

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES UPDATE

BOARD MEETING

Thabani Maphosa
7-8 December 2022, Geneva, Switzerland



Segment distinctives and % of zero-dose children

High Impact 5 countries

- Large and federated countries
- **Extremely large** birth cohorts, zero-dose children
- De-centralisation of health to **sub-national** areas
- Higher **programmatic and fiduciary** risks
- **Intensive** Alliance and partner engagement

~51%

Fragile & Conflict 12 countries

- Significant **disruption** to immunisation services
- **Limited** health infrastructure
- Limited pool of **qualified** healthcare workers
- Sometimes **inaccessible** to externals
- Low **national coverage** (<80%)

~14%

Core 40 countries

- Different country maturity: **priority; standard**
- Priority: **large birth cohorts, weak system & performance**
- Standard: **smaller birth cohorts, strong performance**
- High numbers of countries in **accelerated transition**

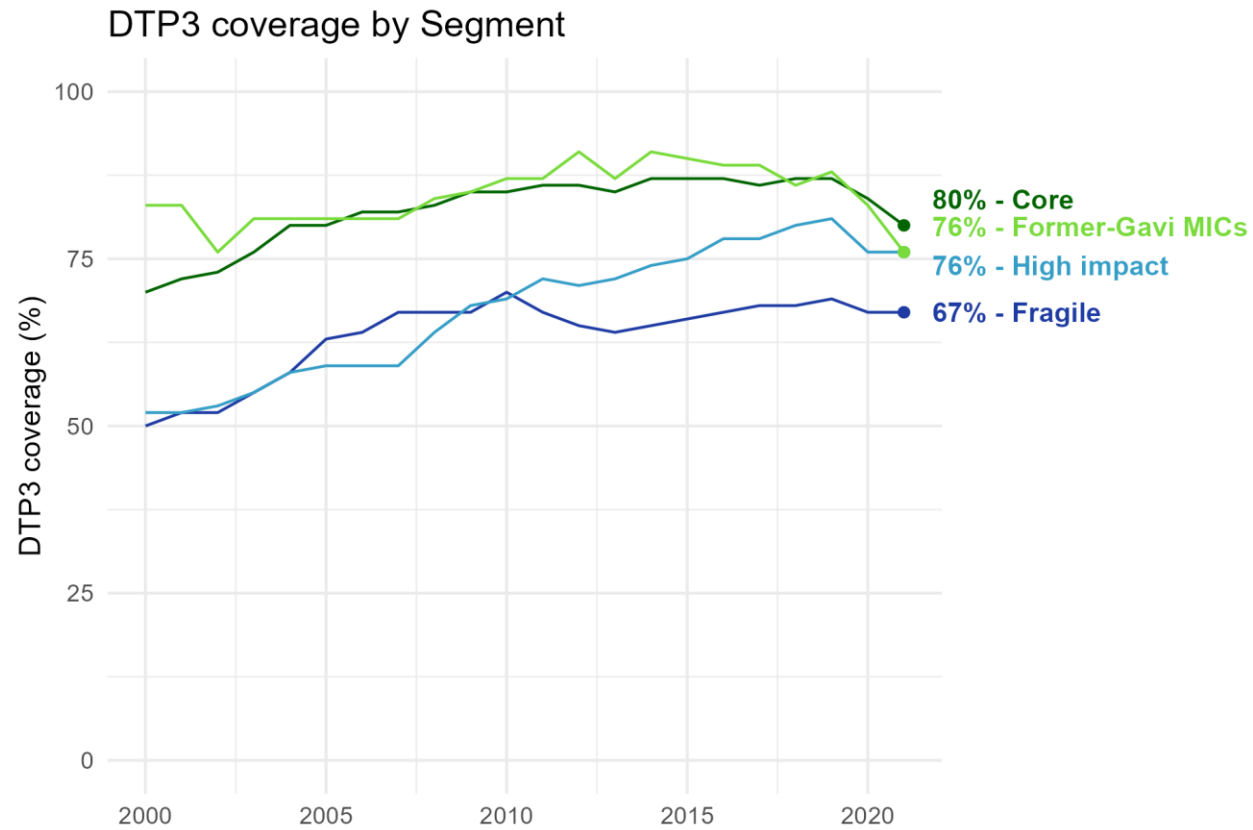
~25%

Middle-Income 45 countries

- **19 former Gavi-eligible** countries
- **26 never Gavi-eligible** lower middle income & IDA-eligible economies
- Support differentiated based on **needs**
- Includes supporting **fragile MICs**

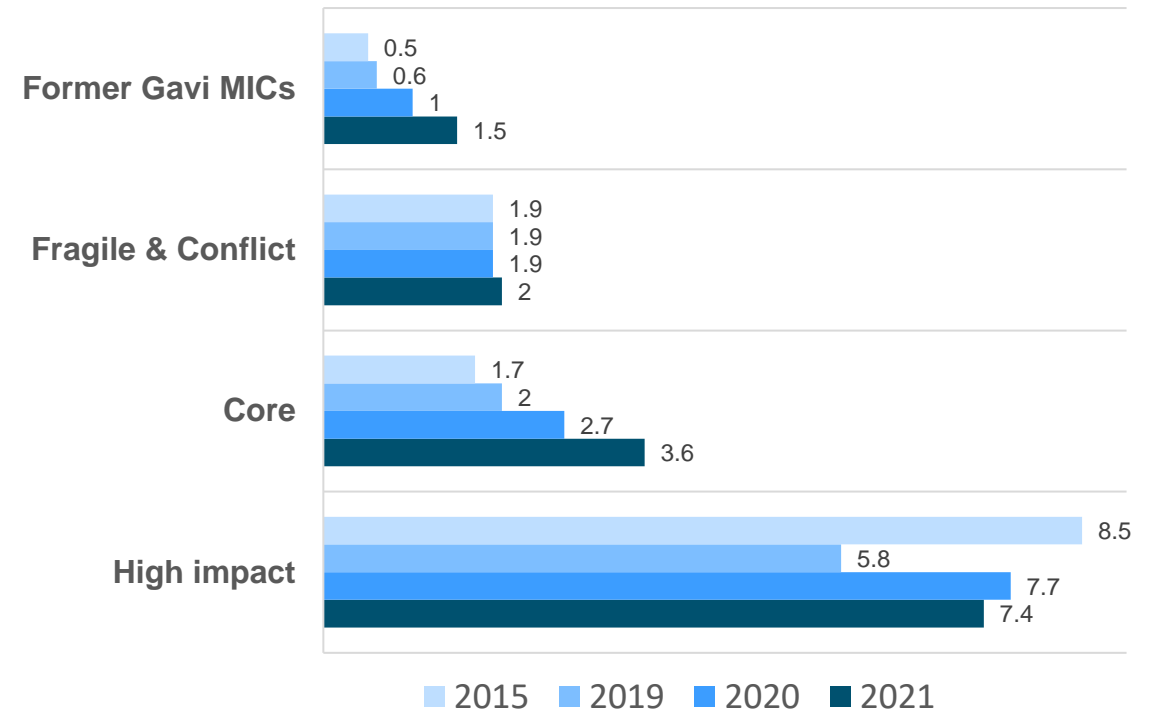
~10%

WUENIC 2021 results indicate mix of resilience & backsliding



Source: WUENIC, July 2022 release

Number of zero-dose children (in millions)



The Core Segment experienced the largest drop in DTP3 coverage and a persistent rise in zero-dose children

Drivers of success

Pre-COVID-19 investments in health and immunisation systems helped countries respond to COVID-19 and maintain & restore RI



Pakistan



Mali

Joint advocacy, funding and planning with key core and expanded partners enabled synergistic and consistent support to RI systems



Pakistan



Chad



Uganda

Integration of various health interventions led to more rapid restoration of RI



Pakistan

Data-driven subnational RI intensification strategies that supported targeted resource use and response



Ghana



Chad

Drivers of declining coverage

COVID-19 response absorbed immunisation resources and contributed to vaccine hesitancy



Angola



Madagascar



Madagascar

Political events not directly related to COVID-19 contributed to backsliding in many countries



Afghanistan



Haiti



Myanmar



Sudan

Vaccine stock-outs due to delayed co-financing payments contributed to decreased coverage



Guinea-Bissau



Mozambique

PAKISTAN: immunisation programme has shown resilience despite the multiple challenges



- **Growing political polarisation, spiraling inflation, and devaluation of the Pakistani rupee**
- **Hit by heavy rains and flash flooding since June**

>400k Number of zero dose children reached in 2021

Conducted the **largest** nationwide campaign for MR reaching over **90 million children**.

