












Country Engagement Workstream

Confirmed Wave 1 Countries

There are currently 5 confirmed lead collaboration countries with others expected in the future

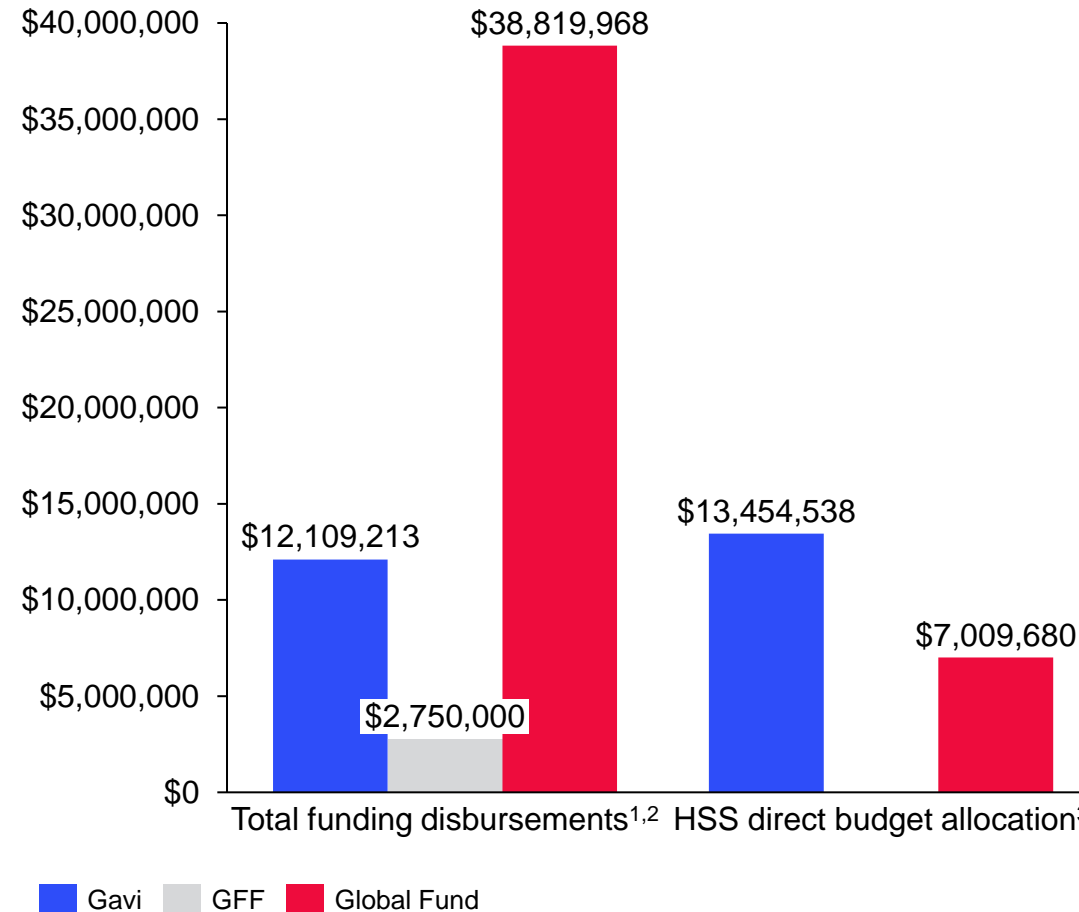
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Confirmed Wave 1	Pending Wave 1	Paused Wave 1	Potential Wave 2
<i>Confirmed lead collaboration countries that will begin more formal country dialogue to identify gaps and opportunities in GHI alignment within their countries</i>	<i>Has signaled a strong interest in participating as a lead collaboration country; in the process of obtaining official confirmation</i>	<i>Progress as collaboration country is on hold for now due to political uncertainty.</i>	<i>Countries where Gavi, GFF, and Global Fund will begin internal mapping to determine viability to participate as a lead collaboration country</i>
 Chad	 Nigeria	 Bangladesh	 Ghana
 Ethiopia			 Laos
 Guinea			 Senegal
 Malawi			 South Sudan
 Mozambique			

Lead Collaboration County: Chad



2023 Country Investments



Highlights of existing collaboration

- **Finance:** Shared PMU for Finance and shared facilities; Fiduciary (Gavi/GF)
- **HSS:** Coordinated support to DHIS2 Gavi/GF)

Note: 1. Gavi disbursement figure is combination of grant funding and vaccines; 2. GFF disbursement figure is from \$16.5M co-financing of a Health System Performance Strengthening Project averaged across 5-year grant (2021-2026). IDA co-financing is \$90M across grant lifecycle; 3. Average budget per year (figures averaged across 5 years for Gavi and 3 years for the Global fund); COVID funding included for both organizations.



Chad: Additional Data

Country overview

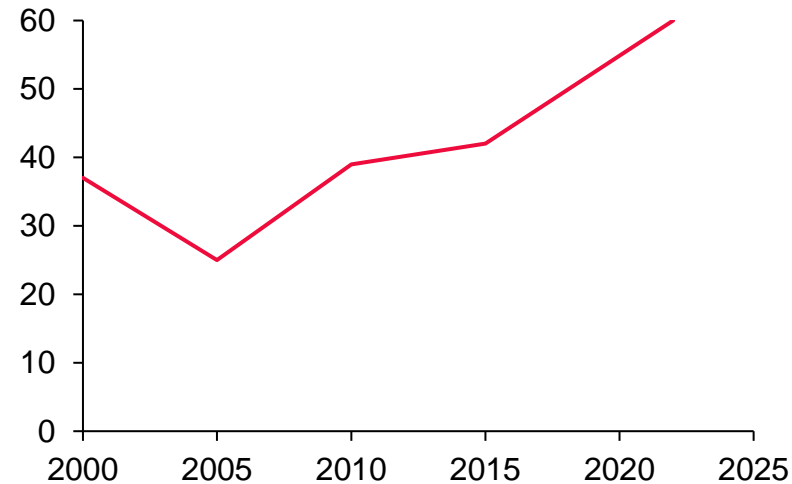
Challenging Operating Environment¹

Low income²

Life expectancy: 53 years

Pop. 17.7M³

DTP3 Coverage⁴ (%)

