

AUDA-NEPAD COVID-19 RESPONSE WEBINAR SERIES

ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE FINANCING FOR LOCAL MANUFACTURE
OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN AFRICA



HOSTED BY:



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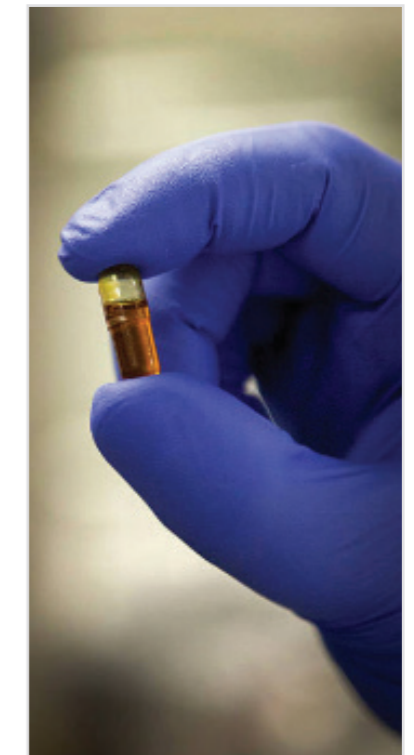
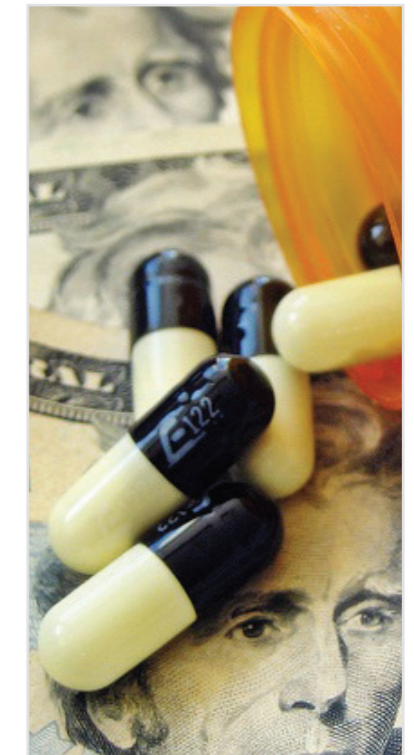
POST WEBINAR REPORT 28TH APRIL 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The AUDA-NEPAD COVID-19 response webinars are designed to facilitate conversations on galvanising African manufacturers to supply pharmaceutical and medical products required to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. The webinar presentations focused on how local manufactures of pharmaceutical and medical supplies in Africa can access affordable financing for scaling their production to combat the pandemic.

The opening address by Mr Amine Idriss Adoum, the director of program delivery and coordination at AUDA-NEPAD reiterated the purpose of these series of webinars as providing a platform to facilitate dialogue amongst African governments, regional economic communities and private sector players on the continent to combat COVID-19.

Mr Amine Adoum stressed that access to financing is critical to developing industrial capacity for manufacturing of Medicines. Despite the fact that the pharmaceutical industry has peculiar needs that the conventional products developed and marketed by primary finance institutions on the continent may not necessarily address; nevertheless, there is a urgent need to bridge dialogue between the industry and the finance institutions to ensure that products and services are packaged in a way that will be mutually beneficial and serve the continent.

The keynote speaker Dr. Omilola Babatunde the Manager of the Public Health, Security and Nutrition Division at the African Development Bank stated that the apex African development bank has developed several financing mechanisms that will accelerate local production of pharmaceuticals and other medical supplies in Africa.

He stated that the COVID-19 pandemic is already having catastrophic impact on African countries in the areas of health, humanitarian and general economy. The continent is estimated to lose about 5-10% of its GDP as commodity prices and revenues from tourism, trade and remittances continues to shrink. Due to this, the African Development Bank has unveiled a \$10billion response facility to support African countries to combat COVID-19. He then explained the different criteria that needs to be met to access the loan.

He reiterated that financing local manufacturers in Africa remains a priority to the bank. Hence the Bank is rolling out financing instruments aimed at boosting local production of medical supplies in response to the outbreak on the continent.

