HEALTHY CHILDREN, HEALTHY FUTURE

Gavi investment in member states of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

“A report launched at the 5th Islamic Conference of Health Ministers, Istanbul, Turkey 17 – 19 November 2015

…and if anyone saves a life, it would be as if he saved the entire humanity.”
Al–Quran (5:32)

#reacheverychild
www.gavi.org
Immunisation is one of the most successful and cost-effective health investments in history. Children who are immunised are healthier, are more likely to attend and do well at school, and are likely to become productive, healthy adults. However, nearly 19 million children, mainly in poor countries, are still not vaccinated against common and life-threatening diseases. More than one in five of all children who die before the age of five lose their lives to vaccine-preventable diseases.

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi) is a global partnership designed to address this immunisation gap by increasing equitable use of vaccines in lower-income countries. Launched in 2000 at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Gavi brings together developing countries and donor governments, the World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF, the World Bank, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the vaccine industry, research and technical agencies and civil society organisations.

What Gavi does

Gavi supports immunisation programmes in developing countries where the vast majority of the world’s unvaccinated children live. As of 30 September 2015, over US$ 8.2 billion had been disbursed for programmes in countries since Gavi’s inception. Out of this amount, nearly half (US$ 4 billion) was disbursed to 33 Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) member states.

Gavi funding supports 11 vaccines, including the pentavalent vaccine (against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenza type b, known as Hib) and vaccines against pneumococcal disease and rotavirus (the main causes of pneumonia and diarrhoea), polio and human papillomavirus (HPV), which causes cervical cancer. In addition, Gavi-supported immunisation campaigns target deadly and debilitating diseases like meningitis A, yellow fever, measles and rubella.

21st century development model

By bringing the key stakeholders in global immunisation together around a single mission, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector.

- Donors make long-term commitments to support Gavi, giving developing countries security to invest in their routine immunisation programme and for manufacturers to plan new investments.
- All Gavi-supported countries co-finance a share of their vaccine costs. As their economies grow, they increase their investment in immunisation and eventually sustain their own programmes.
- All partners invest in the Gavi business model. All are accountable for its results.
- The availability of long-term, predictable funding for immunisation coupled with aggregated country demand enables the vaccine industry to supply vaccines at more affordable prices.

- Gavi’s efficient operating model ensures that US$ 0.97 of every dollar invested goes towards providing vaccines and delivering immunisation services to children in need.

Innovation at Gavi’s core

Gavi’s unique funding model leverages new innovations to help overcome the historic limitations to development funding for immunisation.

The International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) converts long-term donor commitments (US$ 6.3 billion) into immediately available cash for Gavi by issuing donor pledge-backed bonds in capital markets. Through this frontloading mechanism, the Vaccine Alliance has raised US$ 5 billion through IFFIm since 2006, providing long-term, predictable funding for immunisation.

Gavi works to align investment channels with the needs of its donors. With the help of leading Islamic banks, IFFIm launched two Sukuk of US$ 500 million in December 2014 and US$ 200 million in September 2015.

The Advance Market Commitment (AMC) of US$ 1.5 billion has allowed more than half of Gavi-supported countries to introduce the pneumococcal vaccine in just 5 years at less than 5% of the public price in the United States.

The Gavi Matching Fund enables corporations, foundations, and individuals to double the impact of every dollar. Launched in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the Matching Fund has enabled Gavi to raise a total of US$ 246 million in matched gifts since 2011.

1 FE Andre et al. Vaccination greatly reduces disease, disability, death and inequity worldwide. Available at: http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/86/1/07-040089/en/
Key achievements

Since its launch in 2000, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance has supported countries to immunise 500 million children—more than the combined population of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. As of mid-2014, Gavi has helped developing countries to avert 7 million future deaths from diseases prevented by Gavi-supported vaccines. In addition, the Vaccine Alliance has helped to strengthen health systems and immunisation services and increased injection safety in more than 60 countries.

Sustainable supply & affordable prices

Gavi aims to ensure a sufficient supply of appropriate, quality vaccines at low and sustainable prices. Gavi played an instrumental role in increasing the number of vaccine manufacturers from 5 in 2001 to 16 in 2014, with 10 manufacturers based in emerging markets (including 2 in OIC member states).

From 2010 to 2014, the Vaccine Alliance secured a 37% reduction in the total vaccine cost of immunising a child with pentavalent, pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines.

Vaccine coverage, introductions & campaigns

Gavi has helped drive significant gains in vaccine coverage in its fifteen years of existence. The year 2014 saw coverage with three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (DTP3) in Gavi-supported countries reach its highest-ever level of 81 percent. This represents an increase of one percentage point on 2013 and 21 percentage points since Gavi’s inception.

Through Gavi-supported vaccine introductions and campaigns, Gavi has worked to accelerate uptake of eleven vaccines.