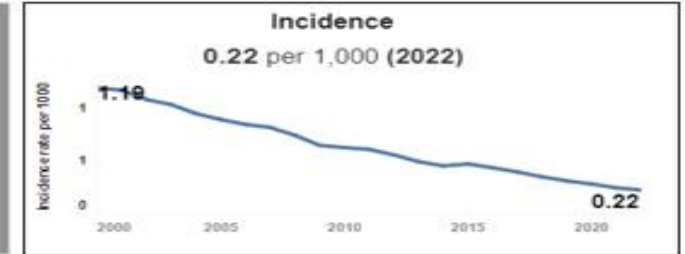


Grant Timing

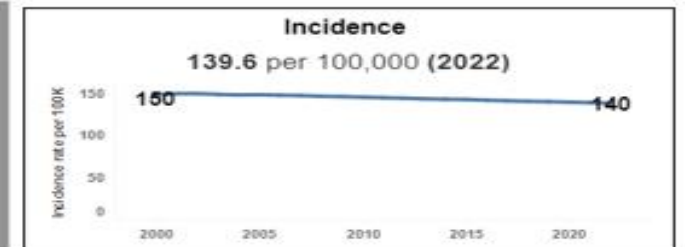
- **Gavi:** November 2024 (malaria)
- **GFF:** Current grant approved in 2021. Due to close in 2026
- **Global Fund:** July 2024

Disease burden (Incidence rates)⁵

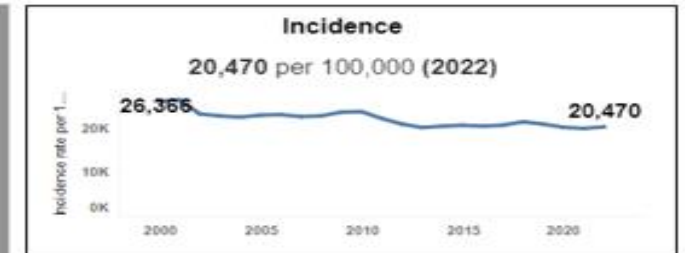
HIV: **High**



TB: **High**



Malaria: **High**



Note: 1. GF classification to describe countries or where significant challenges exist that hinder effective implementation of programs 2. GF classification as of 2022; 3. Source: World Bank. 4. The percentage of children under the age of one who have received three doses of the DTP (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) vaccine. Source: Gavi 5. Source GF.

Existing collaboration:

Financial management and risk assurance	Data	Digital Health
Joint capacity building of PMU, shared PMU and shared RA provider	Coordinated support to DHIS2	Use of mobile money



Entry points to deepen existing collaboration explored by country and GHIs:

- **National Health Development Plan:** Although formal discussions with donors have yet to occur, Chad's National Health Development Plan provides a foundational structure that can be aligned with donor initiatives to enhance strategic coordination.
- **Joint Annual Workplan:** Coordinated on a technical level, this workplan serves as a basis for integrating more strategic inputs from GHIs and aligning program goals.
- **Immunization Strategies:** Recent alignment between Gavi, the Gates Foundation, and other partners on immunization strategies has reinforced a focus on resilience in immunization, particularly in response to climate change. This initiative has laid the groundwork for broader collaboration in Chad.
- **Human Resources Investment:** Investment in paramedics at the community level highlights a key focus on human resources as part of health system strengthening (HSS), which aligns with the priorities of both Gavi and the Global Fund.
- **National Health Warehouse:** Joint investment by Gavi and the Global Fund in a national warehouse for health commodities reflects ongoing efforts to improve supply chain infrastructure, which could serve as a model for future collaborative investments.

New areas of collaboration and ways of working being identified :

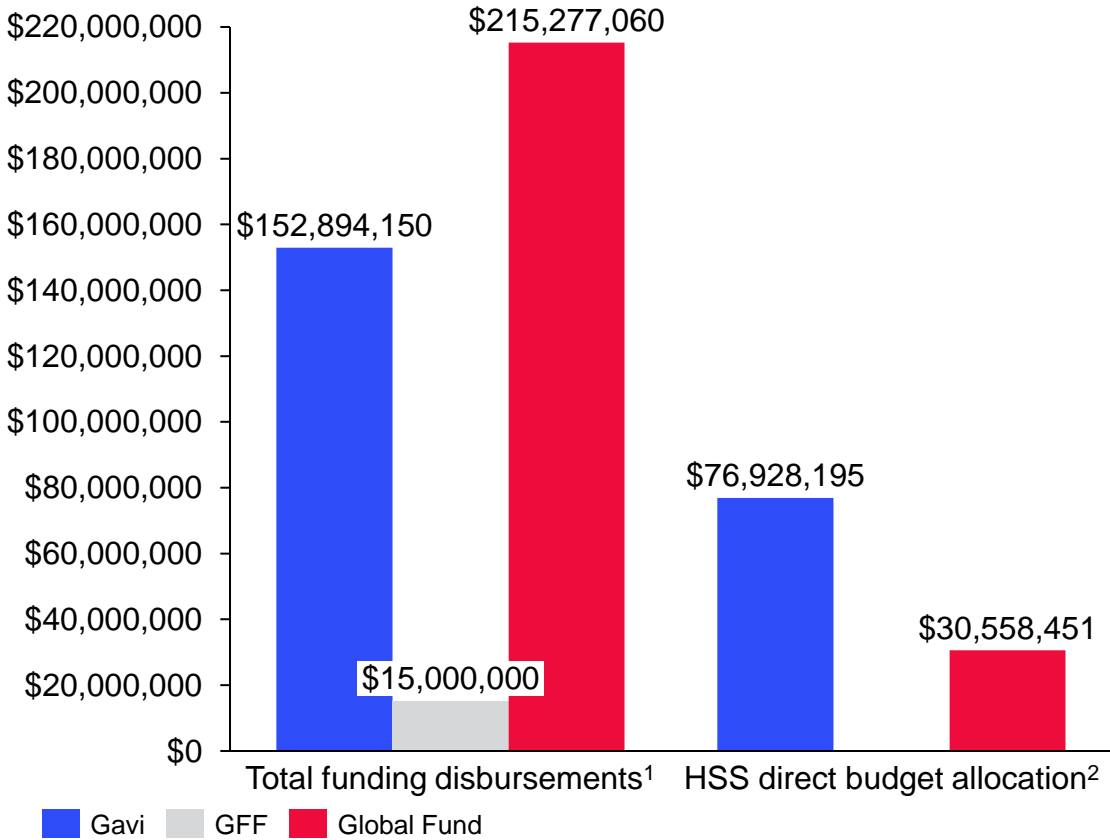
- **Formal Engagement with GFF:** Next steps include getting GFF on board to expand collaborative efforts in Chad, establishing GFF as a partner in Chad's health sector initiatives.
- **Joint Mission and Roadmap with MoH:** Organizing a joint mission and creating a roadmap with the Ministry of Health (MoH) are planned as concrete steps to formalize the partnership, focusing on shared priorities and aligning resources more effectively.
- **Malaria Vaccine Program:** The recent introduction of the Malaria vaccine opens up a priority area for deeper collaboration among GHIs, with plans to expand the vaccine program in partnership with the MoH.
- **Potential Areas for GHI Collaboration:** Other areas for potential collaboration are being identified, particularly around HSS, to leverage Chad's existing strengths and address gaps. This could involve more formal mechanisms to coordinate resources across GHIs and ensure a unified approach to Chad's health system challenges.