Mr. Babajide the Senior Manager, Export Development Advisory at the African Export Import Bank (Afrexim) stated that despite the COVID-19 Pandemic creating unprecedented challenges to African economies and health systems, the pandemic provides Africa with the opportunities to address



critical gaps in the continent's productive capacity in the short term and medium term, particularly with regards to healthcare and pharmaceuticals related production. He stressed the need to mobilize financial resources in Africa to scale productivity in the healthcare sector and address its myriad challenges. He concluded by reaffirming Afreximbank's commitment to play its role, in line with its mandate, in this regard.

Speaking on behalf of the Federation of African Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations, the CEO of Kiara Health Dr. Skhumbuzo Ngozwana said that Africa needs local solutions where we can, when we can, and whilst we can; otherwise COVID-19 will overwhelm Africa's health systems. To avoid this, African financial institutions must be willing to support local manufacturers of essential products. He beseeched the banks on the continent to create financing instruments that are intentional and appropriate for the local market.



The director of regional integration, infrastructure and trade at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Mr. Stephen Karingi stated that the varied stakeholders groups ranging from the DFIs, national banks, private sector and multilateral bodies must collaborate and create innovative financing mechanisms, enhanced supply chain processes and improved procurement strategies to defeat the COVID-19 pandemic. He posited that it was only in coming together of all these factors that the needed medicines and essential products would become affordable and accessible to Africans.

Mr. Khalid Baddou the Chief Communication Officer of Mohammed VI Polytechnic University discussed the importance of pandemic preparedness. He used the example of Morocco's preparedness because the country has a healthy pharmaceutical industry that has been developing 60% of the country requirements before the pandemic; hence Morocco had the capacity to produce various medical supplies and especially autonomous respiratory machine which has helped in equipping about 3000 hospital beds. Morocco's strong pharma ecosystem has helped the country to produce 100% of medicines required to fight COVID-19. The country is now at a point to be able to supply other African countries.

BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW



The continent is experiencing shortages in supply of medical products used in the response to COVID-19. These includes Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that is, gloves, gowns, surgical and respirator masks among others. There is also a critical shortage of the diagnostic capability, both Point of Care serology tests for screening and real-time RT-PCR for diagnosis. Africa also has a limited supply of mechanical ventilators and many essential medicines needed to deal with the pandemic and its complications.

COVID-19 has led to the shutdown of the global supply chain; hence India, has banned the exportation of all these priority medicines to Africa. Likewise, many European countries and Russia, have formally prohibited the exportation of many medical

technologies and priority medicines in order to cater to nationalistic concerns.

To this end, Africa needs local solutions otherwise COVID-19 will overwhelm Africa's health systems.

The shutdown of the global supply chain should make Africa look inward and embrace local manufacture of pharmaceutical products in order to make sure Africans have access to essential medicines and protective kits. In the end investments into the pharmaceutical sector in order to combat COVID-19 pandemic should in turn make the African pharmaceutical sector sustainable.



The 7-point recommendations from the inaugural webinar as stated below, serve as the framework for subsequent webinars organised under specific themes:

WEBINAR 7-POINT RECOMMENDATIONS

1 WHO to identify the priority essential medical products needed to address the demand;

2 AUDA-NEPAD in collaboration with member states and RECs as well as relevant partners to drive a continental / regional mechanism for procurement of essential medical products and identify credible local manufacturers from whom to procure;

3 AUDA-NEPAD in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to define the appropriate supply management mechanism that would increase the viability of local pharmaceutical production;

4 Africa CDC in collaboration with the African Society of Laboratory Sciences to develop a continental strategy for strengthening laboratory capacity to respond to COVID-19 in the immediate, and long term be able to meet the continent's need;

5 AMRH Secretariat to fast-track the adoption and implementation of harmonised guidelines for the clinical development, manufacture, marketing and distribution of needed essential medical products and supplies;

6 AfDB and Afrexim in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to urgently define and accelerate its strategy for access to affordable financing, detailing how to access it, and how it supports the development and growth of the African pharmaceutical industry;

7 AUDA-NEPAD with the support of the Federation of African Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and other relevant partners assess current status and develop a strategy to boost the current capacity of the local pharmaceutical industry to supply the much-needed essential medical products. This might involve generally increasing the industrial capacity or re-purposing existing production lines to meet the demand for priority products.

KEYNOTE/WELCOME ADDRESS



Mr Amine Idriss Adoum, Director, Programme Delivery & Coordination, AUDA-NEPAD

The director program delivery and coordination at AUDA-NEPAD Mr Amine Idriss Adoum gave the keynote address at the webinar. Here is a transcript of his opening remarks:

All protocols duly observed, I am pleased to officially welcome you all to our 2nd edition of the series of the AUDA-NEPAD's response to the COVID-19 webinars.

