

02b – ANNEX E – SUSTAINABILITY OF IMMUNISATION PROGRAMMES

BOARD MEETING
1-2 July 2026, Geneva, Switzerland

Co-financing | Overview of the impact of major updates to the Eligibility, Transition, and Co-financing (ELTRACO) policy from the Gavi Dec 2024 Board onwards

Policy shifts included in this analysis

- Update 1**
 - **Shift A:** Cofinancing for HPV/PCV in ISF countries move from US\$ 0.20/dose flat rate to a price fraction
 - **Shift B:** Gavi's eligibility threshold decreased from US\$ 2,300 to US\$ 1,810 GNI/capita
 - **Shift B':** One-time downward co-financing share adjustment to 80% for countries regaining eligibility (NGA, TLS)
 - **SIDS package:** 4-year AT extension for Small Island Developing States and 80% one-time downward co-financing share adjustment
 - **Shift C:** PT co-financing share cap at 80%
 - **NVI Floor:** Setting a US\$ 0.20/dose floor for routine NVIs in PT and AT
- Update 2**
 - **Malaria:** Rolling back the exceptional approach to malaria co-financing for PT and AT countries, aligning with standard co-financing
 - **Campaign July 2025:** Re-calibration of campaign co-financing shares at 5-10-20% for ISF-PT-AT across all campaign types except for outbreak response
- Update 3**
 - **Campaign July 2026:** Re-calibration of campaign co-financing shares at 2-15-25% for ISF-PT-AT across all campaign types except for outbreak response; proposed reduction by 50% for campaign integration

Key takeaways

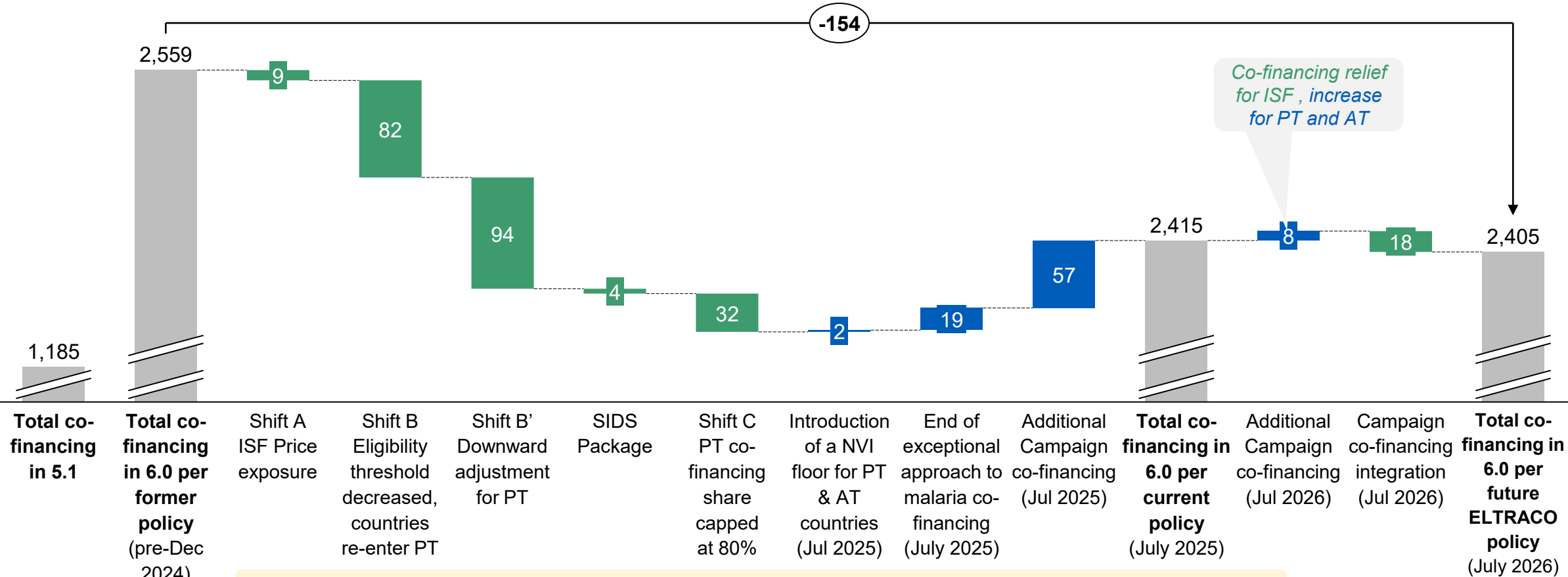
- In aggregate, the updates from Dec 2024 to July 2026 to the **ELTRACO policy reduce country co-financing by an estimated ~US\$ 154 million**
- However, **the impact of the updated policy is variable** with some countries seeing lower co-financing and some countries seeing higher co-financing, primarily depending on a country's transition status
- **A limited set of countries account for the bulk of co-financing reductions**, in particular Nigeria, Kenya, Angola and Pakistan
- **34 of 56 countries (61%) pay more under the current ELTRACO policy** — primarily due to higher campaign co-financing rates and faster malaria ramp schedules