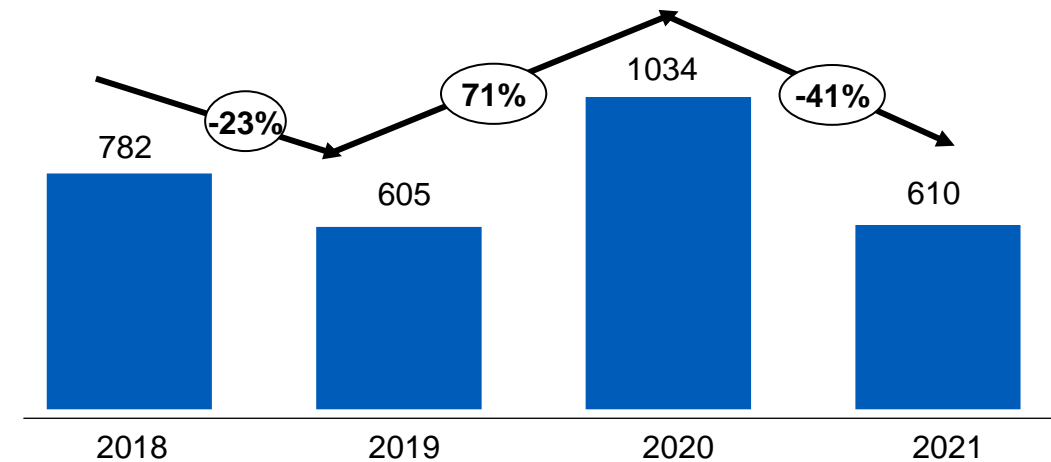
Conducted the last phase of their **TCV introduction** into RI, including a catch-up campaign in **flood affected areas**

Successful **Covid-19 vaccines** roll-out with **59%** complete primary series and **90%** among older adults and HCWs

Reactivated its **polio** control and elimination activities

Gavi **investments in HSS** (cold chain, vaccinators, data systems, etc. laid the foundation for catch-up activities)

Number of ZD children in Pakistan 2018-21, in thousands of children



Focus to improve **strategic planning** at provincial level; **design tailored package** of support for 83 priority districts; and **align Gavi investments** with other partner resources

MOZAMBIQUE: Stockouts and diversion of resources toward C-19



- *Internal conflicts, high levels of food insecurity*
- *Hit by multiple cyclones since 2019, including 4 in 2022*
- *Polio outbreak in 2022*

>3K

cases of Cholera confirmed in first half of 2022

EPI overstretched at all levels dealing with polio outbreak, cholera, and COVID-19

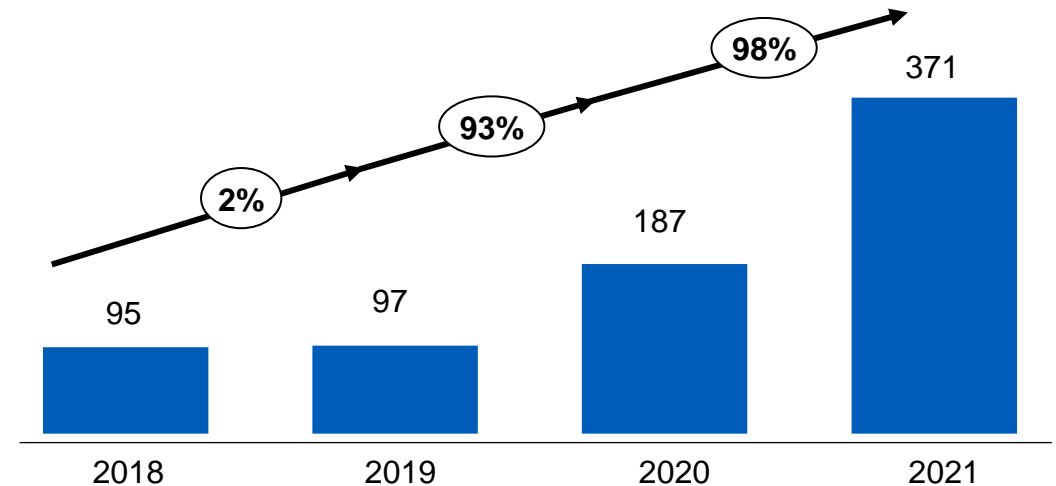
Reported stock outs in 2021, 114 days for penta;

Limited financial management capacity at central and subnational level

Diversion of resources to C-19 enabled a more effective response: **51%** complete primary series; and close to **100%** among older adults' coverage

Decreasing coverage and **increasing** number of zero dose since 2019, variance across antigens

Number of ZD children in Mozambique
2018-21, in thousands of children



Aim to increase **political advocacy** to strengthen focus on RI intensification; engage TA for **EAF development**, support **integration** objective under CDS3 & strengthen **HPV** programme

CHAD: Slow but continuous progress in the past years, even during the pandemic



- *Internal instabilities, conflicts in neighboring countries, impact of climate change*
- *Country ranked 187 out of 189 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)*

1.1M persons of concern coming from settings with weak immunisation systems

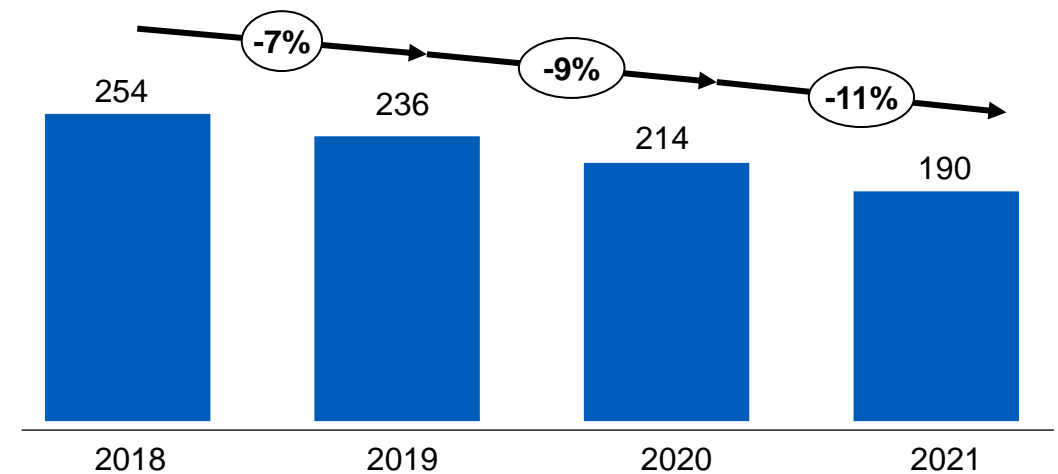
Increased **political will** as country continued to invest significantly in vaccines procurement

235 health workers hired in complementarity with CCE investment to boost immunisation services delivery

Expanded partners for PEF TCA hired to support EPI, engage at **subnational level** and with CSOs

Gavi support has contributed to **accelerated reduction** in ZD children

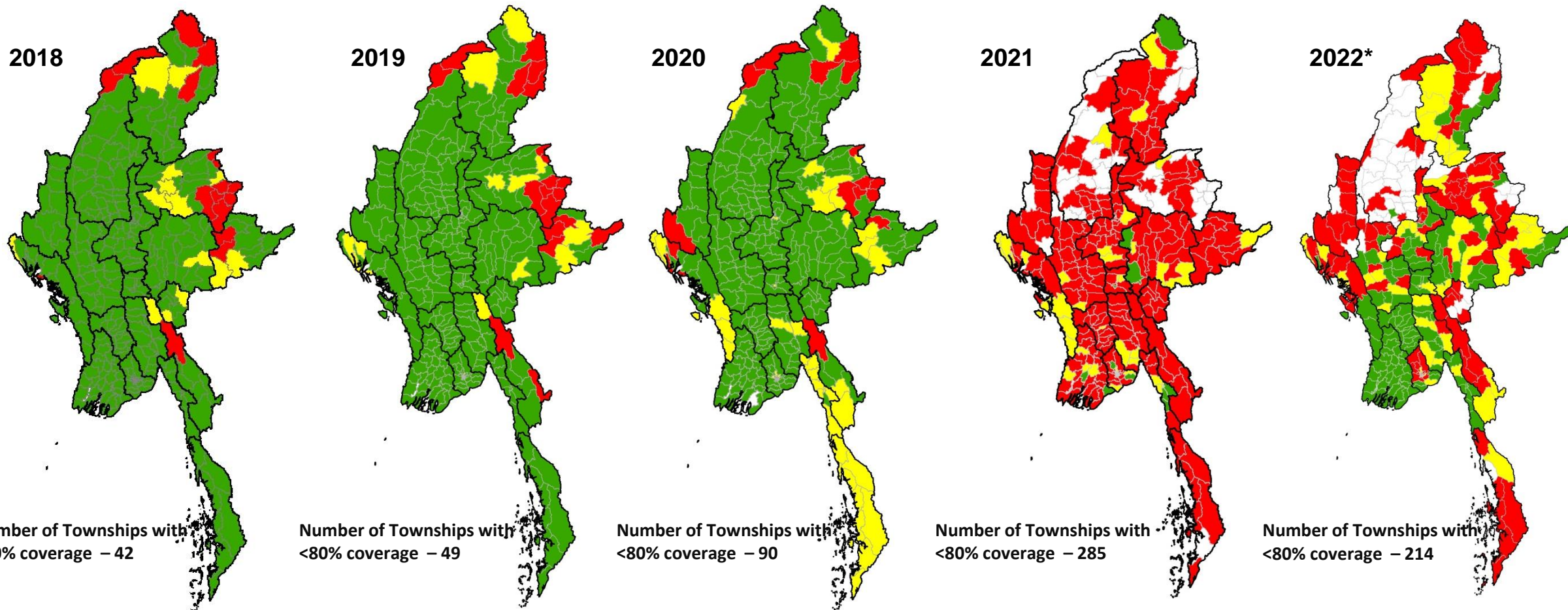
Number of ZD children in Chad 2018-21, in thousands of children



With EAF – HSS funding, ambition to reduce by **half (47%)** the ZD children in 2023-2025

MYANMAR: C-19 exacerbated by political disruption led to significant decline in coverage