These series of webinars are aimed at galvanising Africa's local industry to step up to supply the much-needed PPE, medicines and other medical supplies

have been scheduled to take place for the next couple of months.

On behalf of AUDA-NEPAD and on my own behalf I wish to extend appreciation to DFS Africa for their technical support in the organisation of these webinars.

Thank you to all of our speakers and panellists as well as those listening and contributing to these discussions from your homes. The big numbers of participants indicate your personal and collective commitment to fight this pandemic.

We appreciate those who attended and contributed to the inaugural webinar which took place 2 weeks ago. Your insights and recommendations remain invaluable.

- Access to financing is critical to developing industrial capacity for manufacturing of Medicines;
- The pharmaceutical industry has peculiar needs that the conventional products developed and marketed by primary finance institutions on the continent may not necessarily address;
- Therefore, we need to bridge dialogue between the industry and the finance institutions to ensure that products and services are packaged in a way that will be mutually beneficial;



It is my hope that by the end of today's webinar we will:

1. Interrogate present continental financing mechanisms and discuss how these can accelerate local production of pharmaceuticals and other medical supplies;
2. Identify and agree with the roles of varied stakeholders ranging from the DFIs, national banks, private sector and multilateral bodies in creating innovative financing mechanisms that would increase affordability and accessibility for small and medium businesses to adapt with COVID-19 context;
3. Identify key steps needed to launch, fund, define the process of application and allocation of the Fund for Africa Pharmaceutical sector Development (FAP-D) with a clear definition of how impact would be measured; and last but not least; this webinar will
4. emphasize innovative approaches to fundraising and products like collateralised funding, working capital funding, export financing, trade financing and soft loans generous terms that encourage long-term investing.



I wish you fruitful discussions.

Thank you!



THE PRESENTATIONS

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION 1 - FINANCING INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT AFRICAN MANUFACTURERS TO CATALYSE MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES

Speaker – Dr. Omilola, Babatunde Olumide - Manager, Public Health, Security and Nutrition Division African Development Bank

Problem Statement

Dr. Omilola emphasized the weak industrial base of the continent, noting that though the value of the pharmaceutical industry rose from USD 5.5 billion in 2007 to USD 28.56 billion in 2017, its local production of medicine remains weak and limited with local manufacturers producing less than 10% of its own medical supplies hence not meeting its own growing demand of medical supplies in the wake of this outbreak.

According to him, this has been worsened with the Corona Virus, noting that with 12,300 covid-19 cases and 632 deaths across 52 countries, the COVID-19 pandemic is already having catastrophic impact on African countries in the areas of health, humanitarian and general economy with the continent poised to lose about 5-10% of its GDP as commodity prices and revenues from tourism, trade and remittances continues to shrink.

Solution

Given the severity of this pandemic and the World Health Organization's (WHO) call on the international community including Development Finance institutions to support Africa in containing, mitigating and properly responding to COVID-19, the Bank is stepping in to roll up financing instruments aimed at boosting local production of medical supplies on the continent.

The Bank's overall response mechanism to this pandemic is consolidated into three separate strategies

1. Ensure the supply of emergency materials-- Immediate term response (April – June 2020)
2. Boost local production of essential supplies- Short-term response (June to December 2020)



Dr. Omilola, Babatunde Olumide - Manager, Public Health, Security and Nutrition Division African Development Bank

3. Develop Africa Health Defence System- Medium to long term, High 5 #5 Strategy (2020-2025)

With his focus on 2.) above, and considering how the ongoing crisis has exposed the continent's fragile health systems, a system totally dependent on imports, he noted the tremendous opportunity to correct the course and emphasized the Bank's move beyond the immediate emergency operation to incentivizing Africa's manufacturing SMEs and Pharmaceutical companies to boost Africa's medical supply chains.

This approach, according to him, will have three different dimensions.