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Co-financing | Impact of the ELTRACO policy shifts in Gavi 6.0 on the evolution of country co-financing

\$US million, v23.2 forecast

Co-financing reduction Co-financing increase



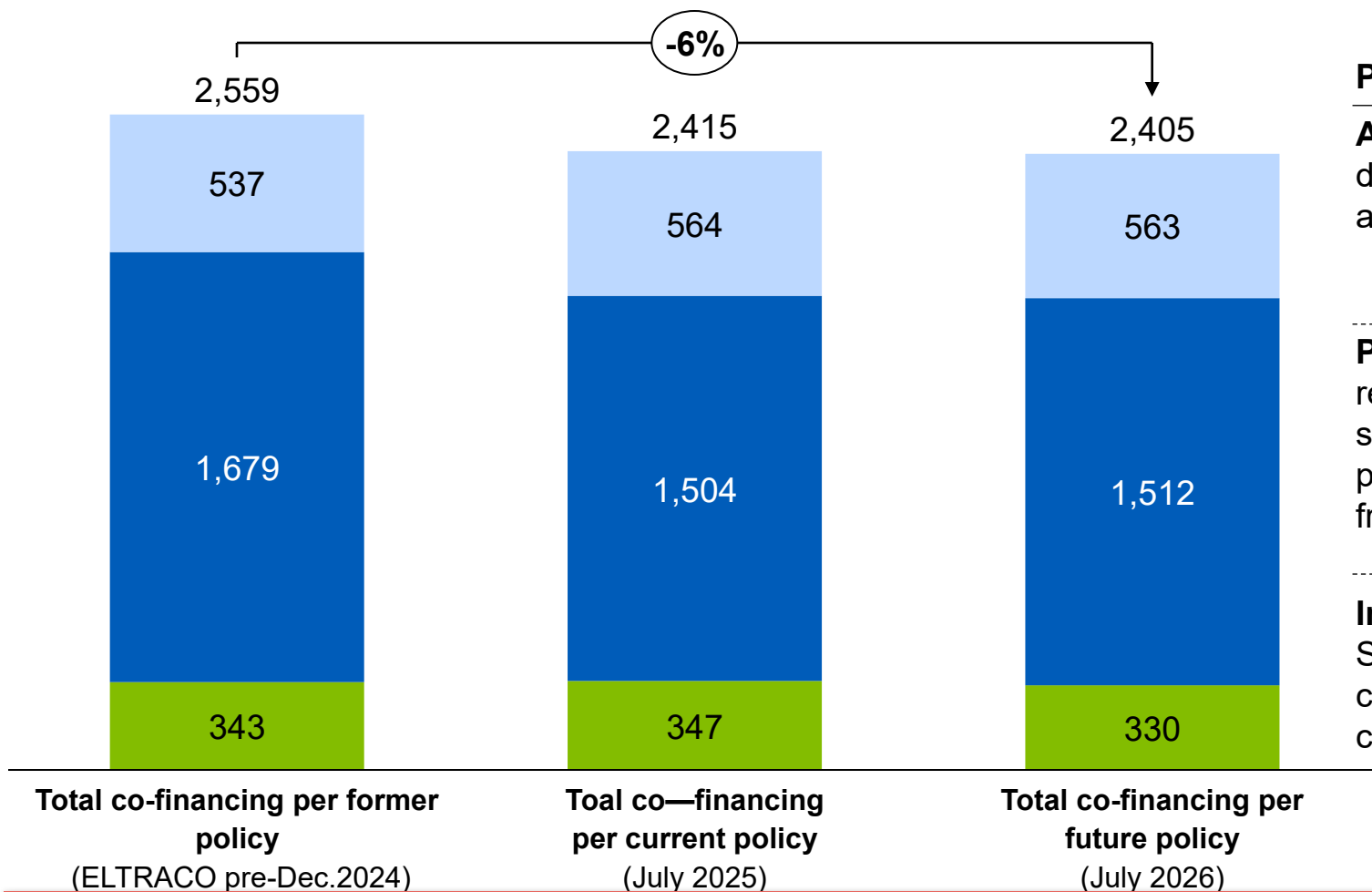
Current ELTRACO updates reduce country cofinancing by ~154 million over Gavi 6.0