Lead collaboration country: Ethiopia



2023 Country Investments

Highlights of existing collaboration



- **Finance**
 - Co-invest in Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Supply Service (Gavi-GF)
 - Support to SAI³ through MoU with AFROSAI-E⁴ (Gavi/GF)
- **Operations:** Finalize ERP implementation (in progress; Gavi/GF)

Note: 1. Gavi disbursement figure is combination of grant funding and vaccines; GFF disbursement figure is from Ethiopia Program for Results (Hybrid) for Strengthening Primary Health Care Services project (\$45M) averaged across 3-year grant (2023-2025). IDA co-financing \$370M across rant life cycle, 2. Average budget per year (figures averaged across 3 years for Gavi and the Global fund); COVID funding included for both organizations; 3. SAI: Supreme Audit Institutions; 4. AFROSAI-E: African Organization of English-Speaking Supreme Audit Institutions



Ethiopia: Additional Data

Country overview

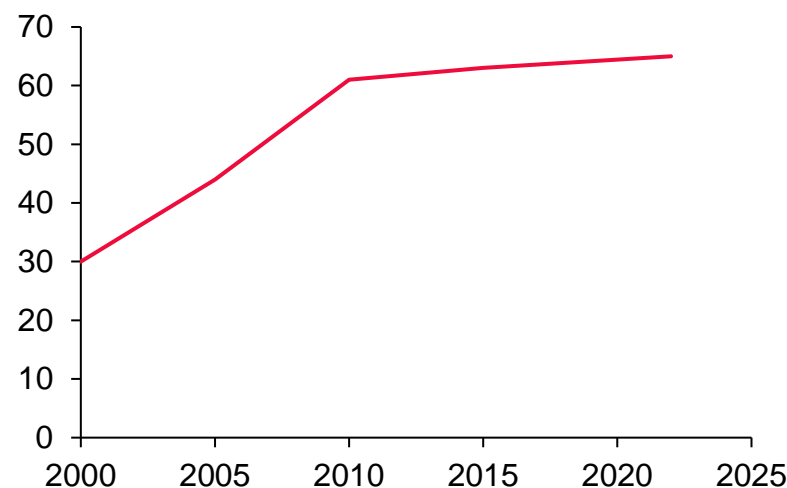
Challenging Operating Environment¹

Low income²

Life expectancy: 65 years

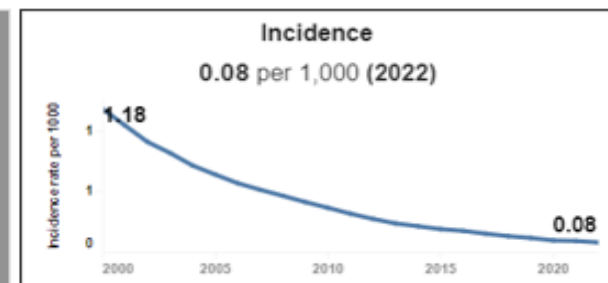
Pop. 123.4M³

DTP3 Coverage⁴ (%)

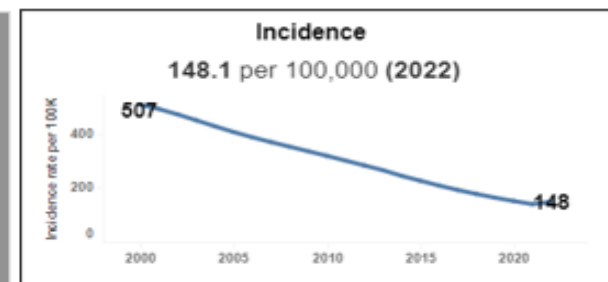


Disease burden (Incidence rates)⁵

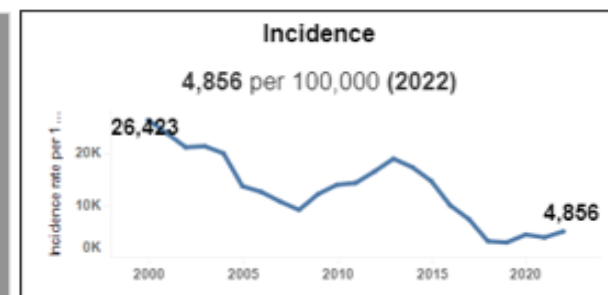
HIV: **High**



TB: **High**



Malaria: **High**



Grant Timing

- **Gavi:** March 2024 (malaria)
- **GFF:** TBD
- **Global Fund:** July 2024

Note: 1. GF classification to describe countries or where significant challenges exist that hinder effective implementation of programs 2. GF classification as of 2022; 3. Source: World Bank. 4. The percentage of children under the age of one who have received three doses of the DTP (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) vaccine. Source: Gavi 5. Source GF.



Existing collaboration:

Supply chain

Global Fund, Gavi and other donors participate in regular meetings with the Ethiopia Pharmaceutical Supply Services (EPSS). The aim is to ensure synergies in investments from different donors and to work with EPSS to strengthen the supply chain in Ethiopia.

Last mile delivery outsourcing through the private sector: Global Fund supported a pilot project for EPSS , implemented by Freight in Time (private sector). Gavi and USAID were observers and participated in the steering committee meetings. Gavi then funded the extension of the pilot in 2022/2023. Following proof of concept, USAID is funding an expansion of the same and Gavi is also funding one EPSS hub last mile delivery under the FPP.



Entry points to deepen existing collaboration explored by country and GHIs:

- **Malaria as a Priority Area:** Ethiopia has identified Malaria as a top priority. With Gavi's subnational initiatives and the Global Fund's recent G7 grant, there is a substantial opportunity for coordinated planning on malaria interventions. This provides a clear alignment point for GHIs to work in tandem on this national priority.
- **Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI):** The established EPI program at the national level serves as a robust framework for immunization efforts. There is an opportunity to proactively engage with Ethiopia on planning and leveraging this existing structure, creating a foundation for more integrated health initiatives.
- **Health Finance Reform:** The ongoing Health Finance Reform, addressing the impact of FOREX rates on the healthcare system, offers a new avenue for collaboration. Funded by the Gates Foundation, this reform aims to enhance health financing sustainability, making it a critical entry point for GHIs to support Ethiopia's health sector stability.
- **Investment Case Framework:** Ethiopia's health systems transformation is driven by an investment case framework, which consolidates funding under one comprehensive structure. This framework encourages donor coordination and allows GHIs to align their resources more effectively with the country's strategic goals.

