

JOINT ALLIANCE UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GAVI 5.1 STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES AND PARTNERSHIPS

BOARD MEETING

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6-7 June 2024, Geneva, Switzerland

gavi.org



Balanced Scorecard | Programmatic strategic goals

** Updated bi-annually or more (else updated annually)

Gavi 5.0 mission indicators

		Baseline 2020	5.1 Cumulative
Unique children immunised ¹	●	0	>133 million
Reduction in zero-dose children	●	9 million (2019)	10.2 million (2022)
Future deaths averted	●	0	>2.4 million
Future DALYs ² averted	●	0	>121 million
Economic benefits unlocked	●	0	>US\$ 35.8 billion

SG1 Strategic goal 1 Introduce and scale up vaccines

		Gavi 5.1 Cumulative, as of Dec 2023	2023
New vaccine introductions**	●	42	13
• HPV introductions**	●	14	6
• Malaria introductions**	●	0	0
		Baseline 2019	2022
Breadth of protection	●	48%	56%
Timely outbreak detection	●	25% ³	18%
Measles campaign reach	●	37.3% (2021)	70.2%

SG2 Strategic goal 2 Strengthen health systems

		Baseline 2019	2022
DTP3 coverage	●	83%	81%
Geographic equity of DTP3	●	67%	62%
DTP dropout	●	6%	6%
MCV1 coverage	●	81%	79%

SG3 Strategic goal 3 Improve sustainability

		Baseline 2021	2023
Co-financing fulfilment	●	100% (2020)	100% ⁴
Preventing backsliding in Gavi-transitioned countries	●	8 countries ⁵	8 countries (2022)
Vaccine intro in transitioned & never-eligible countries	●	n/a (2022)	5

SG4 Strategic goal 4 Ensure healthy markets

		Baseline	2023
Healthy market dynamics	●	n/a	10
Incentivise innovations	●	n/a	10
Scale-up innovations	●	n/a	3

● On track ● Delays/challenges ● Significant delays/challenges ● No target / TBD

1. Children immunised covers only routine immunisation, not campaigns 2. Disability Adjusted Life Years 3. Baseline for timely outbreak detection is average of 2018–2020; 25% out of 18 – for additional details refer to the Annual Progress Report from Gavi; 18% out of 40 – for additional details refer to the Annual Progress Report from Gavi 4. % of countries who have fully met their co-financing obligation. Excluding countries whose co-financing obligation was exceptionally waived, all countries have fully met their 2023 co-financing obligation so far, with the exception of South Sudan, which has agreed to use its government contribution to a multi-donor trust fund to pay its remaining 2023 obligation. 5. Baseline for preventing backsliding set for 2021 as of July 2022



Gavi 5.1 must-win: HPV – On track, but HPV supply shortfalls delaying some 2024-2025 activities

Progress on milestones	Actual ¹	Target (2025)	Status ²
Routine launches	15	/ 27	●
Multi-age cohort (MAC) launches	12	/ 28	●
IRC applications approved	12	/ 22	●
Targeted Country Assistance (TCA) contracted	30	/ 35	●
Health System Strengthening support (HSS)	9	/ 16	●

Next steps

- Support **upcoming applications and quality launches**, including finalising decision letters
- Maintain **high rate** of TCA & HSS **funding contracting and disbursement**
- **Market health:** Cross-Alliance working group supporting country planning and product choice to address supply disruptions
- Implement **market-shaping roadmap**

3 Board Meeting, 6-7 June 2024

1: Actuals as of April 2024
2: Status by end of 2023







Gavi 5.1 must-win: Malaria – High country demand, at-pace roll outs in areas of greatest need; improving strategic collaboration