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Co-financing | Impact of the ELTRACO policy shifts in Gavi 6.0 on the evolution of country co-financing by transition phase

\$US million, v23.2 forecast

Accelerated transition Preparatory transition Initial self-financing



Primary drivers of change

Accelerated transition: Co-financing increases driven by the shift to the malaria co-financing approach and increases to campaign co-financing

Preparatory transition: Largest co-financing reductions across all segments, primarily driven by shifts B and C, which returns some countries to preparatory transition phase and resets/caps price fraction to 80%

Initial self-financing: Reduction primarily driven by Shift A (exposure to price fraction for HPV/ PCV); changes to campaign co-financing are essentially cost neutral in aggregate

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Co-financing | Country views: Initial self-financing countries (1/2)

Country with increased co-financing

Country with decreased co-financing

Country	Total 6.0 co-financing per former policy (ELTRACO pre-Dec. 24)	Total 6.0 co-financing per current ELTRACO policy (July 2025)	Total 6.0 co-financing per future ELTRACO policy (July 2026)	Absolute change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy	% change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy
Togo	\$5.38M	\$6.35M	\$7.14M	\$1.76M	25%
Mali	\$18.16M	\$20.63M	\$22.21M	\$4.04M	18%
Chad	\$10.75M	\$12.19M	\$11.16M	\$0.41M	4%
Sudan, Rep.	\$28.92M	\$31.53M	\$29.51M	\$0.59M	2%
Ethiopia	\$41.50M	\$44.79M	\$42.68M	\$1.18M	3%
Madagascar	\$10.25M	\$10.97M	\$10.01M	-\$0.24M	-2%
Rwanda	\$3.94M	\$4.21M	\$3.94M	\$0.00M	0%
Uganda	\$33.81M	\$35.47M	\$35.88M	\$2.07M	6%
C.A.R.	\$2.66M	\$2.79M	\$2.60M	-\$0.06M	-2%
Sudan South	\$7.88M	\$8.24M	\$7.90M	\$0.02M	0%
Afghanistan	\$17.37M	\$18.02M	\$17.32M	-\$0.05M	0%
Somalia	\$7.78M	\$7.98M	\$7.72M	-\$0.06M	-1%
Niger	\$17.68M	\$18.12M	\$17.66M	-\$0.02M	0%
Malawi	\$9.40M	\$9.59M	\$9.11M	-\$0.28M	-3%

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Co-financing | Country views: Initial self-financing countries (2/2)