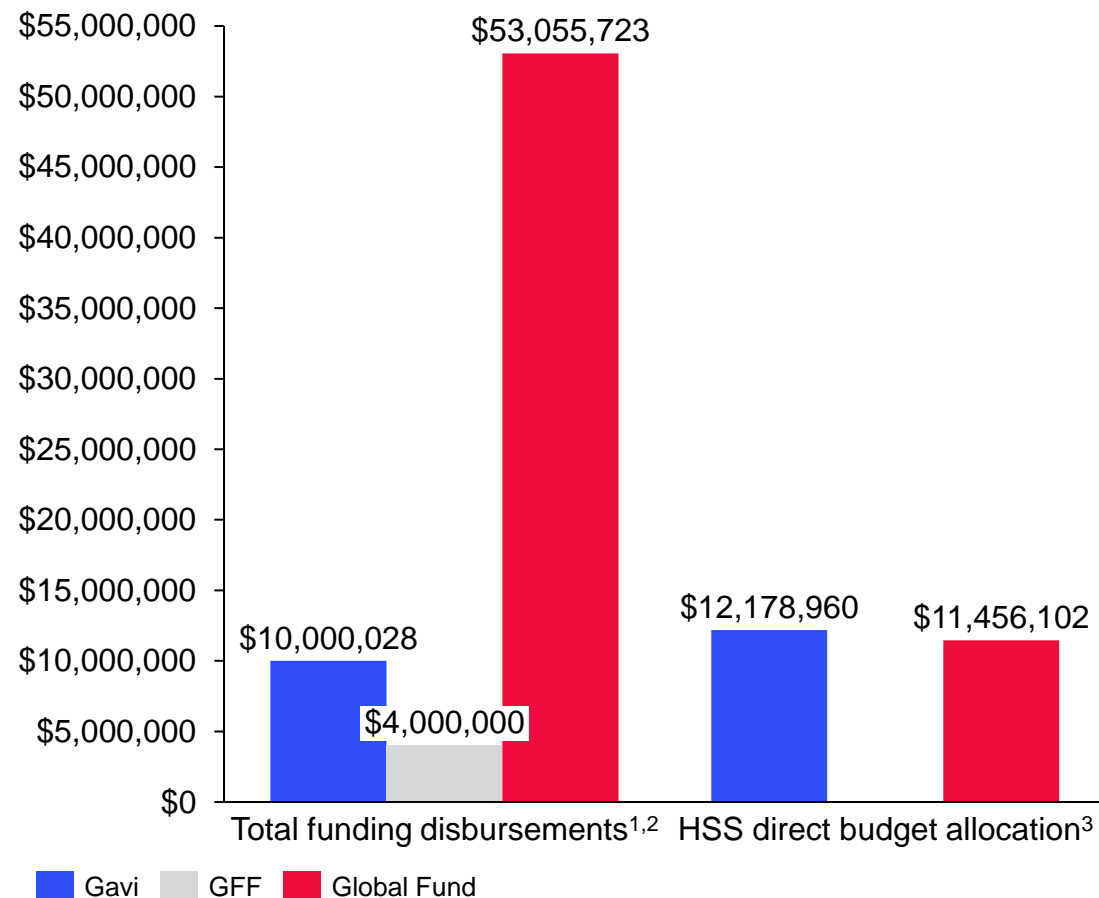
New areas of collaboration and ways of working being identified:

- **Joint Mission in February 2025:** A joint mission, with planned field visits to assess on-the-ground progress, is scheduled for February 2025. This initiative marks a new level of hands-on collaboration between GHIs and the Ethiopian government, setting a precedent for regular joint assessments.
- **Coordination Secretariat:** Discussions are underway to establish a coordination secretariat, a potential centralized mechanism for managing donor contributions. This secretariat could serve as a model for coordinated donor engagement, helping to streamline processes and foster catalytic collaboration across GHIs (e.g., through the Global Fund Accelerator).
- **Health Financing Tracking Initiative:** Supported by the Gates Foundation, this initiative aims to monitor health financing flows and improve transparency and accountability in resource allocation. This tracking system offers GHIs a way to align funding efforts with Ethiopia's financial reforms, enabling a more unified approach to health financing.

Lead collaboration country: Guinea



2023 Country Investments



Highlights of existing collaboration

- **Finance:** Close collaboration on PMU and Fiscal Agent engagement; coordination of PFM engagement (Gavi/GF)
- **HSS:** Joint investment in data quality/management, including DHIS2, servers, dashboards; joint strategy, approach, funding modalities etc. on community health workers and relays (Gavi/GF)
- **Operations:** Project management, strategic and technical advisory support to the Pharmacie Centrale de Guinee (PCG) for the construction of pre-fabricated warehouse (Gavi/GF - in development)

Note: 1. Gavi disbursement figure is combination of grant funding and vaccines; 2. GFF disbursement figure is \$16M co-financing of Health Security Program in Western and Central Africa averaged across 4-year grant (2024-2027. IDA co-financing is \$90M across grant lifecycle. 3. Average budget per year (figures averaged across 5 years for Gavi and 3 years for the Global fund) COVID funding included for both organizations



Guinea: Additional Data

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Country overview

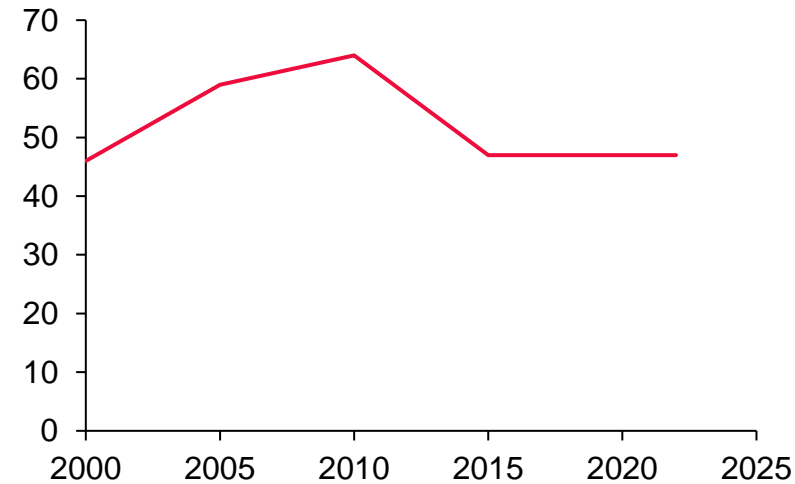
Challenging Operating Environment¹

Low income²

Life expectancy: 59 years

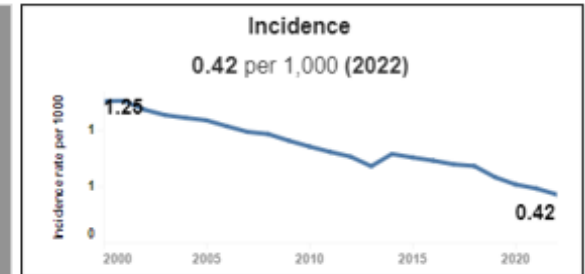
Pop. 13.9M³

DTP3 Coverage⁴ (%)