- Firstly: The Bank will support ten eligible and viable local SME manufacturers in each region (North, South, East, Central, West Africa and Nigeria) to swiftly transform their manufacturing capabilities to produce simple products (e.g. medical masks, alcohol-based sanitizers). The support will be through financing, creation of enabling environments, and coordinating off-take agreements with governments. Through an effective "One Bank" approach, Sectors will work closely with Country offices and Regional Hubs in developing these fast-tracked non-sovereign operations (NSOs).
- Secondly: The Bank will work with existing Private Equity (PE) clients to channel up to 25% of the already committed ADB's financing into viable healthcare and pharmaceutical companies. The Bank has active financing in private equity funds that are investing nearly UA 20 million in 16 Pharmaceutical companies across all regions of the continent. The Bank will negotiate with Fund Managers the financial implications of increasing private equity funding into these viable companies. The financial gap will be covered from CRF resources earmarked for NSOs, and
- Thirdly: The Bank will negotiate with Financial Intermediaries (FIs) to enhance their on-lending from ADB's committed Lines of Credit (LoC), trade finance and guarantees to small and medium sized pharmaceutical and medical supplies companies.

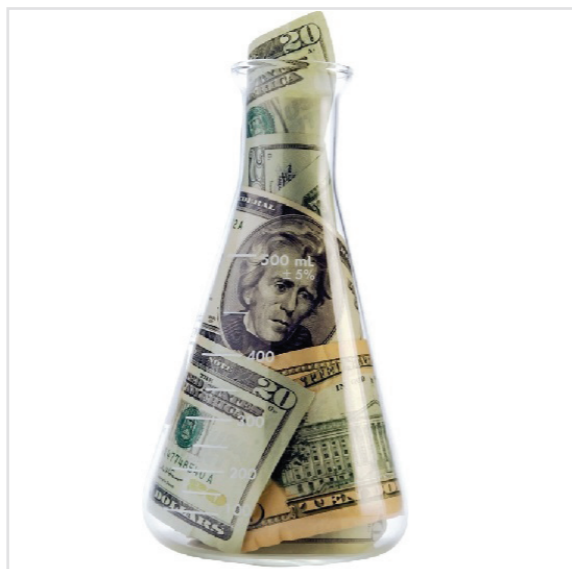
In addition to incentivising African manufacturing SMEs, the bank will also:

1. Channel existing Financial instruments to boost Africa's medical Supply chain, specifically:
 - a. Under the CRF, UA 1.0 billion of ADB non-sovereign resources available in 2020 will be dedicated to fighting the COVID-19 crisis by assisting existing private sector clients through reprofiling their debts and loans, providing emergency liquidity facilities, trade finance and guarantees
 - b. In addition, UA 0.5 billion is available to support other non-Sovereign projects not



directly linked to the CRF. However, most of these resources (UA 430 million) has been earmarked to a prioritized set of non-sovereign operations that were pre-planned for approvals in 2020.

- c. Seek to mobilize additional financing to boost SMEs production of medical supplies in the short term. The Bank would also encourage RMCs to channel some of the sovereign funds for budget support to support their SMEs in the pharmaceutical sector.
2. Operationalise other innovative approaches devised by the bank to support African pharmaceutical companies. Approaches like;
 - a. Supporting the consolidation of pharmaceutical firms through the establishment and financing of four African Regional Health Hubs (AHHs)
 - b. Facilitating four continental Distribution Notes (DNs) for the production and distribution of medicines and other medical products with the capacity and capability to meet a large portion of the continent's demand. The four RPCs will be located in North Africa (Egypt); Southern Africa (South Africa); East Africa (Kenya); and West Africa (Nigeria), where a large concentration of manufacturing activity exists, and
 - c. Facilitating access to low interest loans to:
 - i. pharmaceutical manufacturers, and
 - ii. to the wider pharmaceutical ecosystem through the financing of SME and pharmaceutical companies toward improvement of their facilities to achieve international standards of good manufacturing practices (GMP), for building capacity and for working
 3. Intensify on the funding and operationalising the FAP-D, the dedicated fund for increases local pharmaceutical manufacturing.



KEYNOTE PRESENTATION 2 - ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE FINANCING FOR LOCAL MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN AFRICA

Speaker - Babajide Sodipo, Senior Manager, Export Development Advisory AFREXIM BANK



Babajide Sodipo, Senior Manager, Export Development Advisory AFREXIM BANK

Problem Statement

Mr. Babajide alluded to the fact that despite the COVID-19 Pandemic creating unprecedented challenges to African economies and health systems, it provides opportunities to address critical gaps in the continent's productive capacity in the short term and medium term, particularly with regards to healthcare and pharmaceuticals related production, hence the need to mobilize all resources and efforts to address these challenges. He concluded by noting Afreximbank's commitment to playing its role, in line with its mandate, in this regard.