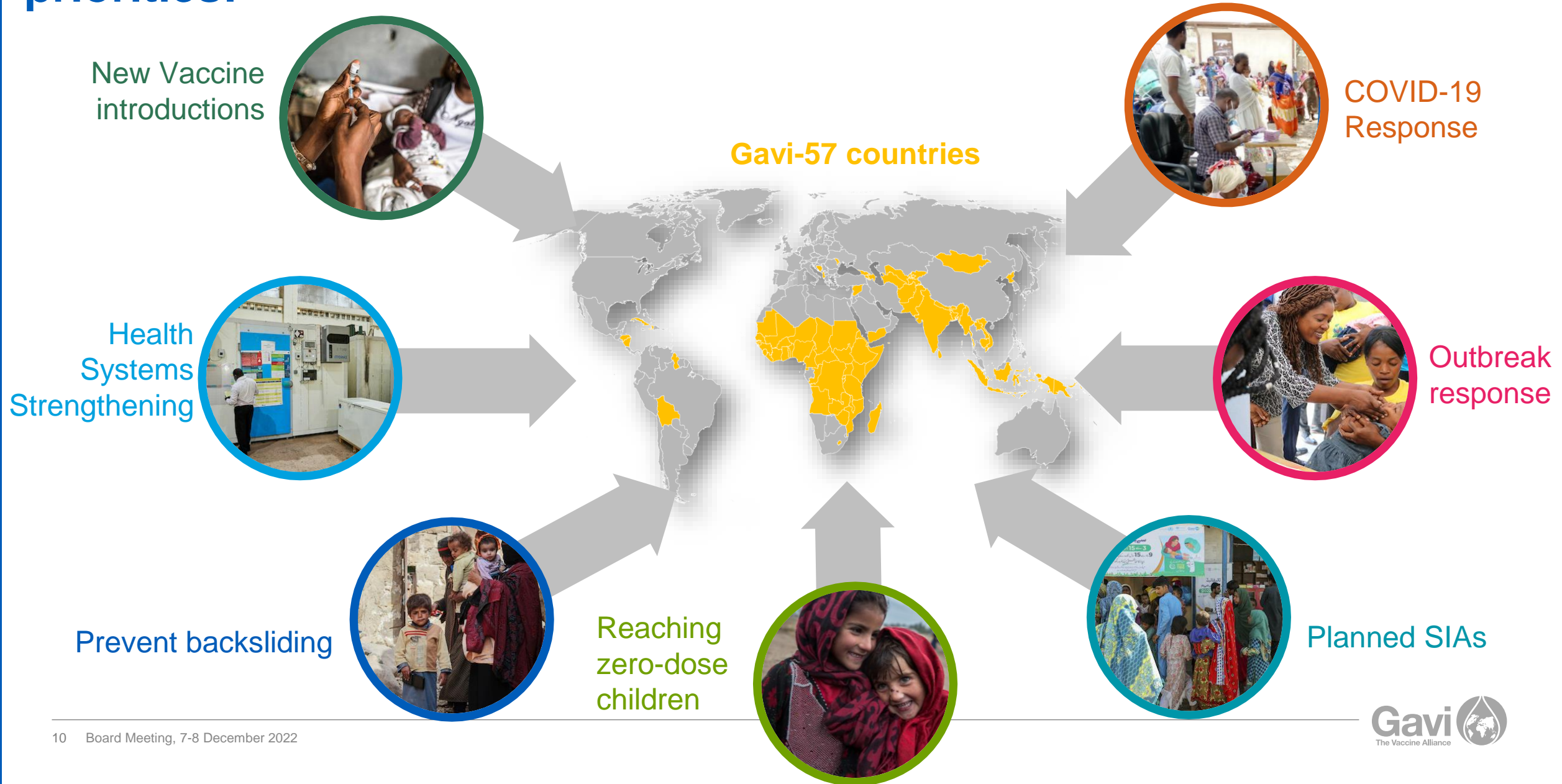
n=330



0-59% 60% - 79% 80% or above No data

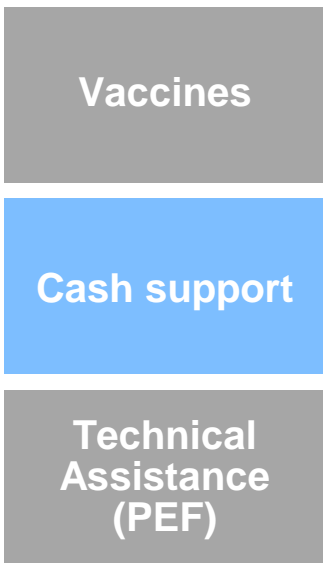
Data source : cEPI, Data updated in November 2022

As the pandemic ebbs, countries continue to deal with competing priorities!



Multiple funding levers to avail in a fragmented approach rather than through integrated planning as envisioned

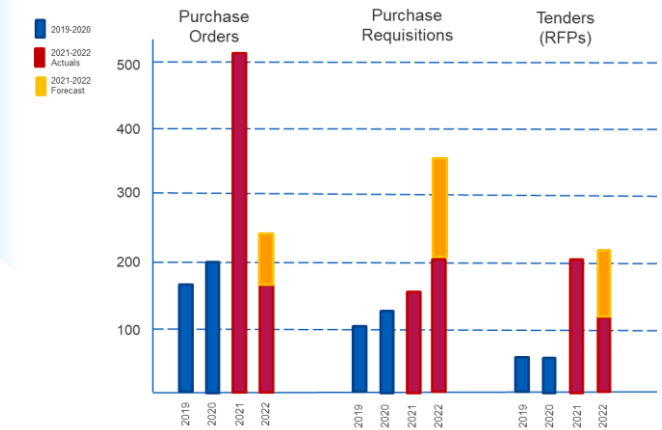
Gavi levers



Menu of cash grant support

Country priorities	Available Gavi cash funding		
Introducing new vaccines	VIGs	Ops	
Rollout Covid-19 vaccines	CDS 1	CDS 2	CDS 3
Maintain, restore, & strengthen broader health systems	HSS	CCEOP	CDS 3
Reaching ZD children and missed communities	HSS	EAF	ZIP

x3 times the volume of work for the Secretariat, partners and countries



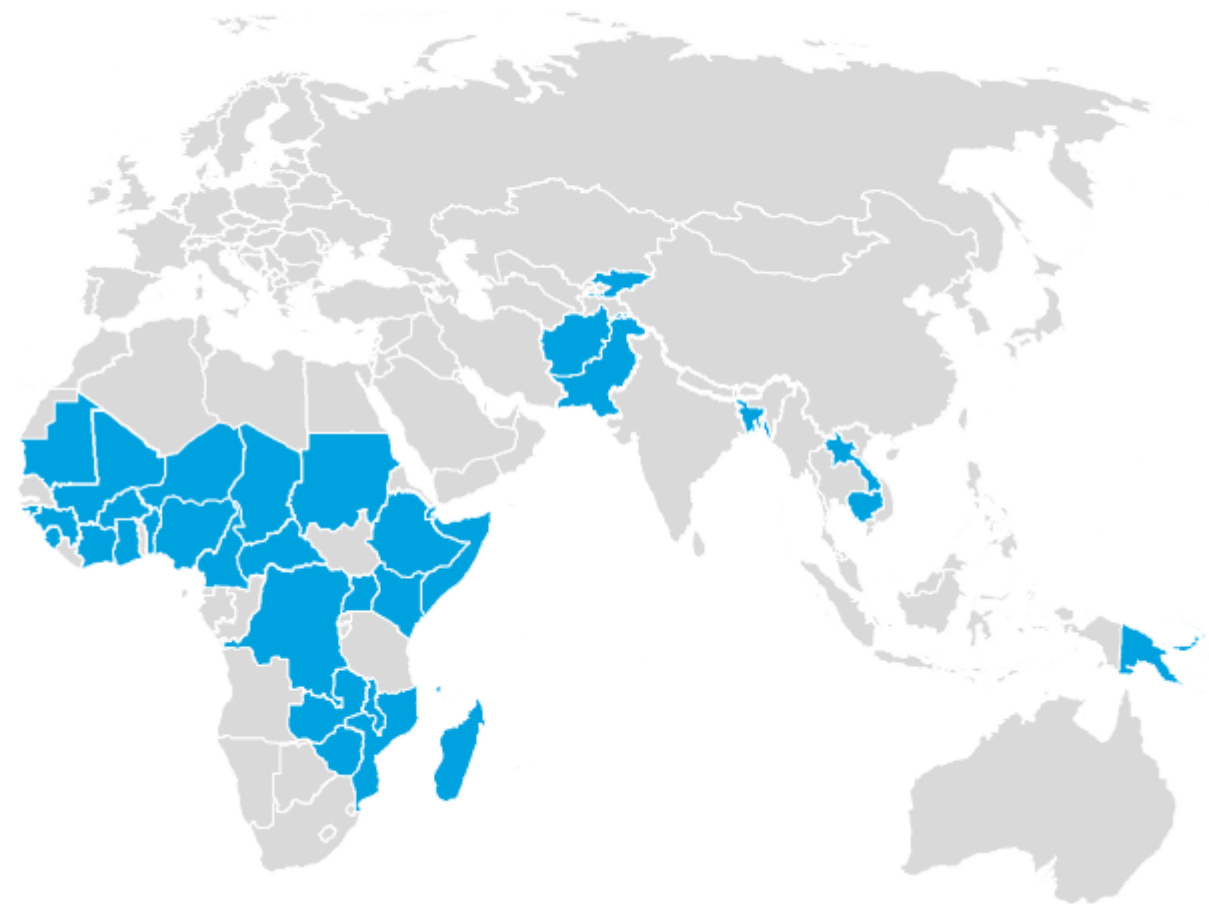
CDS - Covid-19 Delivery Support
 EAF - Equity Accelerator Funding
 ZIP - Zero-dose Immunisation Programme

