

Annex A: Implications and Anticipated impact

Risk implication and mitigation

Given the Gavi 6.0 Measurement Framework is comprised of a small number of outcome-oriented indicators, it will not provide a complete picture of Gavi 6.0 strategy implementation and results. To mitigate this, Gavi will monitor and report against a broader set of operational metrics through the Gavi Leap Master Dashboard (GLMD), with accountabilities for the Secretariat, partners and countries and complemented by learning from evaluations, studies, and assessments (see Annex C).

A key risk to monitoring performance through the Gavi 6.0 Measurement Framework and for the conduct of evaluations are gaps in data availability and quality, as recently highlighted by a Gavi audit on immunisation data processes and the Evaluation Function Review. This may be exacerbated by reductions in official development assistance (ODA), which may affect routine health information systems and household surveys. To support strengthened measurement, Gavi's funding guidelines encourage countries to invest in measurement activities to support their management of programme performance. In addition, as previously discussed with the PPC, Gavi may consider more regular use of lighter, cost-efficient measurement investments—including potential use of the Solutions Fund—to strengthen measurement of key immunisation programme outcomes and address critical data gaps in a subset of countries and as a catalytic opportunity with other funders (e.g., Global Financing Facility, Gates Foundation).

Targets are being proposed under uncertainty. The Gavi Leap places country ownership at the centre of how Gavi resourcing is used, and thus country ambition will be more fully understood once countries submit applications for support. As Gavi's support to countries is additive to country health budgets, broader fiscal constraints and reductions in ODA could affect the systems needed to deliver and expand the reach of immunisation services. Fragility and conflict are also increasing, and sudden declines in immunisation coverage in one or two countries can materially affect portfolio-level progress, as seen in Gavi 5.0. These risks are mitigated by linking target-setting to operational considerations and the best available forecasts and scenario analyses, and by maintaining transparency on key assumptions that need to be realised in order to achieve targets, which the Secretariat will monitor and share with the Board alongside the GLMD reporting. Key programmatic assumptions include:

- Additional country funding needs do not emerge that require shifting funding away from currently anticipated programming.
- Country choices within vaccine budgets do not lead to cessation of existing vaccine programmes or significantly diverge from forecasted demand for new vaccine introductions and preventive campaigns.
- Countries, including those with pooled funding mechanisms, continue to prioritise reaching zero-dose children despite reductions in their Gavi cash grant ceilings.

- No countries experience new shocks leading to significant drops in immunisation coverage due to factors beyond Gavi's sphere of influence, such as conflict, social disruption (e.g., new pandemic) or health worker strikes.
- Countries are able to maintain (or increase) health expenditure despite ODA funding reductions.
- Country governments prioritise resources for prevention, detection, and control of outbreak prone diseases, with the number and size of outbreak response request approved by Gavi supported mechanisms not substantially increasing from current levels due to factors related to changing disease transmission dynamics, climate, and conflict.
- Manufacturers are able to maintain assumed production levels and pricing offers based on current demand volume and product uptake assumptions, especially for discretionary programmes.
- Regional regulatory and enabling environment supports the WHO prequalification and market entry of African vaccine manufacturers.

There are also methodological assumptions related to the data that will be used to report against Gavi 6.0 targets, which include:

- Future releases of the United National Population Division (UNPD) World Population Prospects (WPP) do not substantially change the estimated number of children living in Gavi implementing countries.
- Functionality of country health management information systems for immunisation data is not significantly impacted by ODA reductions, and countries continue to report these data to WHO/UNICEF through the electronic Joint Reporting Form (eJRF).
- Key household surveys in large countries are completed, analysed and published.
- CSOs providing immunisation services funded by Gavi grants report number of children vaccinated into government data systems.

The main risk to approval of the Evaluation Policy is ensuring timely alignment across key stakeholders on the reforms proposed to enable the approval pathway, including the PPC. Consultation informed a timeline with touchpoints throughout the process and contingency planning, including understanding potential linkages with the Board Effectiveness Evaluation.

Impact on countries

The mission and strategy performance indicators and their associated targets will have an important impact on countries in the sense that they focus Alliance-wide efforts on specific measurable outcomes or processes. However, as the indicators are closely tied to the expected activities and strategic objectives of the 2026–2030 Gavi Alliance strategy, this is appropriate. The indicators are intentionally designed not to impose a significant additional reporting burden on countries: most can be tracked using existing globally available data sources and existing country reporting, and none of the

proposed indicators requires additional measurement or reporting from countries beyond existing practice.

Where possible, indicators remain aligned with the Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) Framework for Action to support coherence for countries. Ambition agreed by the Board will also inform engagement with countries as they develop their Grant Accountability Frameworks as part of their grant applications.

Ensuring participation in evaluation processes and stronger, more systematic sharing of evaluation findings with countries to promote learning and continuous improvement is critical to ensure utility, whilst ensuring the burden placed on countries is minimised.

Impact on Alliance

Ongoing support to countries is required to strengthen data quality and comparability, including subnational administrative coverage data, with particular attention on measurement of first-dose coverage (e.g., DTP1) given the strategic focus on zero-dose children. As discussed at the PPC, the IA2030 ambition to reduce the number of zero-dose children by 50% between 2019 and 2030 looks unreachable, with coverage of traditional vaccines still below 2019 levels in some countries. The PPC recommended that Gavi set a more achievable target while also requesting distinct framing to avoid confusion with the IA2030 target. To address this, a new indicator, “Additional zero-dose children reached” was developed, with a proposed target of 4-5m children reached during Gavi 6.0. Clear communication of definitions, baselines and target-setting rationale will therefore be important. Setting an achievable but ambitious target within the Gavi context is intended to support ownership of ambition at operational level.

As in Gavi 5.0, several mission and strategy performance indicators rely on WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC). It will be important for those estimation activities to continue and for data quality strengthening efforts to be sustained, including support to countries to improve their official estimates of national immunisation coverage. Given its subnational delivery and potential programmatic adjustments, interpretation of malaria vaccine coverage may pose challenges; the Secretariat will engage with WHO and UNICEF to support alignment on coverage estimation and interpretation.

For evaluations, engagement with partners at key points in the process is critical to ensure credibility and utility and this expectation will be incorporated into partner grant agreements

Legal and governance implications

Once approved, the Secretariat will report back to the Gavi Board on progress against the Gavi 6.0 Measurement Framework in line with the established reporting cycle. These indicators and targets are also expected to be used in donor agreements with Gavi, e.g., as part of log frames and associated performance reporting. No additional legal implications are anticipated beyond these standard governance and reporting arrangements. If the assumptions underpinning the target setting methodology do not hold, the Secretariat may ask the Board to review the targets mid-strategy.