• In July 2014, South Sudan became the 73rd and final Gavi-supported country to introduce the five-in-one pentavalent vaccine. More than 230 million children have been immunised with pentavalent vaccine with Gavi support.

• As of October 2015, Gavi has helped to introduce pneumococcal vaccine in 54 countries and rotavirus vaccine in 37 countries—protecting against two of the largest killers of children, pneumonia and diarrhoea. Through this support, Gavi has helped to immunise 47 million children against pneumonia and 20 million children against diarrhoea.

• With Gavi support, 15 countries in the African meningitis belt have collectively immunised more than 215 million people against meningitis A.

• In September 2014, Nepal became the first country to introduce inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) with Gavi support. Seventy-one countries have applied for Vaccine Alliance IPV introduction support to date.

• Gavi-supported preventive mass campaigns using yellow fever vaccine have protected 88 million people in 14 “high-risk” countries to date. Gavi has also helped 17 countries to introduce yellow fever vaccine through routine immunisation since 2000.

• Gavi-funded measles-rubella catch-up campaigns, targeting the next generation of mothers and children aged 9 months to 14 years, have reached over 140 million people.

• Since its creation in 2013, the global oral cholera vaccine stockpile has been used to vaccinate more than 600,000 people. In mid-2015, more than 110,000 doses of the oral cholera vaccine were made available to the Ministry of Health of Cameroon with support from Gavi.

• In April 2015, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic became the first country to introduce Japanese encephalitis vaccine with Gavi support.
Facts and figures: support to OIC member states (as of 30 September 2015)

- All 33 Gavi-eligible OIC states have introduced the pentavalent vaccine.
- 23 countries have introduced the pneumococal vaccine to date, and an additional 6 countries will introduce the vaccine by 2020.
- 15 countries have introduced the rotavirus vaccine, and another 11 countries will introduce the vaccine by 2020.
- 17 countries to introduce inactivate polio vaccine (IPV) by the end of 2015, with an additional 23 countries anticipated to roll out IPV by the end of 2018.
- 14 countries currently receive health system strengthening support.

Experiences from the ground
Testimony from Gavi’s successful pledging conference

Dr Abdoulaye Sawadogo
Chief Medical Officer covering the district of Sigh-Noghin, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Upon returning from the Gavi pledging conference held in Berlin in January this year, I was so happy to know that an additional 300 million children would be vaccinated between 2016 and 2020 thanks to Gavi. Indeed, we have successfully mobilised enough donors to collect US$ 7.5 billion in pledges. This is very good news for my country, Burkina Faso, and for all our countries.

Gavi had invited me to share the story of Judicaël Dectounda, a child who contracted meningitis at the age of three. Today he is deaf and dumb, and he and his family are still suffering from the consequences of the disease. His education is a costly and heavy burden on his parents, and he faces tremendous difficulties communicating with people of his age. I chose to use Judicaël’s example to illustrate the devastating effect of meningitis in Burkina Faso. Unfortunately, Judicaël is not an isolated case and this devastating disease is a scourge in many other African countries. But above all, and through Judicaël’s story, I wanted to send a message of hope.

Vaccination campaigns against meningitis have been organised since 2010 by the government, with support from Gavi and its partners. Thanks to them, epidemics such as the one that affected 250,000 people and disabled Judicaël in 1997 are now ancient history. For my country, Gavi’s call to donors represents a great hope to see the fear and stigma associated with meningitis and other diseases go away. Parents, health workers, and government can all spend their money and their efforts on other priorities. We doctors have a saying: «Prevention is better than cure.» In Berlin, I saw the world’s leaders, international organisations, and vaccine manufacturers redouble their commitment to working together to save millions of lives. Whether by pledging new contributions, renewing commitments on the vaccine prices, or just administering vaccines as part of my daily routine, I have the feeling that we are all part of the same team – and that it is undeniable that, in Berlin, we made a big step towards the final victory.
Vaccine introductions, campaigns and health system strengthening programmes in OIC member states
From 2000 to 30 September 2015

Source: Gavi introduction data
SIA = Supplementary immunisation activities
AN EXTRAORDINARY PARTNERSHIP

Donors' support for Gavi reflects a sound partnership founded upon a shared vision. The Vaccine Alliance has a proven track record in delivery, efficiency and transparency, which has been commended in recent donor and multilateral evaluations such as the Australian Multilateral Assessment, the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) Review, the UK Multilateral Aid Review and Sweden’s assessment of multilateral organisations.

Together with donor governments, developing countries are stepping up investment in their routine immunisation programmes. As Gavi-supported countries experience economic growth, they will nearly triple their commitments in 2016 – 2020 compared with 2011–2015. By 2020, nearly one-third of these countries are expected to take over full financing of Gavi-supported vaccines.