Over 35 countries benefitted from LMC support to strengthen capacities

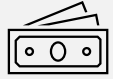
>\$10M Invested in LMC
from 2021-2022

LMC support has been valuable in:

- ❖ Enhancing **EPI** Performance Management
- ❖ **Embedded** Management Partner Support
- ❖ Implementation of **EPI Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP)**
- ❖ Monitoring **Dashboards**
- ❖ **Supply chain** coordination
- ❖ **Demand** generation

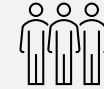
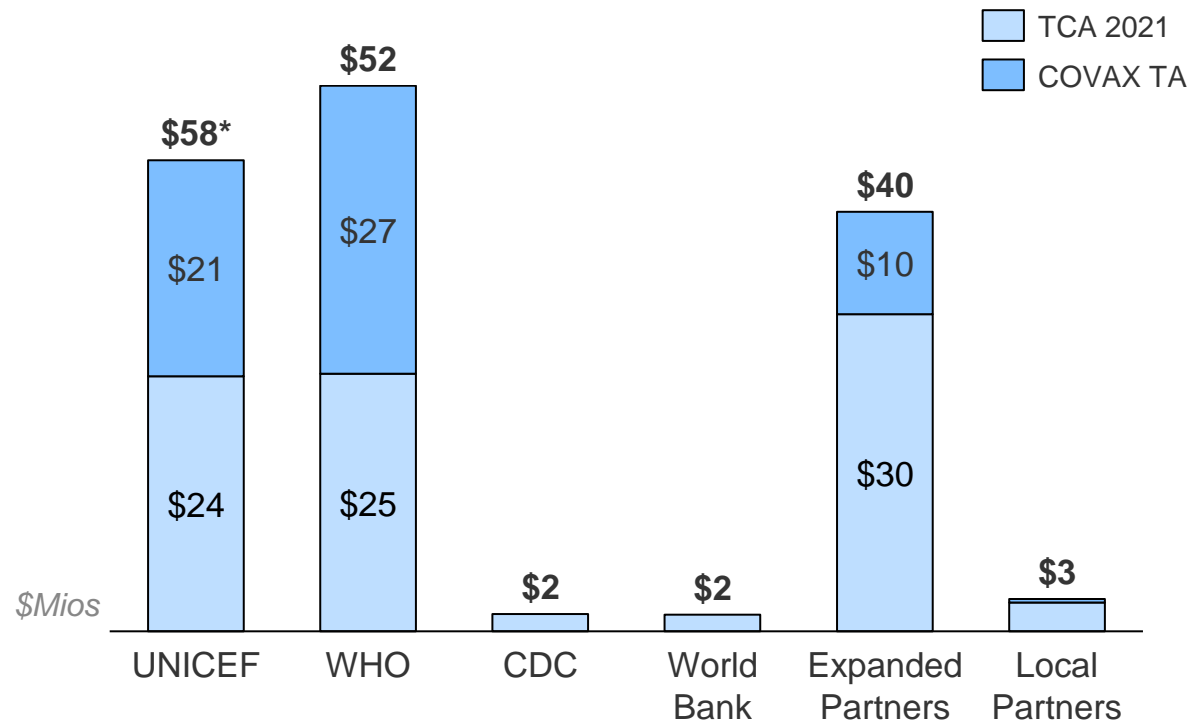