Solution

Afrexim approach to the Covid 19 pandemic and the broad pharmaceutical industry was two pronged with the difference being about the target audiences; national authorities and individual companies and manufacturers. Afrexim has launched the Pandemic Trade Impact Mitigation Facility (PATIMFA), a \$3-billion facility aimed at:

- Helping African countries deal with the economic and health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Supporting member country central banks, and other financial institutions to meet trade debt payments that fall due and to avert trade payment defaults, said Afreximbank
- Supporting and stabilizing the foreign exchange resources of central banks of member countries, enabling them to support critical imports under emergency conditions.
- Assisting member countries whose fiscal revenues are tied to specific export revenues, such as mineral royalties, to manage any sudden fiscal revenue declines as a result of reduced export earnings.
- Providing emergency trade finance facilities for import of urgent needs to combat the pandemic, including medicine, medical equipment, hospital refitting, etc.

The facility will be available through direct funding, lines of credit, guarantees, cross-currency swaps and other similar instruments, according to Afreximbank.

The second approach is aimed at supporting African Supply Chains and Local Manufactures through Direct Financing, Indirect Financing noting that Afreximbank had collaborated with UNECA and Africa CDC in announcing emergency interventions to provide rapid response to the supply and policy gaps in food and critical medical resources needed to combat the COVID-19 pandemic in Africa.

The initiative is expected to:

- Identify and support the capacity of African suppliers, manufacturers and importers that can produce and supply foodstuff and priority healthcare needs, including pharmaceuticals and medical supplies such as face masks, personal protective equipment, test kits and ventilators.
- Ensure that countries adopt policies to deepen intra-African trade in related equipment, improve quality control, and adhere to regulatory standards.
- Identify food and medical suppliers that will be able to tap into Afreximbank's \$3-billion PATIMFA facility, under which \$200 million has been reserved to support food production as well as the manufacture of, and trade in, medical equipment and supplies.
- Ensure that requests for facilities of \$5 million and above will be covered through direct financing by Afreximbank while those for less than \$5 million will be handled through on-lending using funds made available by Afreximbank to approved participating local financial institutions.



In conclusion he noted details of the Direct and Indirect financing stating who each facility applies to and the Eligibility Criteria. The details are below:

Direct Financing

- This applies to Financing Requests from Corporates that meet the standard direct financing threshold of Afreximbank i.e. USD 5m and above
- The standard Eligibility Criteria that applies to manufacturing entities seeking funding from the Bank as required by the Bank's Project Finance & Export Development Departments will apply in this instance.
 - i. Submission of Facility Application Letter
 - ii. Business Plan
 - iii. Financial Projections
 - iv. Existence of Applicable Licenses



- v. 3 Years Audited Financial Statements
- vi. Company should have a minimum Annual Turnover of USD10 million and Total Assets of at least USD2 million).

Indirect Financing

- This category applies to Financing requests from Corporates that are below the minimum threshold for Direct Financing of Afreximbank i.e USD5m (with the Corporates not meeting the required Turnover and Asset Size requirements of the Bank – i.e. Annual Turnover \$10m and Balance Sheet Size of \$2m).

The Financing Approach shall be in two categories:

1. On-Lending Programme

- Under its On-Lending Programme, Afreximbank shall make funds available to approved participating Financial Institutions to on-lend to applicants under a Product Programme Scheme

2. Guarantee Programme

- Afreximbank shall provide up to 70% Guarantee to approved Financial Institutions to enable them provide financing to eligible applicants under a Product Programme scheme. Under this product, the Financial Institution shall provide a Local Currency Facility to the borrower.