Gavi’s successful pledging conference

On 26 – 27 January 2015, the pledging conference hosted by Chancellor Merkel in Berlin (the first event of Germany’s G7 Presidency) raised over US$ 7.5 billion. These commitments will now enable Gavi to immunise an additional 300 million children in the next 2016 – 2020 period – saving another 5 to 6 million lives.

New donors from the Gulf Cooperation Council pledged a total of US$ 39 million. The Gulf’s increasing support includes commitments from the governments of Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. In addition, Alwaleed Philanthropies of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Youth Alliance of Kuwait also pledged to Gavi – illustrating the diversity of support from the region to immunisation.

In addition, Gavi has standing Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the Islamic Development Bank and the League of Arab States – opening the door to new partnerships with the member states of these organisations. Gavi also receives funding from the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFIC) and Majid Al Futtaim Finance (MAF), receiving US$ 1 million and US$ 125,000 respectively from these donors in 2013.

Gavi’s 2016–2020 Pledging Conference

US$ 7.539 billion mobilised


Ambassador Dr Badre Eddine Allali, Assistant Secretary General of the League of Arab States, and Hind Khatib-Othman, Gavi’s Managing Director for Country Programmes, signed an MoU in May 2015.

Dr Seth Berkley, CEO of Gavi and Dr Ahmed Mohamed Ali, Group President of Islamic Development Bank, signed an MoU in March.

Dr Seth Berkley and Prof Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, former Secretary-General of the OIC in Jeddah on 11 March 2013.

GAVI’S 2020 GOAL

The Vaccine Alliance has defined a bold set of aspirations for the next strategic period (2016–2020). Gavi aims to achieve a step change in coverage and equity, contributing to a world where every child has access to vaccines. Gavi also aims to ensure that immunisation programmes are sustainable during a period when nearly one-third of Gavi countries are expected to transition away from Alliance support due to economic growth.

As the world recently adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, Gavi is looking ahead toward achieving a world free from vaccine-preventable diseases - helping immunise a further 300 million children from 2016 to 2020, saving 5 – 6 million more lives to a 10-fold increase – from less than 5% to 50% – in the proportion of children who are fully protected with the vaccines universally recommended by WHO for infants. This unprecedented scale-up in immunisation coverage is estimated to generate between US$ 80 and US$ 100 billion in economic benefits*. 

Announcing the pledges in Berlin

HE Abdulla bin Khalid Al-Qahtani, Minister of Public Health, State of Qatar and Dr Ali Bin Talib Al Hinai, Undersecretary for Planning Affairs, Ministry of Health, Sultanate of Oman.

Engineer Hasan Alattas, Director General (Operations), Saudi Fund for Development.

Gavi strategy 2016-2020

1. Accelerate equitable uptake and coverage of vaccines
   - Coverage and equity
   - Introduction and scale-up of new vaccines
   - Flexible response to special needs of fragile countries

2. Increase effectiveness and efficiency of immunisation delivery as an integrated part of strengthened health systems
   - Integrated comprehensive immunisation programmes
   - Supply chains, health information systems, demand generation and gender sensitive approaches
   - Engagement of civil society, private sector and other partners

3. Improve sustainability of national immunisation programmes
   - National and sub-national political commitment
   - Allocation and management of national human and financial resources
   - Sustained performance after graduation

4. Shape markets for vaccines and other immunisation products
   - Adequate and secure supply
   - Appropriate and sustainable prices
   - Incentivise development of suitable and quality products


Global number of child deaths due to vaccine-preventable diseases
Source: WHO, UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Deaths 2011-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotavirus</td>
<td>453,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal</td>
<td>476,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>118,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal tetanus</td>
<td>59,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis</td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemophilus influenza type b</td>
<td>199,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance brings together developing country and donor governments, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the World Bank, the vaccine industry in both industrialised and developing countries, research and technical agencies, civil society organisations, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other private philanthropists.

73 COUNTRIES ARE DRIVING THEIR IMMUNISATION PROGRAMMES WITH GAVI SUPPORT

Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine*, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Currently not receiving Gavi support.
Highlighted countries are member states of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.

THE VACCINE ALLIANCE IS FUNDED BY

The A & A Foundation, Absolute Return for Kids (ARK), Anglo American plc, Alwaleed Philanthropies, Australia, The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Brazil, Canada, The Children’s Investment Fund Foundation, China, Comic Relief, Denmark, Dutch Postcode Lottery, ELMA Vaccines and Immunization Foundation, The European Commission, France, Germany, Gulf Youth Alliance, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, JP Morgan, “la Caixa” Foundation, LDS Charities, Lions Clubs International Foundation, Luxembourg, Majid Al Futtaim, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, UPS, Vodafone

Highlighted donors are from OIC member states.