Augmented partner capacity through TCA and COVAX TA resources



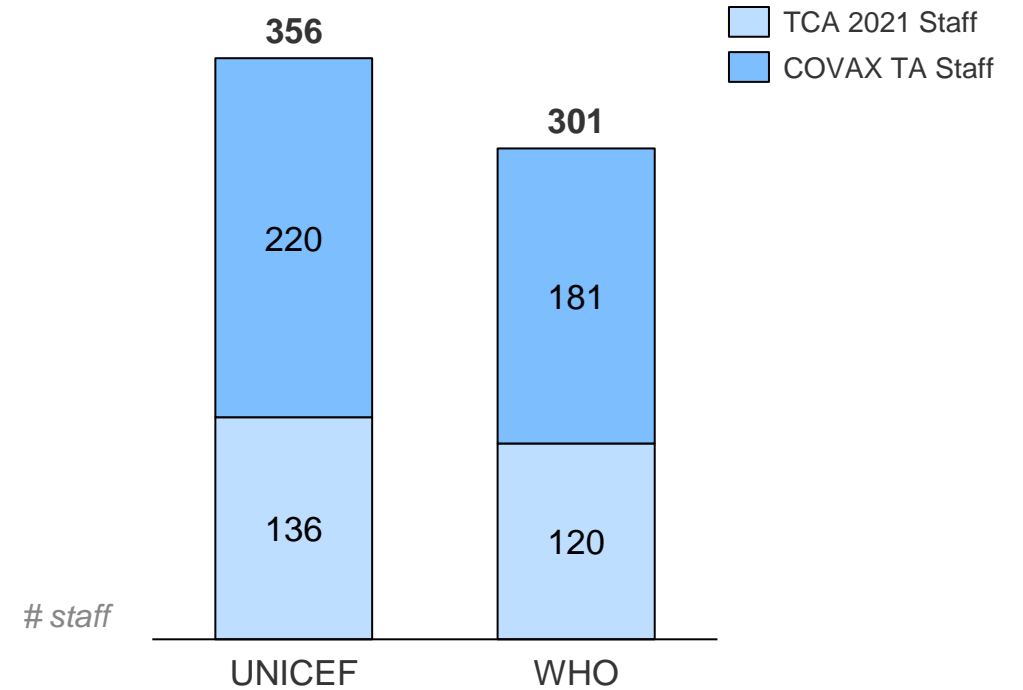
TCA & COVAX TA support

\$143Mio TA support provided at country level in 2021

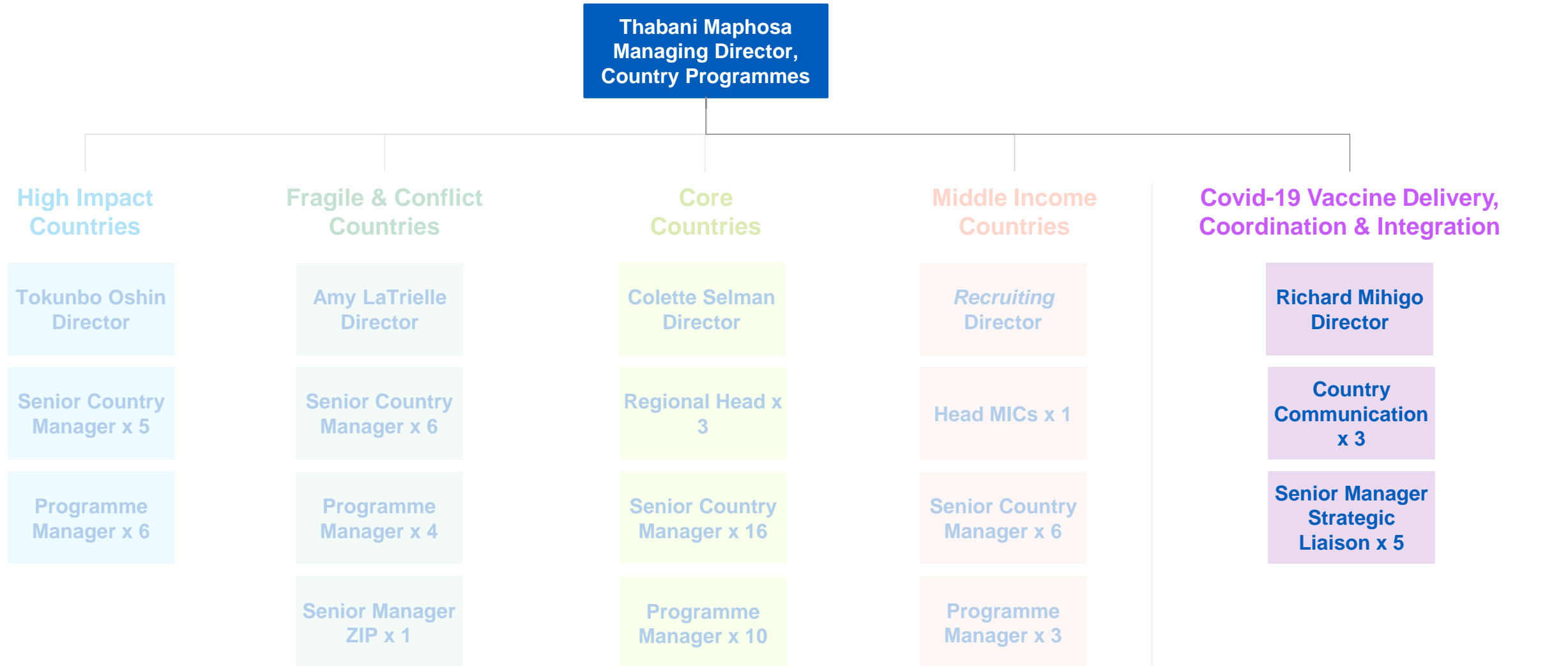


Staff support

Approx. 657 staff/consultant deployed by WHO/UNICEF at country level in 2021

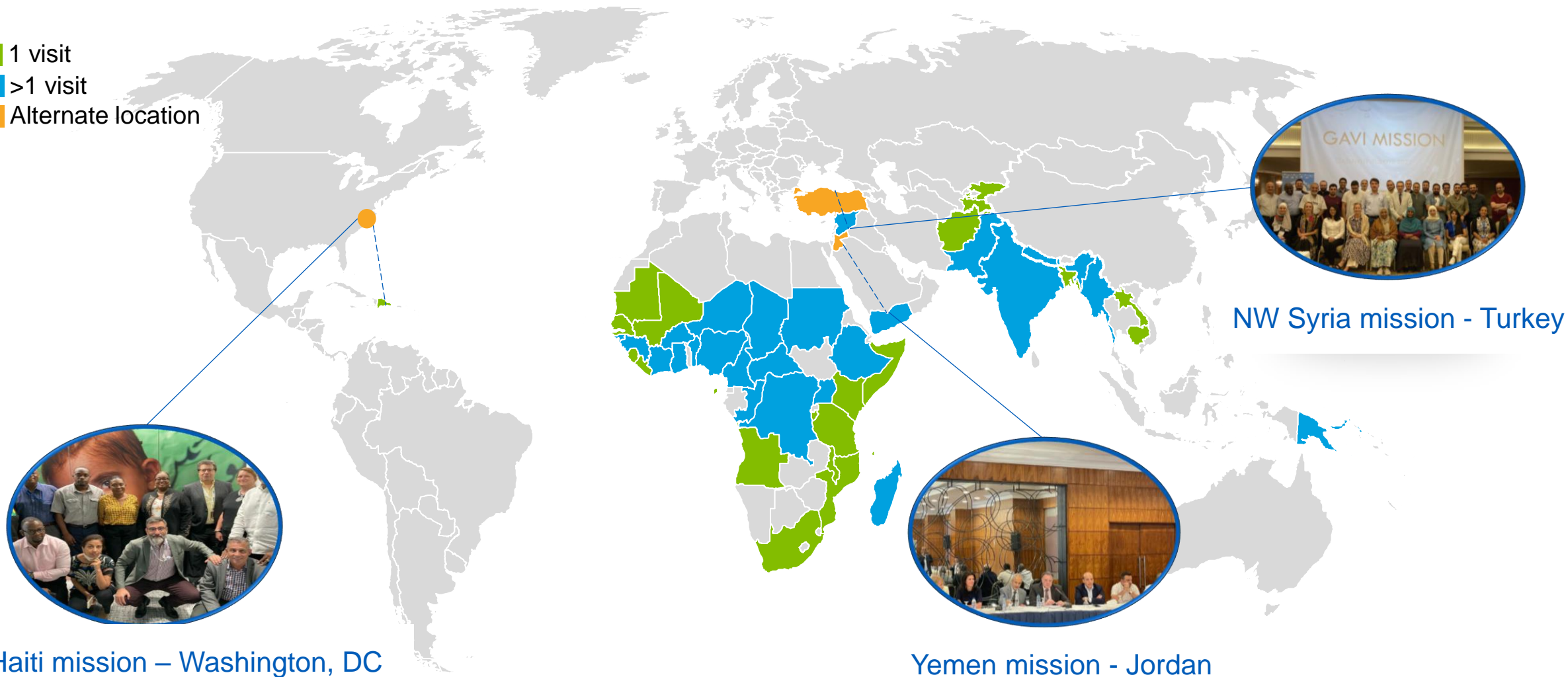


Creation of a COVID-19 delivery team to augment capacity in the Secretariat



Travel has increased with over 80 trips to countries, including innovative ways to engage with countries that are inaccessible

- 1 visit
- >1 visit
- Alternate location



Haiti mission – Washington, DC

Yemen mission - Jordan

NW Syria mission - Turkey

A. High impact | Routine Immunisation, Zero Dose & Covid-19



RI disruption

- **India:** recovering with relative numbers vaccinated **4% higher** than in 2019
- **DRC:** recent improvement with larger than **5%** increase in relative numbers vaccinated than in 2019



Status of ZD

- **DRC:** stand-alone **EAF application** planned for submission in January 2023
- **Nigeria:** NSIPSS 2.0 (ZD) strategy focused on **100 priority LGAs (districts)** in **18 states**



Gender milestones

- **HSS/FPP** applications for **India, Pakistan** and **Ethiopia** have identified gender barriers & developed tailored, costed strategies to address them
- **DRC:** Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) piloted in Kisaii and Kinshasa

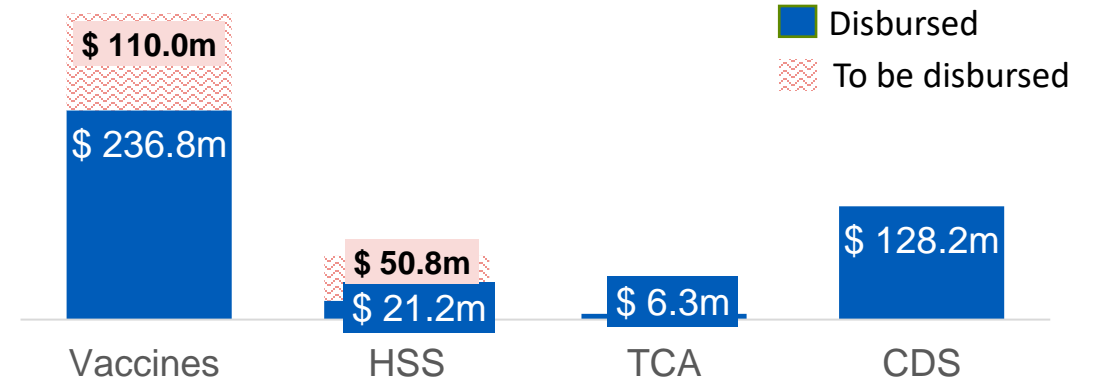


Partnerships

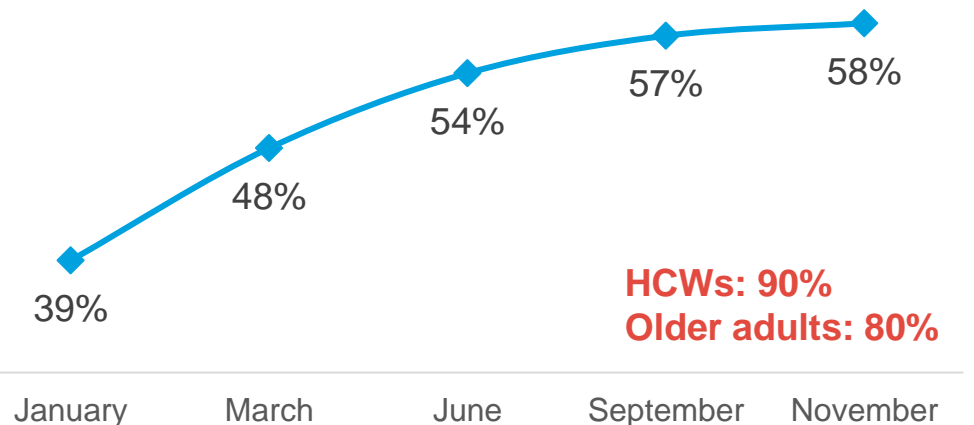
- **Partner diversification** in **India**, deliverables-based milestones linked to implementation plans in **DRC, Pakistan** and **Nigeria**
- **Ethiopia:** **Mastercard / JSI** for digitisation of health services



Disbursements 2022 September YTD against annual forecast



COVID-19 vaccine 2022 coverage



India and Pakistan have concluded their FPPs

B. Fragile & Conflict | Routine Immunisation, Zero Dose & COVID-19



RI disruption

- Focus on **strategic programming** of funding levers meant to tackle RI backslide.
- **EAF applications** moving forward as key to response in RI



Status of ZD

- **Targeted focus** in 2022 to program funding for ZD; engage on **EAF** standalone and launch **ZIP**



Gender milestones

- **TCA funding** to a women's group with gender focused programming in **Yemen**
- Increased focus on gender in **Afghanistan FPP** application

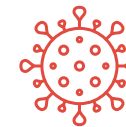
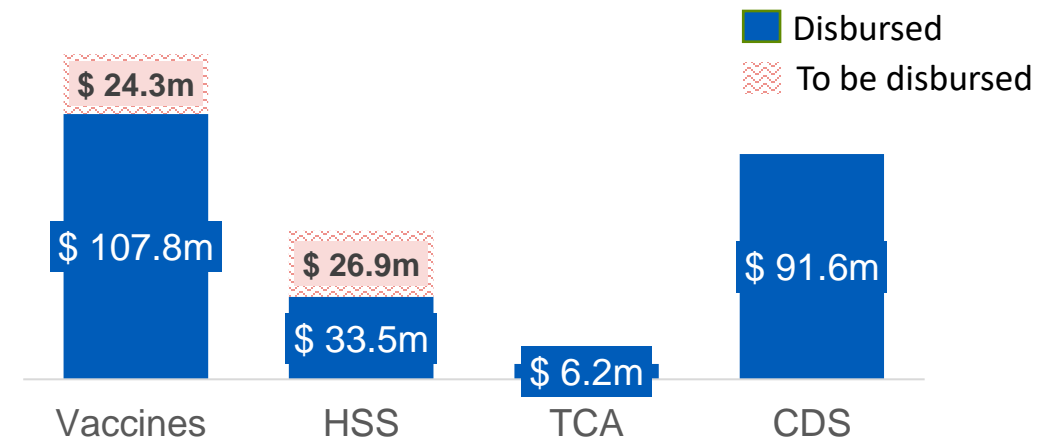