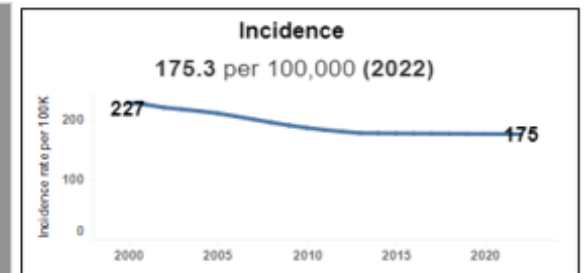


Disease burden (Incidence rates)⁵

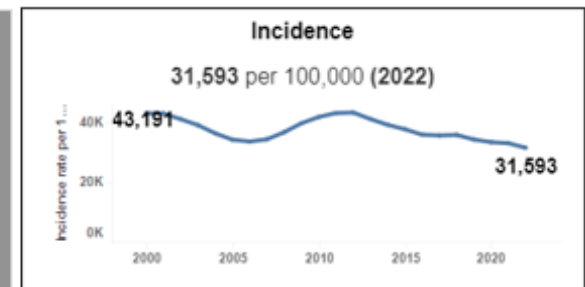
HIV: **High**



TB: **High**



Malaria: **High**



Grant Timing

- **Gavi:** March 2024 (malaria)
- **GFF:** TBD – \$10M health project in the pipeline
- **Global Fund:** January 2024

Note: 1. GF classification to describe countries or where significant challenges exist that hinder effective implementation of programs 2. GF classification as of 2022; 3. Source: World Bank. 4. The percentage of children under the age of one who have received three doses of the DTP (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) vaccine. Source: Gavi 5. Source GF.

Existing collaboration:

Service delivery and community health	Supply Chain	Data
Joint strategy, approach, funding modalities etc. on community health workers and relays	Joint investment in logistics, including support for central warehouse	Joint investment in data quality/management, including DHIS2, servers, dashboards



Entry points to deepen existing collaboration explored by country and GHIs:

- **Ministry of Health (MoH) Leadership in Country Engagement:** The MoH in Guinea has agreed to lead this initiative, establishing a clear leadership role and facilitating closer alignment with GHIs. This leadership creates a strong foundation for GHI support on national health priorities, including community engagement and health systems strengthening (HSS).
- **Malaria Vaccination Program:** Guinea is preparing to introduce the malaria vaccine in April/May 2025, which aligns with the objectives of both Gavi and the Global Fund. This initiative provides an opportunity to enhance collaboration on immunization and disease prevention efforts.
- **Joint Program Management Unit (PMU):** Gavi and the Global Fund have established a joint PMU in Guinea, enhancing operational coordination and efficiency. This PMU serves as an entry point for GFF to join and further streamline GHI collaboration.
- **Supply Chain - Joint investment in logistics, including support for central warehouse: Health Commodities Warehouse in Conakry:** A co-financed warehouse project in Conakry between Gavi and the Global Fund represents an ongoing investment in Guinea's supply chain infrastructure. This collaboration on logistics can be deepened by exploring shared use and management of this facility.

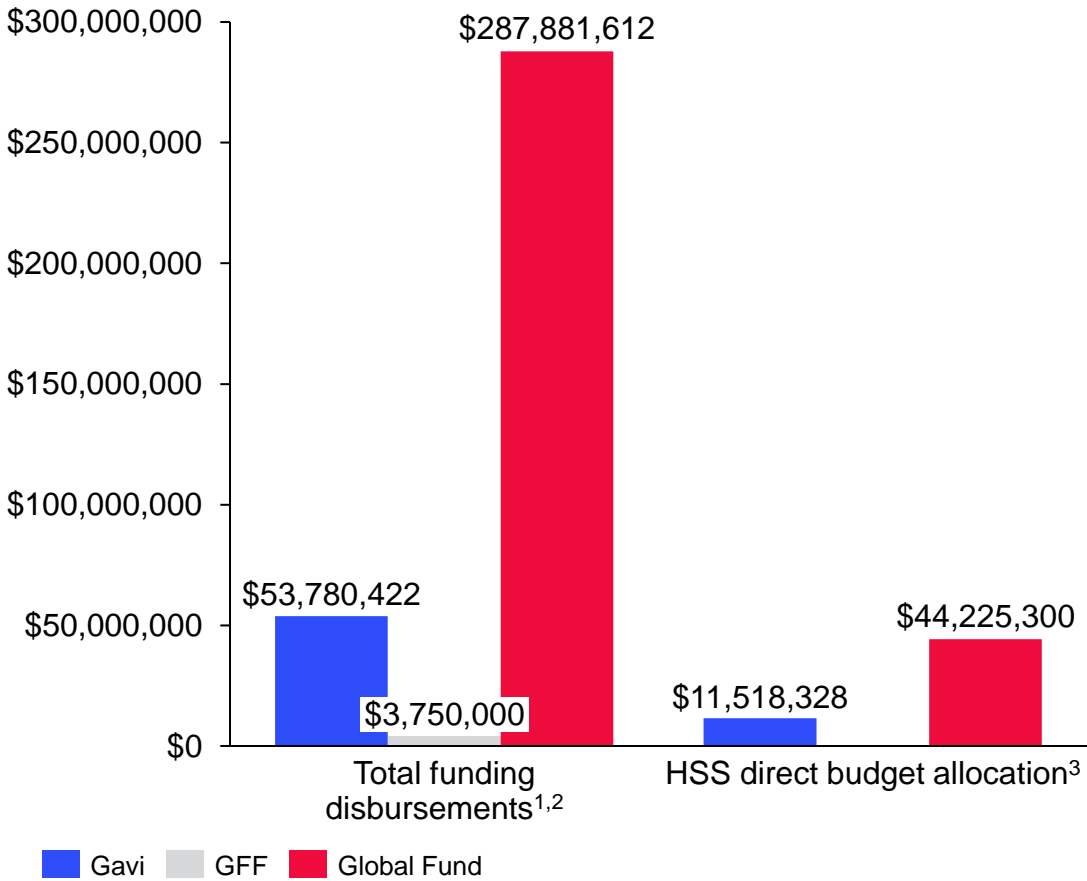
New areas of collaboration and ways of working being identified:

- **Onboarding of GFF:** Plans are in place to bring GFF on board as a more formal collaborator with Gavi and Global Fund. This engagement will allow GFF to align its resources and initiatives with existing GHI programs and national health priorities.
- **High-Level Joint Mission in Q3 2025:** A joint mission is being planned for Q3 2025, focusing on country engagement, co-financing, and collaborative work with the Global Fund and GFF. This mission will provide an opportunity for high-level alignment on strategic objectives, particularly in the areas of health financing and HSS.
- **Donor Coordination Efforts:** Guinea has initiated regular donor meetings to prepare for broader health sector planning, including the recent signing of eight thematic groups focusing on health collaboration. This coordination framework allows GHIs to align their efforts within Guinea's existing structures and avoid duplication.
- **Alignment with National Coordination Systems:** Guinea is moving toward a coordinated approach for managing donor and partner activities. As they advance coordination across health stakeholders, GHIs can work within these frameworks to ensure that all efforts support the country's health priorities in a unified manner.

Lead Collaboration Country: Mozambique



2023 Country Investments



Highlights of existing collaboration

- **Finance:** Joint efforts to improve fund flow mechanism, and information sharing on risks, audit findings (GF/Gavi)
- **HSS:** Health Partners Group, and the joint effort to develop a single Health Systems Strengthening plan where both Gavi and GF are aiming to contribute to government led plan (GF/Gavi)
- **Operations:** Support MOH new national Strategic Plan for Pharmaceutical Logistics for 2024-2033 (GF/Gavi; in-development)

Note: 1. Gavi disbursement figure is combination of grant funding and vaccines; 2 GFF disbursement figure is co-financing of \$15M COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project across 4-year grant (2021-2024). IDA funding is \$100M across grant lifecycle. 3. Average budget per year (figures averaged across 6 years for Gavi and 3 years for the Global fund), COVID funding included for both organizations;



Mozambique: Additional Data

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Country overview

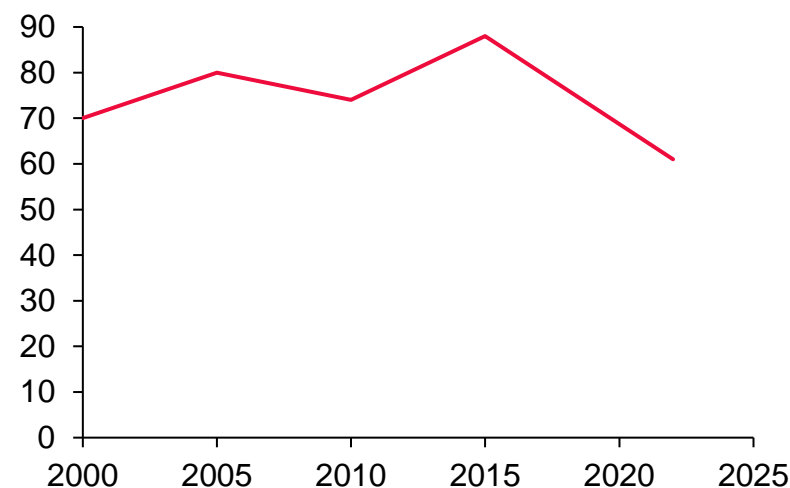
Challenging Operating Environment¹

Low income²

Life expectancy: 59 years

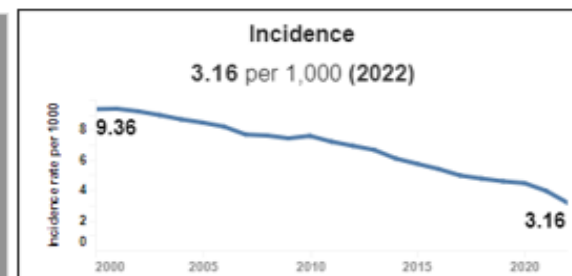
Pop. 33.0M³

DTP3 Coverage⁴ (%)

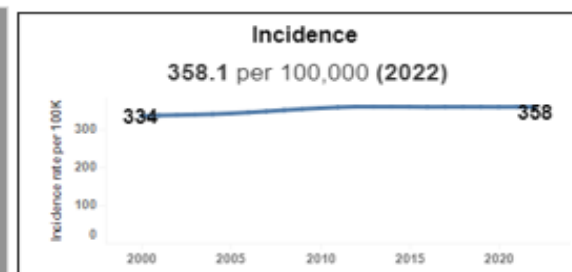


Disease burden (Incidence rates)⁵

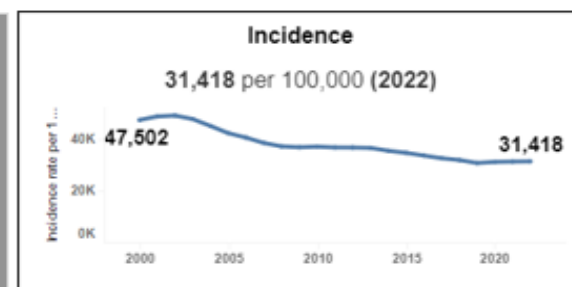
HIV: **High**



TB: **High**



Malaria: **High**



Grant Timing

- **Gavi:** July 2024 (malaria)
- **GFF:** Co-financing a Governance project that is due to be WB approved in Q1 2025.
- **Global Fund:** January 2024

Note: 1. GF classification to describe countries or where significant challenges exist that hinder effective implementation of programs 2. GF classification as of 2022; 3. Source: World Bank. 4. The percentage of children under the age of one who have received three doses of the DTP (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) vaccine. Source: Gavi 5. Source GF.



Existing collaboration:

Financial Management and Risk Assurance	Supply Chain	Health financing and transition planning	Planning and coordination
Joint efforts to improve fund flow mechanism, and information sharing on risks, audit findings - financial management	Complementarity in support to CMAM towards integration of logistics and distribution of health products. Currently planning integration of SELV (vaccines) and SIGLUS (other products) eLMIS both being on OpenLMIS platform	Joint advocacy to Government for increased domestic allocation of resources for health	Through the HPG - Health Partners Group, and the joint effort to develop a single Health Systems Strengthening plan where both Gavi and GF are aiming to contribute to government led plan.