Country with increased co-financing

Country with decreased co-financing

Country	Total 6.0 co-financing per former policy (ELTRACO pre-Dec. 24)	Total 6.0 co-financing per current ELTRACO policy (July 2025)	Total 6.0 co-financing per future ELTRACO policy (July 2026)	Absolute change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy	% change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy
Yemen	\$15.32M	\$15.48M	\$15.08M	-\$0.24M	-2%
Guinea Bissau	\$1.15M	\$1.16M	\$1.17M	\$0.01M	1%
Liberia	\$2.61M	\$2.62M	\$2.54M	-\$0.06M	-2%
Korea DPR	\$2.11M	\$2.11M	\$2.11M	\$0.00M	0%
Syria	\$8.55M	\$8.54M	\$8.06M	-\$0.49M	-6%
Congo DRC	\$56.60M	\$55.80M	\$53.72M	-\$2.88M	-5%
Burkina Faso	\$12.35M	\$12.17M	\$12.05M	-\$0.30M	-3%
Mozambique	\$16.99M	\$16.66M	\$16.09M	-\$0.90M	-6%
Sierra Leone	\$4.83M	\$4.72M	\$4.69M	-\$0.14M	-3%
Eritrea	\$1.41M	\$1.37M	\$1.35M	-\$0.06M	-4%
Gambia	\$0.82M	\$0.79M	\$0.78M	-\$0.04M	-6%
Burundi	\$4.77M	\$4.57M	\$4.49M	-\$0.28M	-6%

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Co-financing | Country views: Preparatory transition countries (1/2)

Country with increased co-financing

Country with decreased co-financing

Country	Total 6.0 co-financing per former policy (ELTRACO pre-Dec. 24)	Total 6.0 co-financing per current ELTRACO policy (July 2025)	Total 6.0 co-financing per future ELTRACO policy (July 2026)	Absolute change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy	% change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy
Guinea	\$15.34M	\$19.59M	\$20.99M	\$5.65M	37%
Cameroun	\$49.67M	\$56.87M	\$57.47M	\$7.79M	16%
Myanmar	\$16.05M	\$17.77M	\$17.77M	\$1.71M	11%
Zambia	\$37.16M	\$40.06M	\$40.69M	\$3.53M	10%
Haiti	\$4.27M	\$4.57M	\$4.71M	\$0.44M	10%
Benin	\$18.44M	\$19.62M	\$19.92M	\$1.48M	8%
Mauritania	\$7.65M	\$7.96M	\$8.04M	\$0.39M	5%
Nepal	\$17.30M	\$17.85M	\$17.99M	\$0.69M	4%
Lesotho	\$0.82M	\$0.83M	\$0.85M	\$0.03M	3%
Zimbabwe	\$9.92M	\$10.06M	\$10.19M	\$0.28M	3%
Tanzania	\$48.56M	\$49.22M	\$49.86M	\$1.30M	3%
Senegal	\$13.73M	\$13.89M	\$14.03M	\$0.30M	2%

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Co-financing | Country views: Preparatory transition countries (2/2)

Country with increased co-financing

Country with decreased co-financing

Country	Total 6.0 co-financing per former policy (ELTRACO pre-Dec. 24)	Total 6.0 co-financing per current ELTRACO policy (July 2025)	Total 6.0 co-financing per future ELTRACO policy (July 2026)	Absolute change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy	% change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy
Cambodia	\$13.27M	\$13.36M	\$13.46M	\$0.19M	1%
Kyrgyz Rep	\$6.66M	\$6.70M	\$6.74M	\$0.08M	1%
Tajikistan	\$7.64M	\$7.68M	\$7.68M	\$0.04M	1%
Comoros	\$0.78M	\$0.78M	\$0.79M	\$0.00M	1%
Pakistan	\$579.06M	\$549.33M	\$551.05M	-\$28.00M	-5%
Nigeria	\$559.19M	\$475.34M	\$480.32M	-\$78.87M	-14%
Timor-Leste	\$3.81M	\$3.13M	\$3.14M	-\$0.68M	-18%
Kenya	\$142.28M	\$99.19M	\$99.94M	-\$42.34M	-30%
Solomon Isl	\$3.29M	\$2.17M	\$2.17M	-\$1.12M	-34%
Angola	\$109.78M	\$70.23M	\$72.08M	-\$37.70M	-34%
Lao PDR	\$13.86M	\$8.44M	\$8.51M	-\$5.35M	-39%

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Co-financing | Country views: Accelerated transition countries

