

## A NEW ERA IN GLOBAL HEALTH

The past few decades saw an impressive progress in child mortality and infectious disease epidemic control, with the [global under-five mortality rate falling by 52 per cent](#) since 2000. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, was created exactly in the year 2000. Since then, [vaccine-preventable child deaths have decreased by more than 70% in lower income countries](#). These achievements are the result of multilateral consensus and collaboration on shared global priorities for human wellbeing and international development.

This era of global health is now going through a [profound transformation driven by significant fiscal tightening and geopolitical shifts](#), forcing the international development sector to rethink its models and ways of working. Countries and partners are expected to fully embrace a [long-term vision of domestically-financed health systems](#), while external support must become more coherent, country-driven and complementary to domestic investments. Where governments are facing funding constraints, focusing on the most effective and efficient interventions has become more imperative than ever.

Immunisation is [one of the best buys in global health](#) and enables more integrated primary health care by facilitating hundreds of millions of contacts between families and health services. Having supported the vaccination of 1 billion children between 2000 and 2020, Gavi is seeking US\$ 9 billion in new funding to [protect 500 million children in the 2026–2030 period, saving at least 8 million lives](#). In addition to providing immunity to people and communities, a fully funded Gavi is critical to boost global health security and protect the world against the threat of future pandemics. We are grateful for your continued commitment to Gavi's replenishment.

## GAVI'S KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WHA78 DELIBERATIONS

### Agenda item 13.1 Follow-up to the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

- *Commit* to achieving global targets to eliminate infectious causes of NCDs, including [ending viral hepatitis epidemics by 2030](#), and the [cervical cancer elimination 90-70-90 targets by 2030](#).
- *Integrate* vaccination against infectious diseases responsible for cancer, chronic conditions and disabilities —such as human papillomavirus and viral hepatitis – into national responses to NCDs and elimination strategies.
- *Increase* affordability, availability and equitable access to cost-effective NCD interventions, including medicines, diagnostics, screening and vaccines.

### Agenda item 13.7 Health and care workforce

- *Legally recognise* community health workers within the national health workforce, while also ensuring they are adequately skilled, remunerated, supervised and protected.
- *Leverage* the critical role of community health workers in reaching missed communities with immunisation and other essential services, such as by promoting awareness on the importance of vaccines.
- *Ensure* that women health workers receive fair compensation and equal pay, have opportunities for career growth and are safeguarded against violence.

### Agenda item 13.9 Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health

- *Invest* on routine immunisation and initiatives aimed at identifying, reaching and monitoring the number of zero-dose children – those who have not received any vaccines.
- *Introduce and scale up* malaria vaccines in endemic countries as part of comprehensive malaria control plans.
- *Introduce and scale up* HPV vaccination, prioritizing adolescent girls aged 9 to 14 years old in line with WHO's Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer.

**Agenda item 16.2 Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft and negotiate a WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response**

- *Adopt* the Pandemic Agreement at this World Health Assembly and take all the necessary steps for its timely ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
- *Develop* an effective Pathogen Access and Benefit Sharing (PABS) Instrument, especially by ensuring real-time sharing of benefits in the event of pandemic emergencies as well as during public health emergencies of international concern.
- *Ensure that* the Coordinating Financial Mechanism – jointly created for the Pandemic Agreement and the revised International Health Regulations – establishes inclusive coordination and governance arrangements that include specialised agencies to maximise the use of existing global health resources.
- *Engage* specialized agencies and relevant stakeholders in the development and implementation of the PABS System and the Global Supply Chain and Logistics Network.

**Agenda item 18.3 Climate change and health**

- *Adopt and implement* the WHO Global Plan of Action on Climate Change and Health, including by investing in immunisation and other proven health measures to protect people from the increasing risk of climate-sensitive infectious diseases.
- *Include* immunisation programmes and outbreak responses explicitly in national adaptation plans (NAPs), health national adaptation plans (hNAPs), and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to [maximise climate and health co-benefits](#).
- *Support the inclusion* of a health metric on immunisation in the measurement framework of the [Global Goal on Adaptation \(GGA\)](#) currently being negotiated within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

**About Gavi:** Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public-private partnership that has helped to immunise a whole generation – [more than one billion unique children](#) – against infectious diseases, helping to cut in half child mortality in 78 lower-income countries. In the coming five years, our impact will be greater than ever – protecting more children against more diseases, protecting our world from the threat of disease outbreaks, and protecting communities experiencing conflicts, fragility and other health emergencies.