Mozambique

Entry points to deepen existing collaboration explored by country and GHIs

- **Alignment with Existing Health Systems:** The Ministry of Health (MoH) in Mozambique has shown interest in collaboration with GHIs, emphasizing the importance of aligning new initiatives with established health systems to prevent duplication and ensure integration. This focus on alignment provides an entry point for GHIs to support Mozambique's health priorities cohesively.
- **Health Investment Framework:** Mozambique's well-established health investment framework, supported by strong partnerships with Gavi, the World Bank, GFF, and other stakeholders, serves as a foundation for continued collaboration. This framework aligns closely with national plans, making it a solid basis for expanded GHI involvement.
- **Monitoring and Alignment Platforms:** Mozambique's existing platforms for monitoring and alignment are well-positioned to track progress across collaborative initiatives. GHIs can leverage these platforms to ensure all efforts are coordinated with Mozambique's strategic health goals.
- **Community Engagement with CSOs:** Engaging civil society organizations (CSOs) in a coordinated way is essential, as CSOs are influential partners in Mozambique's health landscape. Strengthening their integration into existing frameworks can improve community support and make collaboration more effective.

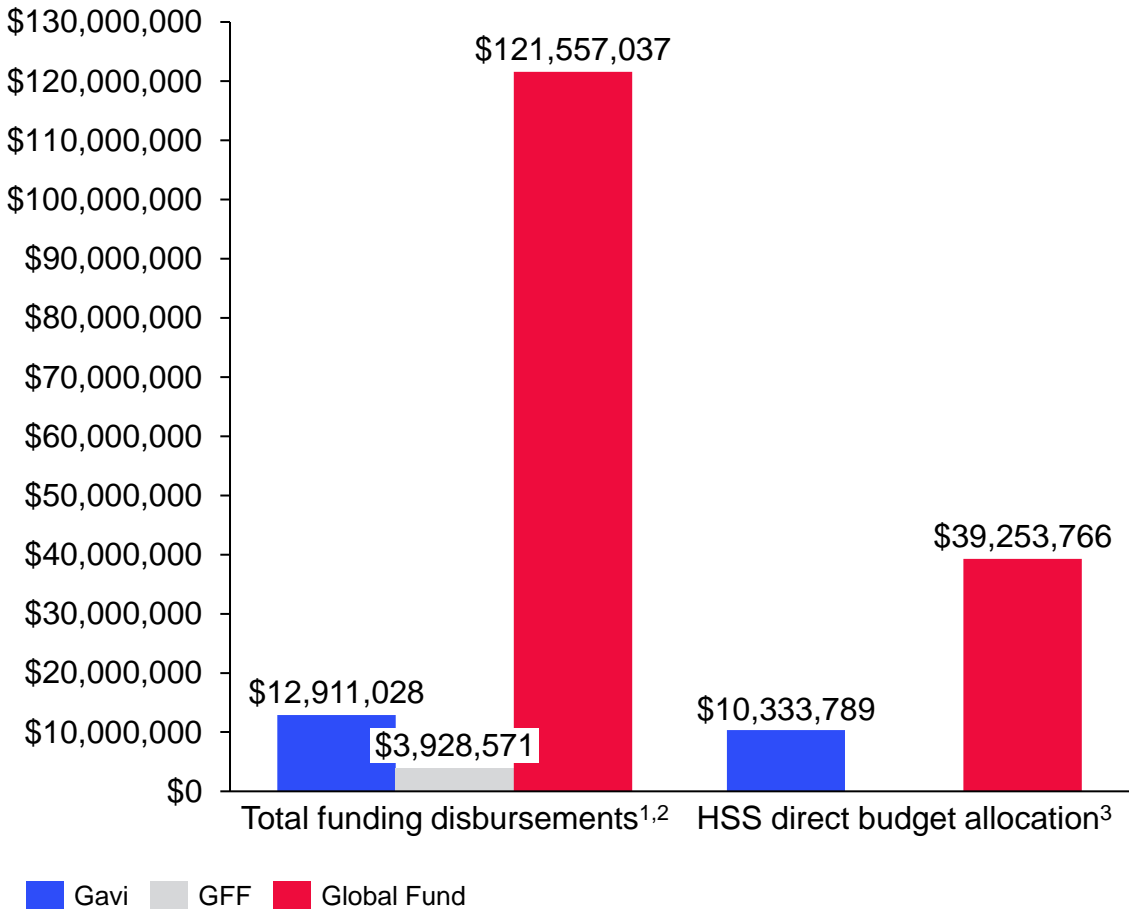
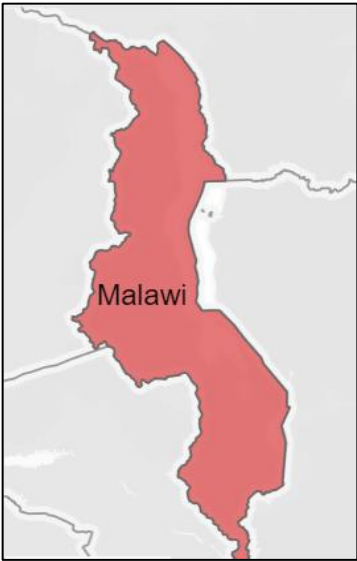
New areas of collaboration and ways of working being identified:

- **Programmatic and Operational Alignment Discussions:** Initial discussions on programmatic and operational alignment, which began outside of the formal GHI collaboration framework, provide a basis for GHIs to work closely with the MoH on identifying priority areas. **Specific initiatives, like the rollout of the Malaria and HPV vaccines, have already shown alignment, and strengthening these existing programs presents a clear area for further cooperation.**
- **Joint Missions and Unified Engagement:** Emphasized the importance of joint missions and a unified approach when engaging with Mozambique's government. By presenting a cohesive front and holding "one conversation" with government and partners, GHIs can ensure better coordination and avoid duplication of efforts.
- **Country-Led Coordination:** Emphasizing Mozambique's role in leading coordination efforts aligns with the country's own health priorities. GHIs aim to reinforce the MoH's leadership, ensuring that GHIs respond to Mozambique's initiatives rather than introducing externally driven agendas. This approach supports sustainable, country-led health improvements.