Country with increased co-financing

Country with decreased co-financing

Country	Total 6.0 co-financing per former policy (ELTRACO pre-Dec. 24)	Total 6.0 co-financing per current ELTRACO policy (July 2025)	Total 6.0 co-financing per future ELTRACO policy (July 2026)	Absolute change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy	% change in 6.0 co-financing between pre Dec.24 and July 2026 ELTRACO policy
Congo	\$2.3 M	\$4.5 M	\$4.6 M	\$2.3 M	97%
Bangladesh	\$235.6 M	\$249.8 M	\$252.7 M	\$17.1 M	7%
Côte d'Ivoire	\$119.2 M	\$125.2 M	\$125.9 M	\$6.6 M	6%
Ghana	\$152.0 M	\$159.1 M	\$159.5 M	\$7.5 M	5%
Djibouti	\$1.5 M	\$1.5 M	\$1.5 M	\$0.1 M	4%
São Tomé	\$0.5 M	\$0.5 M	\$0.5 M	\$0.0 M	-8%
Papua NG	\$26.1 M	\$22.7 M	\$22.8 M	-\$3.2 M	-12%

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Self-financing | Overview of the impact of Vaccine Budgets on self-financing

Self-financing definition

- **Self-financing** is defined here as the non-Gavi resources a country must mobilise to meet its full forecasted demand beyond its co-financing share.
- The analysis distinguishes:
 - **Guaranteed budget:** non-Gavi resources required to meet remaining demand for programmes under the guaranteed budgets that are currently on the 'standby list' following prioritisation process
 - **Discretionary budget:** non-Gavi resources required to meet full forecasted demand for programmes under the discretionary budget whether existing or new

Key takeaways

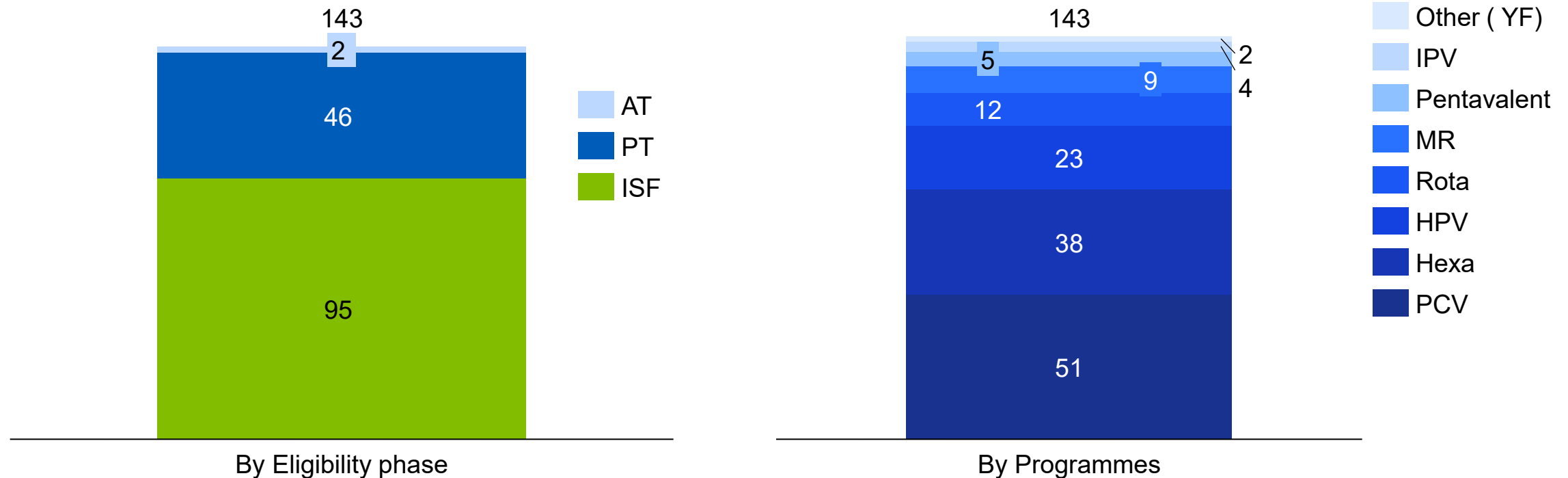
Guaranteed budget: ~US\$ 143 million of programmes under guaranteed budget are on a standby list following first prioritisation impacting mostly ISF countries

Discretionary budget

- Self-financing for countries to meet full forecasted demand is ~US\$ 334 million; therefore new programmes under discretionary budgets are at risk of being deprioritised
- 10 AT & PT countries have a self-financing gap for on-going programmes under discretionary budgets (~US\$ 23 million total)