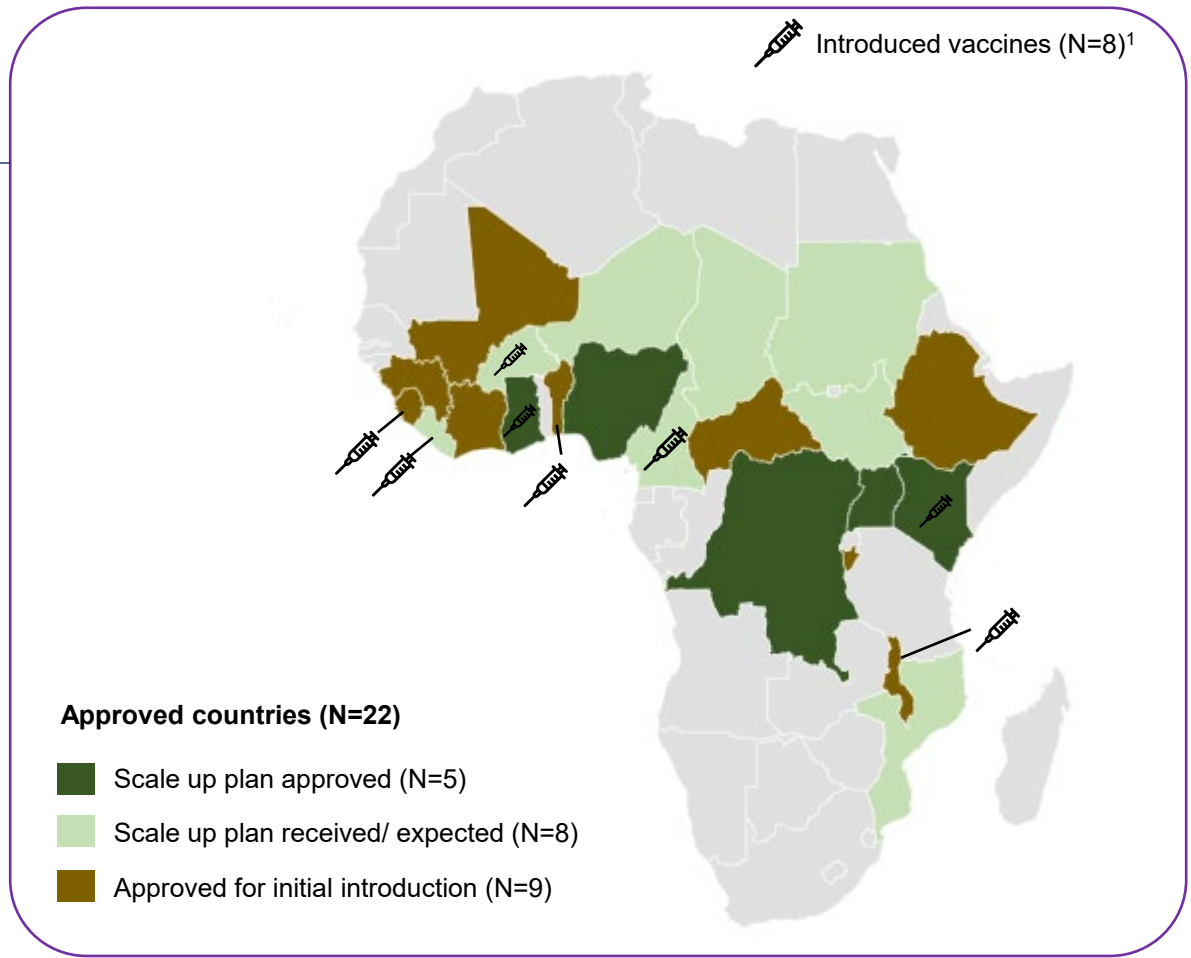
Key highlights

 **Progressing on implementation at country level**

 **Sharing best practices & lessons through peer learning workshops**

 **Continuing collaboration including Global Fund: Vaccines as one tool in broader control & prevention toolkit**

 **Assessing future scope of Gavi support & implications for Gavi 6.0**

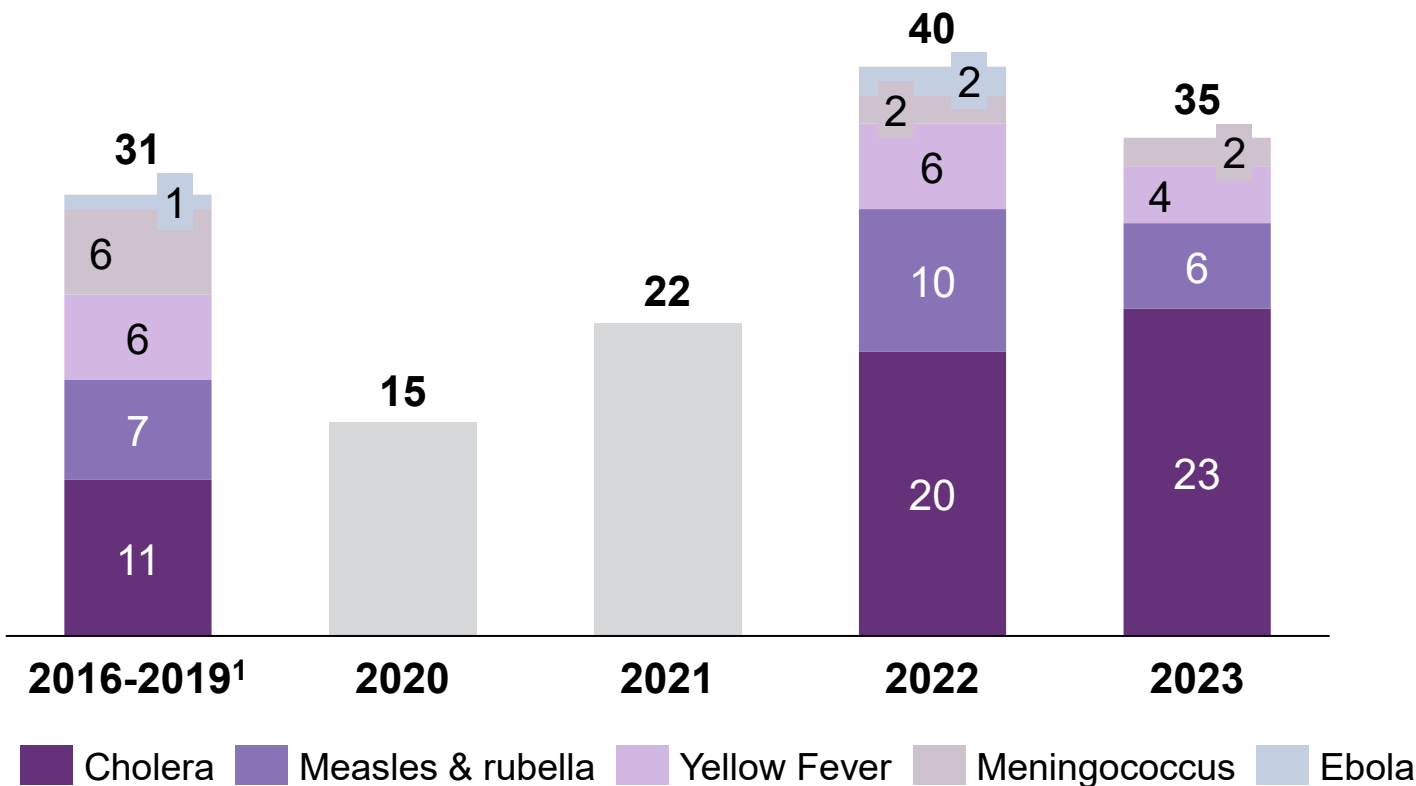


¹ MVIP countries (Ghana, Kenya and Malawi), Cameroon and Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Benin

Outbreaks: improving versus 2022 but still higher than pre-pandemic levels and remains a top risk for the Alliance

of approved outbreak response requests

2020-2023 versus pre-pandemic average (2016-2019)



- 35 outbreak responses in 2023 – a ~12% decrease vs 2022, but still above pre-pandemic average
- **Cholera** remains key driver, followed by measles
- Market shaping roadmap and UNICEF tender launched to **address cholera vaccine supply issues**



Gavi 5.1 must-win: Strong progress on Big Catch-Up operationalisation; risks including supply remain