Lead Collaboration Country: Malawi



2023 Country Investments



Highlights of existing collaboration

Finance: Program implementation Unit (PIU) for financial management, M&E, and Procurement (GF/Gavi)

Note: 1. Gavi disbursement figure is combination of grant funding and vaccines; 2 GFF disbursement figure is combination of \$10 co-financing of Investing in Early Years for Growth and Productivity in Malawi project across 6-year grant (2019-2025) and \$10M co-financing of Malawi COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project across 4-year grant (2022-2025). IDA funding is \$50M for the former, and \$86.9M for the latter across the grant cycle. 3. Average budget per year (figures averaged across 5 years for Gavi and 3 years for the Global fund), COVID funding included for both organizations;



Malawi: Additional Data

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Country overview

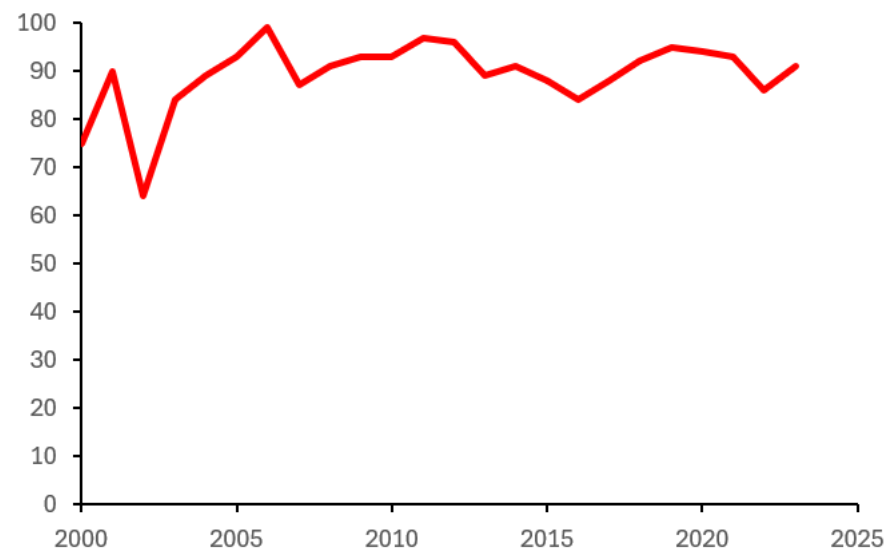
Challenging Operating Environment¹

Low income²

Life expectancy: 64 years

Pop. 20.9M³

DTP3 Coverage⁴ (%)

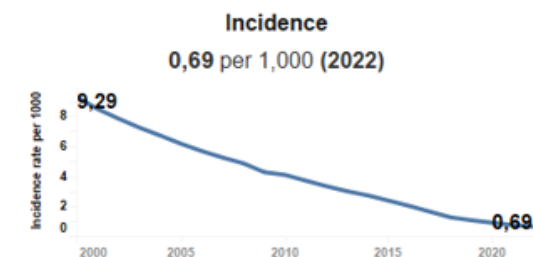


Grant Timing

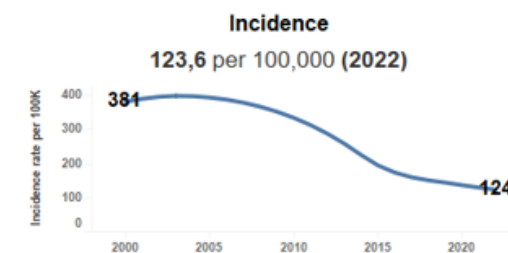
- **Gavi:** Current HSS grant to 2025. Malaria approved 2023 with potential to scale up malaria vaccine provision in 2025.
- **GFF:** Previous investment Case timeframe 2019-22 TBD
- **Global Fund:** Duration of the current Grant Cycle 7 (GC7) TB/HIV/RSSH and Malaria grants: 3-years (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2027)

Disease burden (Incidence rates)⁵

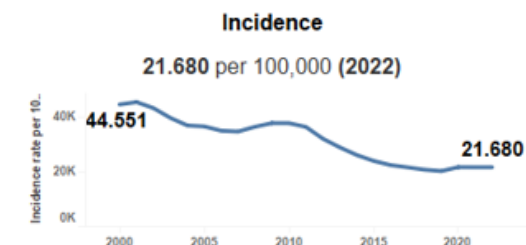
HIV: High



TB: High



Malaria: High



Note: 1. GF classification to describe countries or where significant challenges exist that hinder effective implementation of programs 2. GF classification as of 2022; 3. Source: Macrotrends. 4. The percentage of children under the age of one who have received three doses of the DTP (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) vaccine. Source UNICEF 5. Source GF and Gavi.



Malawi

Existing collaboration:

Financial Management and Risk Assurance	Planning and coordination
<p>Implementation is supported by the MoH's joint Global Fund/GAVI PIU including for: Financial Management, M&E and Procurement Oversight. As an entity within the MoH, the PIU liaises closely with other MoH departments and Ministries and reports to the Secretary for Health.</p>	<p>Both the Global Fund and Gavi's support to Health System Strengthening is aligned with the national Health Sector Strategic Plan III (2023 – 2030).</p>



Malawi

Entry points to deepen existing collaboration explored by country and GHIs:

- **Strong leadership & MoH interest:** Gerald Manthalu, a MoH representative and a JCWG member, is engaged and supportive of these alignment efforts.
- **Health System Reform:** Malawi's Ministry of Health (MoH) is leading a comprehensive eight-year health reform plan aimed at improving coordination within the health system. This initiative provides an entry point for GHIs to support long-term systemic improvements and align their resources with Malawi's strategic vision.
- **Joint Program Unit:** A joint program management unit (PMU) between the Global Fund and Gavi has been operational for several years, serving as a foundation for deeper collaboration. This unit has been effective, but there is room to increase synergy, particularly with the recent involvement of GFF.
- **Alignment with Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP3):** Initial meetings with the MoH and other stakeholders showed strong alignment with Malawi's HSSP3. This alignment supports efforts to streamline GHI involvement with the country's health priorities and avoid redundant investments.
- **Existing MoH Coordination:** Recent engagements, such as the "getting to know each other" meeting with GFF, Gavi, and the Global Fund, have helped re-establish coordination, providing a platform to further integrate GHI activities with MoH priorities and foster a collaborative approach.

New areas of collaboration and ways of working being identified :

- **Concrete Action Planning:** Next steps involve identifying specific, actionable areas for collaboration, with each GHI partner playing a role in addressing Malawi's health priorities. This process will help transform broad strategic alignment into focused initiatives with measurable impact.
- **GHI Alignment on Joint Efforts and Missions:** GHIs are working towards a unified approach, particularly in joint missions, to ensure they present a cohesive engagement strategy with the MoH and other health partners. This unified front will enhance collaboration and ensure that all partners are aligned with Malawi's health reform objectives.
- **Balancing Broad and Specific Initiatives:** There is an ongoing effort to find a balance between broader strategic areas and identifying specific priority actions for cross-organization collaboration. This approach allows GHIs to support Malawi's overarching health goals while focusing on targeted areas such as Malaria, where coordinated actions can yield visible outcomes.