To apply, companies would have to:

- i. Produce COVID-19 relevant materials
- ii. Be associated with helping to tackle Covid-19, including Manufacturers and distributors in the pharmaceutical industry, Healthcare Providers, Non-medical companies that have volunteered to add this capability to their manufacturing output. (The goods in scope include: Protective Personal Equipment (PPEs), Applicable Pharmaceuticals, Medical Supplies, Agro Production, Fertilizers, Ventilators, Face masks, Sanitisers and other high-end consumables.)
- iii. Be an African Company i.e. registered in Africa (with minimum African Value-add of 35% in production)
- iv. Be Companies owned/managed by African Women shall be given preference
- v. Provide a Borrower self-certification of Africa content
- vi. Possess 3 Years Audited Financial Statements
- vii. Assign their Receivables to the participating Local Bank/Financing Institution
- viii. Possess all relevant and applicable regulatory approvals and/or licenses

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PANELISTS

Dr. Skhumbuzo Ngozwana - CEO, Kiara Health and Board Member of FAPMA

Dr. Ngozwana began his contribution on the premise that funding local pharma manufacturers can be made easier if African governments begin to see and use local procurement as a financial asset. If governments across the continent will divert procurement to their own companies, that goes a long way to unlocking some of the challenges the sector is experiencing with funding. He noted that this is a conversation that should have started about 10 years ago especially with experience of the impact of previous epidemics such as Ebola, Swine flu etc. Dr. Ngozwana opined that there's limited understanding of the Pharma industry by Venture Capitalists, Private Equity and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs). Patient capital is needed in a capital-intensive industry such as Pharmaceuticals so the industry needs funders that can forgo short term gains and understand that healthcare is an essential good that will ultimately deliver returns.

Going back a few years, some FAPMA companies were told to go and get pre-qualified before they can access funding however support is most needed before pre-qualification. A lot of companies are then left with loans from local banks ranging from upper 20% and about 30% in some countries.



Dr Ngozwana suggested that investors including DFIs should devise bespoke financial instruments that understands the pharma value chain and lifecycle. A key issue is generic terms and funding ticket sizes in the range of \$5-10m which a lot of local manufacturers are not quite ready to absorb. One of the issues that often come is that the industry is fraught with risk and how will investors recoup their money? These risks can be addressed by the earlier suggestion of governments willing to allocate procurement to local companies by ensuring a portion of tenders are reserved for local manufacturers in addition to being willing to go to global public health organisations and insist on portions of purchases earmarked for to local companies.



Dr. Skhumbuzo Ngozwana - CEO, Kiara Health and Board Member of FAPMA

Mr. Stephen Karingi - Director, Regional Integration, Infrastructure and Trade Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Mr. Karingi focused his reaction on 3 key points:

1. Acknowledged that AUDA-NEPAD has been working on various initiatives to drive the PMPA agenda long before the COVID-19 outbreak which has provided a platform to advance the conversation on financing local pharmaceutical production. One of the major impacts of the pandemic is that 90% of the pharma and medical supplies used in Africa are imported from the rest of the world. This has exposed the continent significantly even more so due to border closures which means Africa cannot even access much of the 90% import. There is no greater reason to fast track implementation of the PMPA to reposition the African economy than the COVID-19 pandemic
2. There is a clear business case for supporting the small but vibrant local pharma industry. He noted the joint work ECA is doing with Afrexim Bank on identifying and compiling a list of 1000 local pharmaceutical companies half of which have the capacity or have shown interest in supplying some of the COVID-19 priority products. There's a lot of these companies in North Africa (Morocco, Egypt, Algeria), South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia, Senegal etc. He went on further to highlight that the business case for financing these Pharma companies is further strengthened by institutional frameworks we already have on the continent that can accompany any financial mechanism that is put in place i.e. the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Africa Medicine Agency (AMA). These two platforms strengthen the business case for supporting local pharma. The AfCFTA addresses the key questions on standards, competition, intellectual property, and lower expenses in accessing any market. AMA also gives confidence to manufacturers and for the financiers to see there is scope to recoup their investments.
3. Mr. Karingi concluded his reactions by revisiting Dr. Skhumbuzo Ngozwana's thought on 'seeing procurement as a financial instrument' by citing the case study on pooled procurement of pharmaceuticals and medicines that ECA has conducted over the last 2 years. Pooled procurement provides the offtake side thereby enabling better prices and more access to affordable and quality medicines.



Let us not forget that as a continent we have initiated PMPA, AfCFTA, and AMA and if we are to bring all these together with partnerships with the private sector and financial institutions such as AfDB that has pledged funding of \$10 billion and Afrexim Bank pledging \$3 billion, there will be significant progress and Africa can go beyond just meeting the COVID-19 needs to achieving the potential of growing the local pharma market to \$250 billion in the next few years.