Partnerships

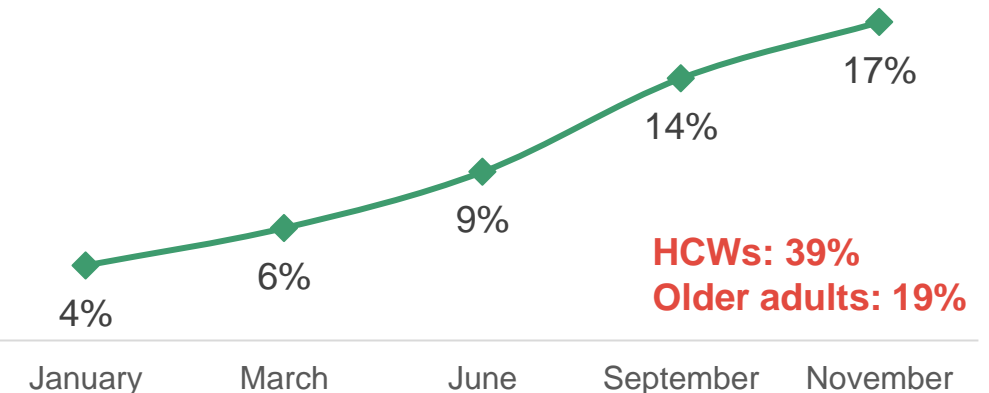
- **Strong engagement** with core partners, while broadening to **new partnerships**



Disbursements 2022 September YTD against annual forecast



COVID-19 vaccine 2022 coverage



C. Core| Routine Immunisation, Zero Dose & COVID-19



RI disruption

- WUENIC 2021 shows **backsliding in 16 core countries**
- Vaccine introductions on track, but **outbreaks increasing**, and **HPV coverage declined**



Status of ZD

- Improvement plans and EAF applications** focused on recovery and strengthening
- Country missions** focused on political commitment to RI, immunisation Financing and ZD agenda
- Root cause analysis** of outbreaks also to inform ZD strategies and focus



Gender milestones

- Countries still **struggling to focus on gender barriers**, developing tailored and funded strategies to address those

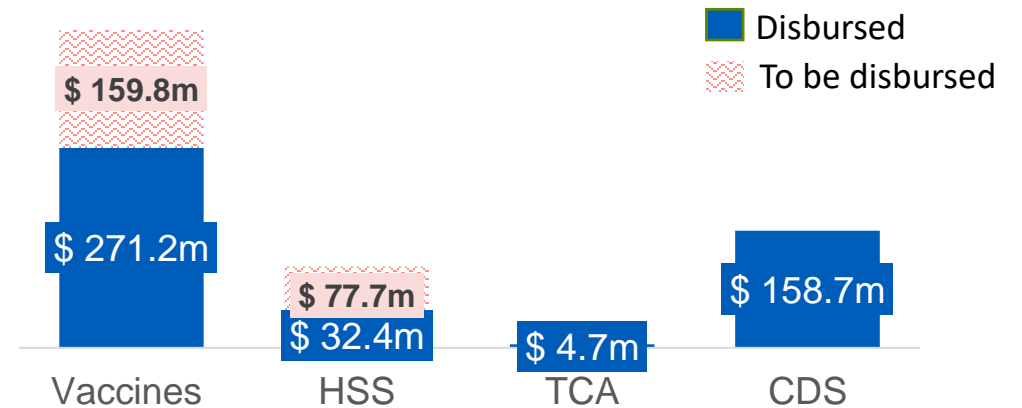


Partnerships

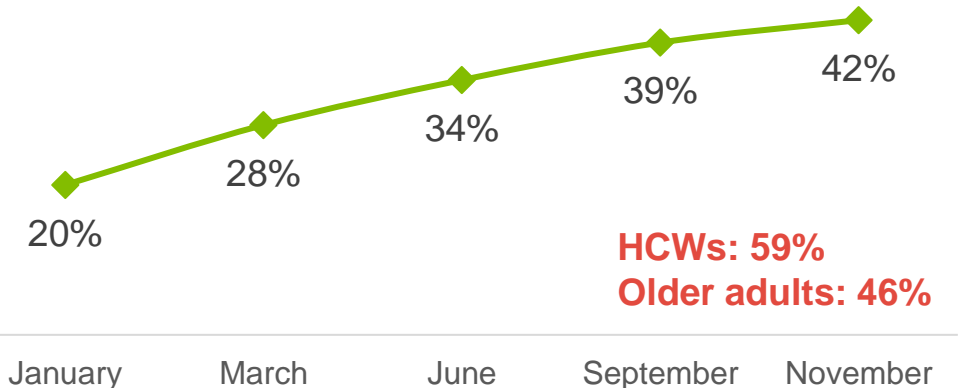
- High level **PEF TCA proposals** all approved
- Strengthened **local partner** engagement



Disbursements 2022 September YTD against annual forecast



COVID-19 vaccine 2022 coverage



Countries currently in Accelerated Transition are facing more serious challenges than those that have previously transitioned

Current AT countries have a lower baseline...

...and are facing greater economic uncertainty

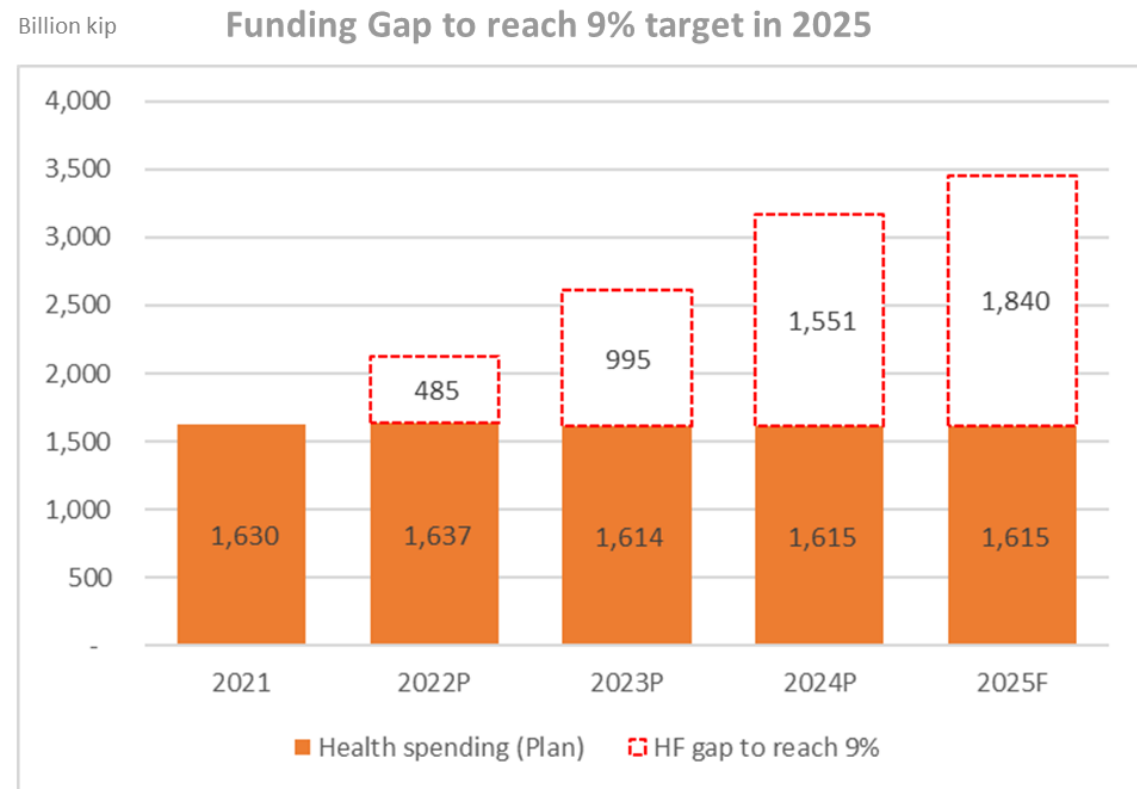
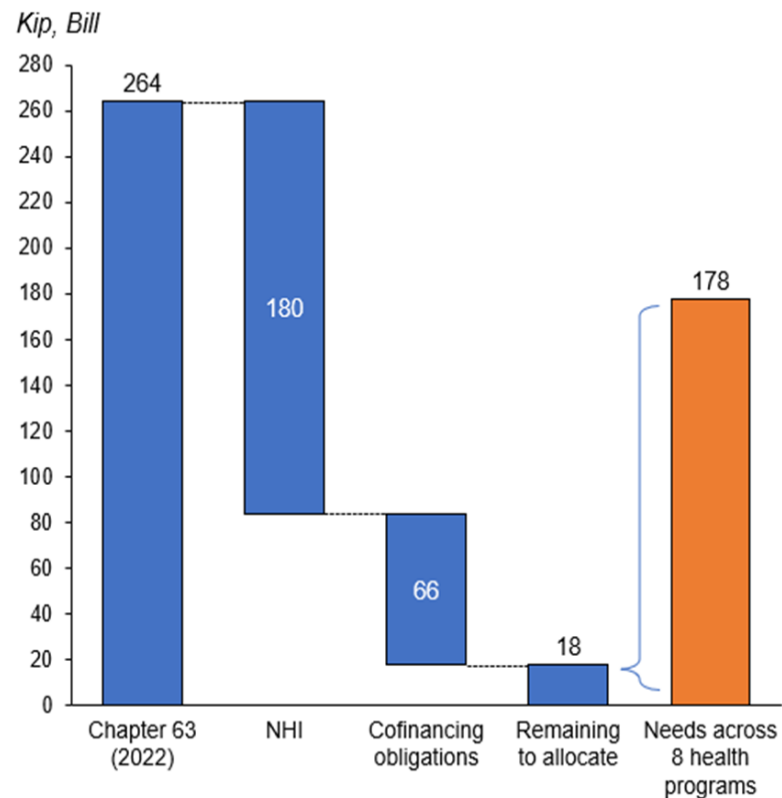
	Graduated countries	Countries currently in accelerated transition
Average GNI p.c.*	US\$ 3,300	US\$ 2,400
Average number of vaccines in portfolio	2 (n=16)	5 (n=8)
Median spending on vaccines by GGHE-D**	0.11%	0.44%