Self-financing | Self-financing needs for 'standby' programmes under guaranteed vaccine budgets

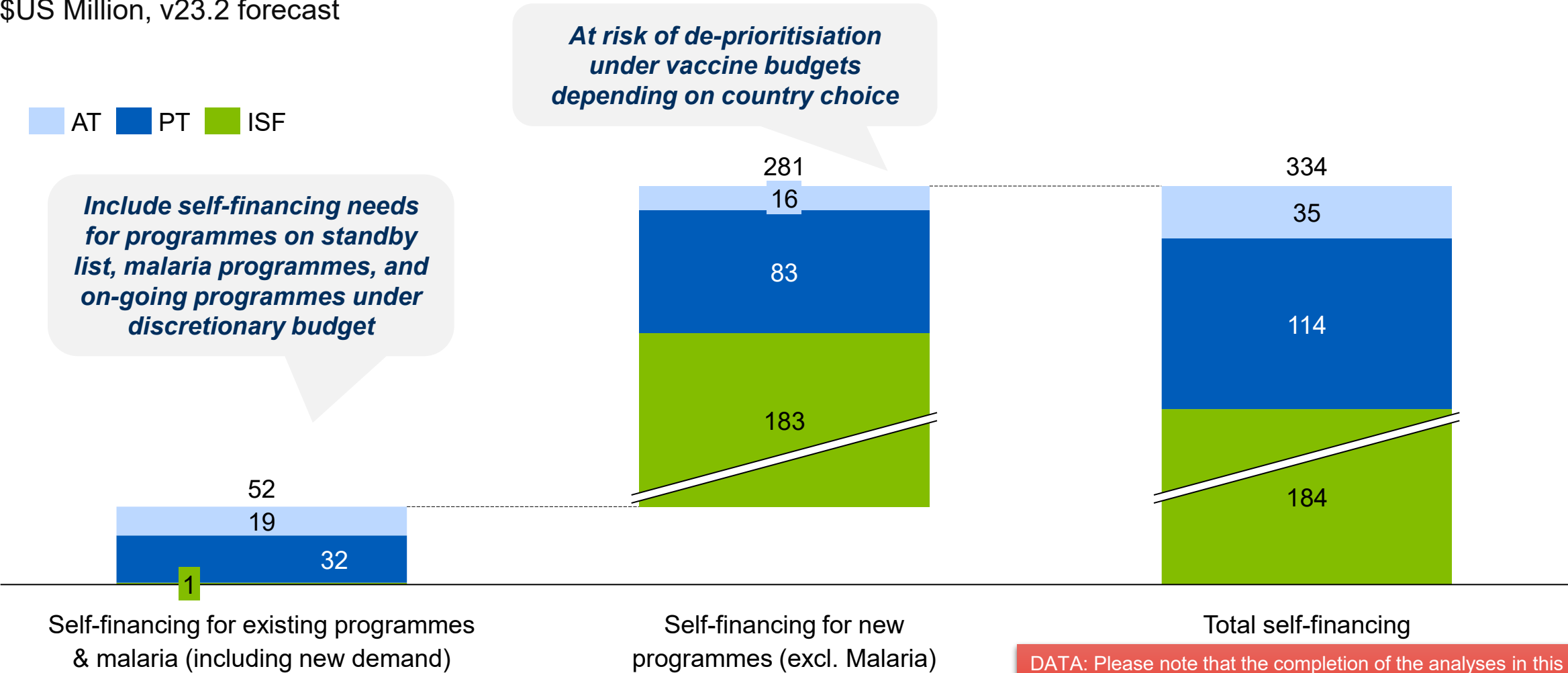
\$US million, v23.2 forecast



DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

Self-financing | Self-financing needs for programmes under discretionary vaccine budgets

\$US Million, v23.2 forecast



self-financing for malaria defined as the share of demand for malaria programme for PT and AT countries over the total demand for programmes under discretionary budgets for PT and AT countries - subject to country prioritisation choice

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.