Overview of progress

as of 28 May 2024

36

countries submitted

19

countries with plans approved

24

million doses shipped to **10** countries

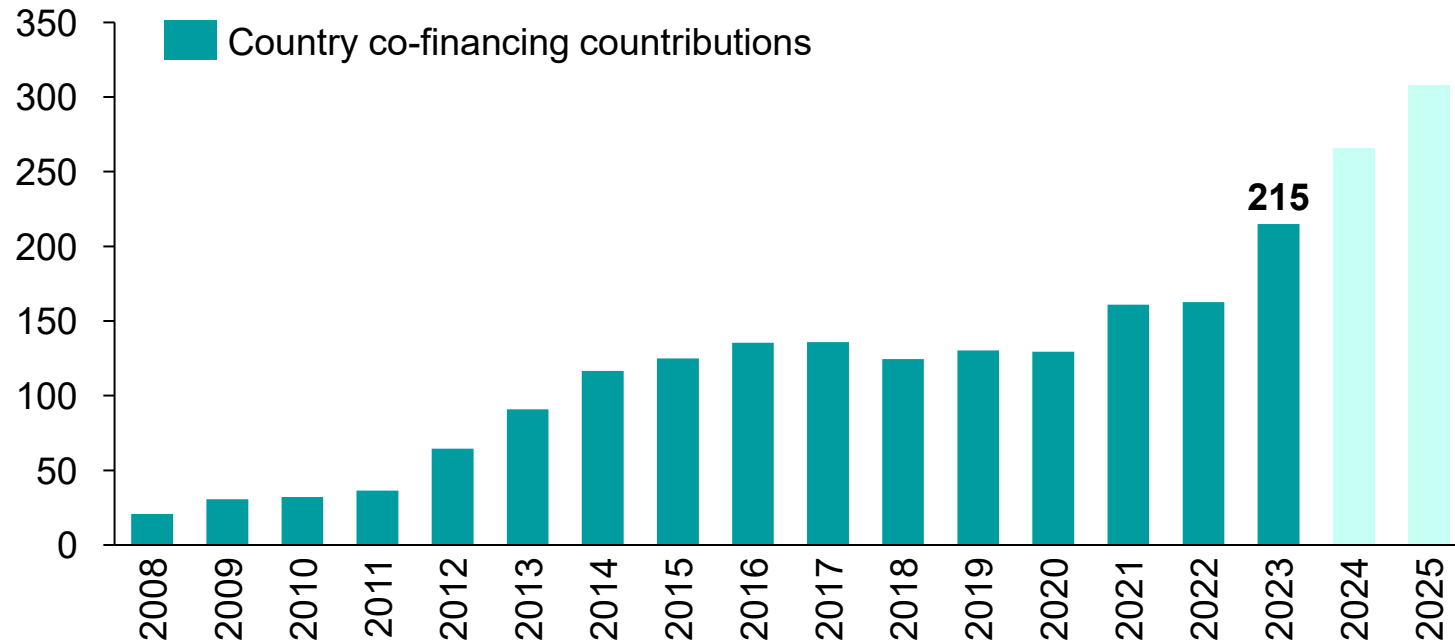
- **US\$ 142 million committed** of US\$ 290 million funding envelope; expecting fully committed by end June 2024
- **Supply constraint** for pentavalent vaccine may cause delay; monitoring other **programmatic & financial risks**
- Gavi is moving with **urgency** and implementing **rapid processes** (with higher risk appetite), e.g. first shipment of **340,000 Big Catch-Up doses** arrived in Guinea within **~3 months of Board approval**



Countries continue to meet co-financing obligations despite material increase versus 2022

Country co-financing contributions by year

US\$ million, 2008-2025

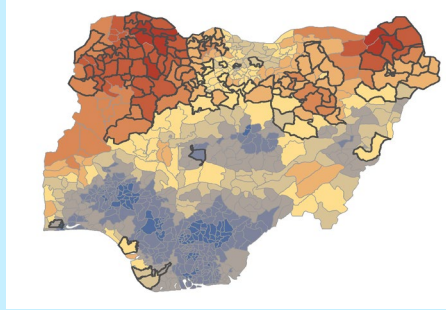


- Despite a **33% increase versus 2022**, country contributions were **timelier than pre-pandemic**
- **Only South Sudan** has not yet fully met its 2023 payment, but authorities agreed to meet it
- Four countries granted **co-financing waiver** in 2023 for an amount of **US\$ 8.5 million**

Design of Gavi 6.0 strategy provides opportunity to enhance the ELTRACO model

Looking ahead: Focus areas for the Alliance for 2024

High Impact Countries



- Maintain **execution focus** on approved Gavi 5.1 grants
- Accelerate **subnational programming** pivot
- Follow-up on initiatives to **strengthen Alliance health** & improve ways of working
- Focus on **'Improve'** to review resources + simplify business processes & tools

Fragile & Conflict Countries



- Focused implementation of Gavi 5.1 grants and Zero-Dose Immunisation Programme to humanitarian settings
- Vaccine launches: PCV, rotavirus, malaria and HPV
- Fragility, Emergencies and Displaced Populations Policy operationalisation underway

Core Countries



- **HPV, measles, malaria, cholera**
- **Stagnating countries and drop-out DTP 1-3.**
- Countries in **accelerated transition**
- Advocacy **political will, domestic financing and timely co-financing**

Middle-Income Countries



- Accelerate **backsliding** support implementation
- Tackle access barriers for **HPV**, pneumococcal vaccine (**PCV**) and **Rotavirus** introductions, socialise MICs Financing Facility
- Strengthen engagement with **fragile MICs**

Enhance technical assistance, strengthen Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) capacity, support countries to channel funds back to country systems, the Big Catch-Up routine immunisation recovery plan

Thank you