- Economic impacts of **COVID-19 pandemic** and **war in Ukraine**
- **Increase in debt levels** in countries in accelerated transition will further decrease health spending by 5%
- **70% of accelerated transition countries are likely to see contraction or stagnation** in health spending (World Bank)

Countries in accelerated transition have voiced strong concerns over the feasibility of transition timelines

*In 1st year of accelerated transition, **Median, 2nd year of accelerated transition phase

LAOS: Intensified preparatory time needed for countries at the end of Accelerated transition



- ❖ Fiscal situation is alarming, **more preparation** needed for transition
- ❖ Challenging situation for immunisation programmes due to **low value for money** and **inflation** at 36%
- ❖ Risk of **default** on co-financing due to **gap in funding** for traditional vaccines

Tailored support based on needs for MICs



- ❖ **Disbursement** towards approved **US\$ 9M** for targeted Interventions to restore immunisation coverage and reach zero-dose children expected by end 2022



- ❖ Application of **US\$ 4M** for targeted Interventions to restore immunisation coverage and reach zero-dose children **approved** by the IRC



- ❖ Re-view of application by IRC and subsequent revision on-going
- ❖ Potential co-investment with **World Bank's INEY project**



- ❖ **US\$ 8M** co-investment with **World Bank's RESHAPE project** approved, includes focus on reaching zero-dose children

Support extended towards fragile MICs



- ❖ A mission was held in early September to refine Venezuela's draft proposal for fragility support and to confirm Government commitment to a **long-term sustainability strategy**
- ❖ The Secretariat is finalising the Opposition's commitment to the **exit strategy**



- ❖ Lebanon submitted their final proposal for support in November
- ❖ A mission will be conducted in early December to finalise details around the **exit strategy**

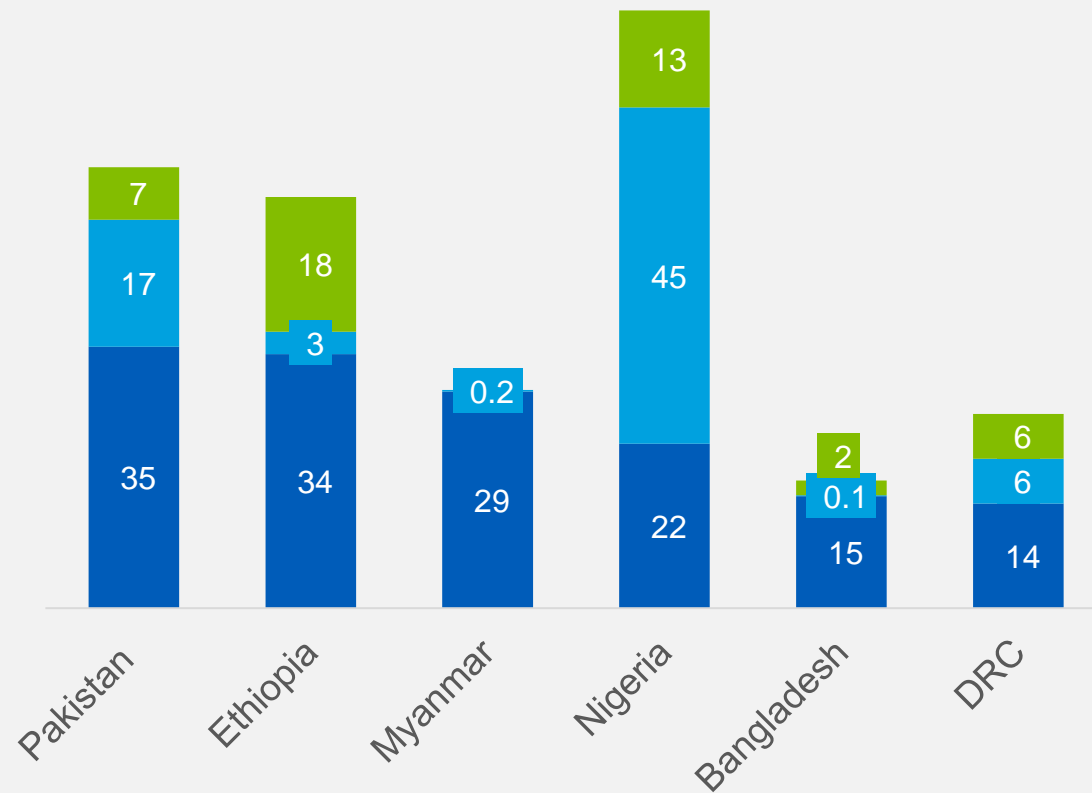


- ❖ The Government requested Gavi support for the procurement of routine vaccines, but has put these discussions on pause as they confirm their supply needs

HSIS disbursements are low due to absorption challenges driven by a few countries, primarily in High Impact and Core countries

■ HSS ■ ViG + Ops ■ CDS

Cash balances as of June 2022, US\$ millions

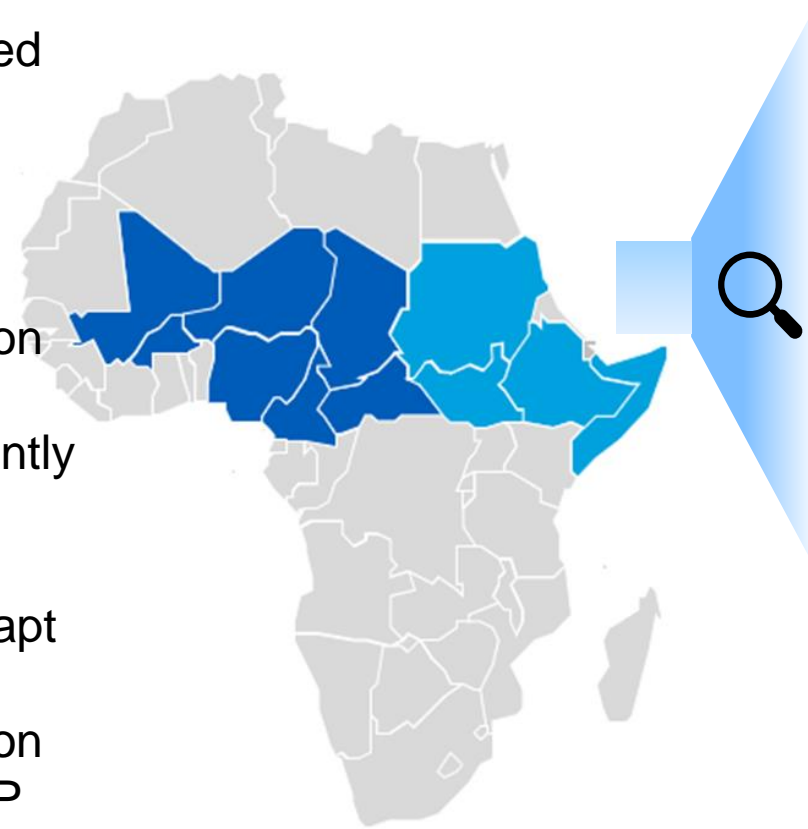


- High disbursements of **CDS funding** affected overall HSS disbursements and utilisation
- No concerns as yet on **CDS absorption**
- Increased focus on **grant closures** and **reprogramming**
- Moping up on **idle and aged cash** in countries
- Better use of **Assurance Providers** to address bottlenecks

Launched Zero-dose Immunisation Programme (ZIP) which focuses on cross-border areas

Successes so far

- ❖ **Contracting** took < 6 months and rapidly disbursed **US\$ 8 million**
- ❖ **IRC in Horn of Africa**
 - 116 locations in 4 countries
 - **US\$ 22 m** 18-month budget for implementation
 - Outreach started in **Somalia**
 - **S. Sudan, Sudan & Ethiopia** to start imminently
- ❖ **World Vision in Sahel**
 - 3-month Inception NCE granted to further adapt strategy
 - **US\$ 33 m** 18-month budget for implementation
 - **Innovative strategies** proposed to reach ZIP ZDC (GIS tracking, CCTs, Care Groups)



- ❖ Conflict areas
- ❖ Nomadic
- ❖ IDP camps
- ❖ Forced migration

Applications for all 3 Malaria Vaccine Implementation Programme (MVIP) countries approved by IRC

- ❖ **Malaria Vaccine Coordination Team (MVCT)** instrumental in designing and getting off the ground the malaria vaccine programme
- ❖ **3 workshops** with MOH - EPI and National Malaria Control Programmes (NMCP) managers from countries were held in Nairobi; more than **100 representatives from 8 countries** trained on Gavi applications
- ❖ TA deployed to countries planning submissions in Jan 2023
- ❖ **15** applications planned for January 2023; 5 additional country applications anticipated by end 2023
- ❖ Additional **Foundational support** to core partners
- ❖ Cross-secretariat team in place to ensure **agile and swift processes** to introduce the vaccine in 3 countries by end December 2023



Sharpened focus on demand, communities, and gender

Gavi 4.0

- Recognition, but **little mainstreaming** into Gavi processes
- Updated **Gavi Gender Policy**