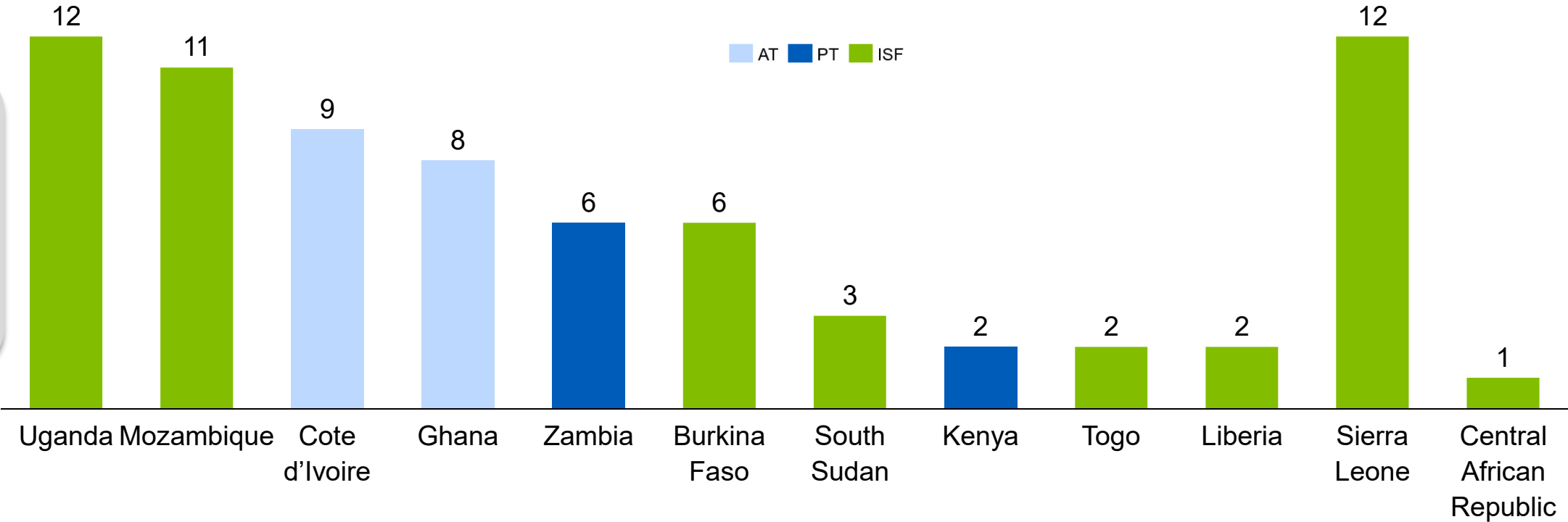
Self-financing | 10 AT & PT countries with a self-financing gap for ongoing programmes under discretionary budgets

Country	Eligibility phase	Vaccine Budget	Discretionary Budget	Gap to on-going programmes
Bangladesh	Accelerated transition	126.5M	42.2M	7.9M
Cote d'Ivoire	Accelerated transition	48.2M	11.7M	3.2M
Ghana	Accelerated transition	53.4M	7.4M	4.1M
Benin	Preparatory transition	45.5M	9.1M	0.5M
Cameroon	Preparatory transition	59.0M	8.3M	1.4M
Guinea	Preparatory transition	44.4M	10.8M	0.5M
Kenya	Preparatory transition	68.0M	6.3M	3.1M
Nepal	Preparatory transition	42.0M	1.3M	0.7M
Zambia	Preparatory transition	59.2M	10.8M	1.3M
Zimbabwe	Preparatory transition	43.2M	1.7M	0.4M

Self-financing | Malaria: Estimated self-financing for countries known to be implementing beyond 70% of mod. and high transmission areas

Estimated self-financing cost¹ to maintain current level of malaria coverage in Gavi 6.0, v23.1 US\$ million

Gavi 6.0 support for malaria capped to meet needs in up to 70% of moderate and high transmission areas, post recalibration



Current estimated level of implementation²

1. Estimates based on Gavi forecast v23.1 and associated vaccine budgets. List of countries to be confirmed.
2. Estimated level of implementation covering needs in 85 or 100% of moderate and high transmission areas;

~85%

100%

DATA: Please note that the completion of the analyses in this deck are based on data extracted from multiple sources; and use simplifying assumptions. As a result, certain data points may not fully reconcile across analyses.