Mr. Stephen Karingi - Director, Regional Integration, Infrastructure and Trade Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Khalid Baddou - Chief Communication Officer Representative of Mohammed VI Polytechnic University and OCP Group.

Mr. Kladid Baddou focused his reaction to what Morocco and specifically the University community is doing to combat the COVID-19 since its outbreak in early March. He noted that there are two main axes on which the Moroccan government built its strategy which are

1. Solidarity – King Mohammed VI announced a call for public funding which enabled the country to raise \$3.5 billion (with government contributing \$1b while the private sector and individuals contributed \$2.5 billion. This funding has enabled the country to help poor families and to finance further R&D needed to accelerate production of pharma and medical supplies.
2. Agility – Morocco has a healthy pharmaceutical industry that has been developing before the pandemic and have the capacity to produce various medical supplies and especially autonomous respiratory machine which has helped in equipping about 3000 beds in hospital. This was achieved with the support of a consortium of aeronautics and automotive companies while the University contributed R&D that has helped with production. Morocco's strong pharma ecosystem has also helped the country to produce 100% of chloroquine it needs which is one of the protocols proven



Khalid Baddou - Chief Communication Officer of Mohammed VI Polytechnic University and OCP Group

as efficient against COVID-19. The country is now at a point to be able to supply other African countries.

Mr. Baddou concluded his contribution by highlighting the contribution of university and R&D institutions in reducing the cost to produce and supply the respiratory machine. The university was able to reduce the cost from about \$50,000 to \$5,000 once branding, IP and accessories cost were removed from production cost. Certain technology (i.e. hardware and software) cost were also internalised so less reliance on external supplies. The samples produced are being tested by the Ministry of Health and production will be scaled up once approved. He ended his contribution by saying the best way for Africa to improve its ability to face the COVID-19 pandemic is through prompt anticipation of critical needs and solidarity from various stakeholders to ensure the continent is not relying 100% on external stakeholders.



CLOSING REMARKS

Presenting the closing remarks, Mr. Bankole Eniola Executive Director DFS Africa said: On behalf of all our partners, we are happy to deliver the 2nd webinar in the AUDA-NEPAD COVID-19 response.

We hope our audience has been adequately informed on what needs to be done to access the required finances needed to galvanise the capacity of Africa's manufacturing base to produce the critical pharmaceutical and medical supplies needed to effectively respond to COVID-19 and future pandemics.

Please permit me to thank all our distinguished speakers for the wonderful presentations. And to the participants from across the continent and beyond, it has been a pleasure having you. The questions you raised and contributions as well as recommendations are much appreciated.

Now that we have come to the end of the 2nd webinar, we hope that we all have deepened our understanding of what is needed to access the financing required to galvanise local manufacturing of pharmaceutical and medical supplies in Africa. And the assurance that Africa can facilitate an adequate response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We will be sharing with you all the report of the proceedings and outcome of this webinar and look forward to having you on our 3rd series on 12th May 2020.

Thank you again and goodbye!



WEBINAR IN NUMBERS

OVERALL



458

Registered Delegates



6

Speakers

COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS



35

African Countries



9

Other Countries



4

Continents Represented

DELEGATE ROLES



148

Members of the Public



42

Multilaterals & Development Agencies



28

Academics & Researchers



25

Government officials



21

NGOs and Civil Societies



15

Investors & DFIs



7

Media & Press



1

Local Pharma & Medical Supplies

PARTNER APPRECIATION



Thank You!



United Nations
Economic Commission
for Africa



AFRICAN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
BANQUE AFRICAINE D'IMPORT-EXPORT



AFRICA CDC
Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
Safeguarding Africa's Health



ASLM
AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR LABORATORY MEDICINE



access to
medicine
FOUNDATION



Federation of African
Pharmaceutical
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These logos belong to the partners who support AUDA-NEPAD in the implementation of PMPA

creating synergy



‘The task of ensuring reliable and sustainable manufacturing of medicines and other health technologies is a complex undertaking that requires highly accountable and strategic partnerships. [...] The AUC’s PMPA Business Plan, as well as its Roadmap on Shared Responsibility and Solidarity, provide excellent platforms around which international partners [...] can contribute’¹

¹Commodities for better health in Africa - time to invest locally, Michel Sidibé, Li Yong and Margaret Chan. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2014;92:387-387A - doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.14.140566>