not the root cause.

The real root cause is the political economy at global level



From this case, what we have learned?

- Under globalization, politics can take place above the state through political integration schemes and through intergovernmental organizations.
- Political activity can also transcend national borders through global movements and NGOs.
- **How Are Decisions Made and for Whom?**
 - *Much of international law and policy has developed for the benefit of developed countries?*
 - *There has been a concerted effort by the wealthiest and most powerful nations to maintain control over international decision-making and global institutions.*

What we should do for More Just, Fair and Equitable World?

For the most at need population and for equity

- Understand the political economy and see it as opportunity. (*shape the decision 'who' gets 'what', 'when' and 'how', and link to economic interests*)
- Have the capacity to deal with the political economy at global and national level
- Strengthen national capacity (evidence informed policy decision, health system strengthening, social mobilization)

"The real debate associated with globalisation is, ultimately, not about the efficiency of markets, nor about the importance of modern technology. The debate rather, is about inequality of power." --- Amartya Sen