Gavi 5.0

- Gender **integrated** into Gavi programming
- **Capacity building** on gender



GENDER

- **Launched Demand Hub,**
- **Low uptake of best practices** at country-level

- New measurement tools and approaches **cascaded and utilised at country-level**



DEMAND

- Increased funding to **expanded partners**
- Limited engagement with local partners

- **CSCE approach** launched
- Launch of **ZIP**

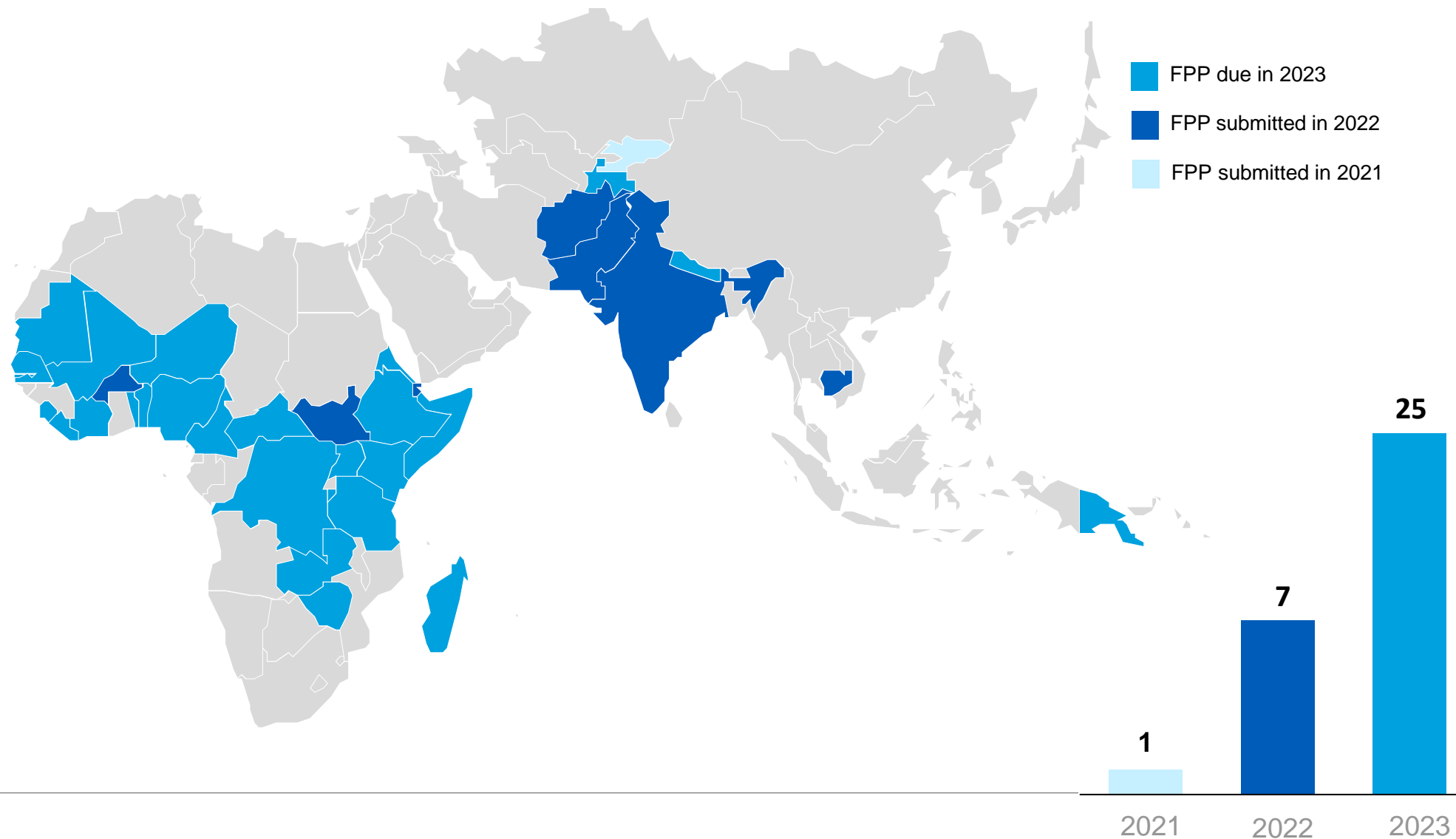


COMMUNITY & CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

Full Portfolio Planning picking up after initial COVID-19 delays

Gavi IRC
has noted
improved
quality of
FPP in
Gavi 5.0

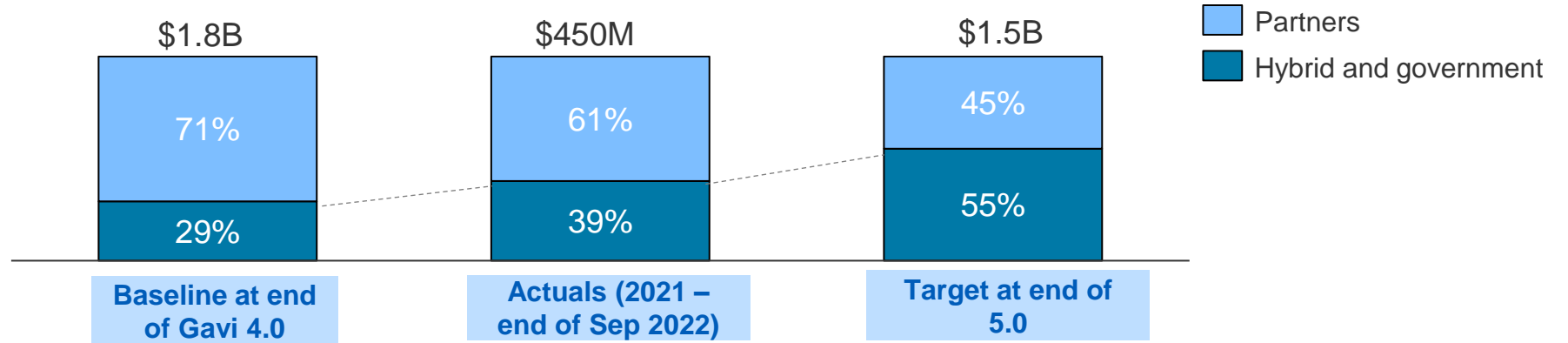
Strong ZD analysis
and tailoring of
interventions



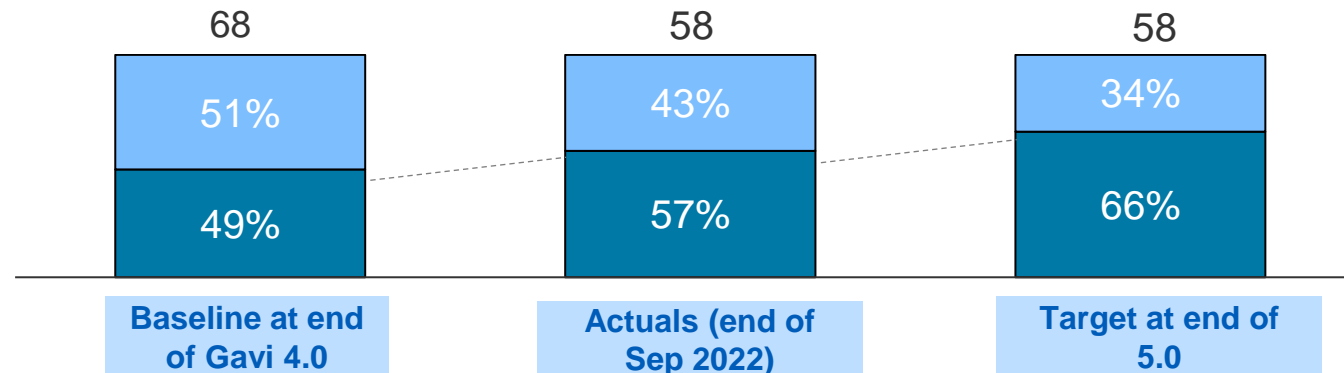
HSIS funding through MoH is increasing as Gavi continues to implement its FMRA initiative to support greater funding through Government

HSIS – HSS, ViGs & OPs excludes CCEOP

Share of HSIS funds by channel, USD billions



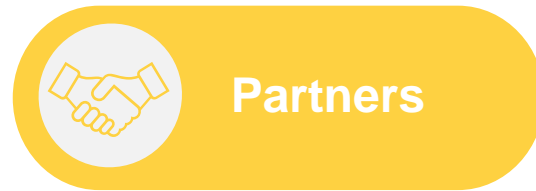
Number of countries by funding channels



New Secretariat-wide initiative to transform Gavi's end-to-end grant management processes to countries and partners



Improve user experience with **simpler processes** and **centralised tools** for country application, implementation and reporting



Strengthen **engagement** and **collaboration**. Enable faster transactions.



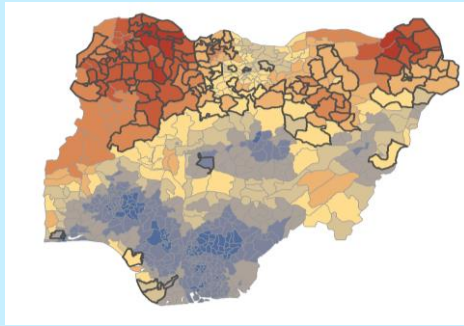
Increase **transparency** and **accountability** for all Gavi investments



Improve **risk management**, **controls** and **workflows** to allow resources to focus on higher value activities

Looking ahead: segments enable sharpened focus on “three P’s”

High Impact Countries



- Subnational focus in all countries
- Use of accountability frameworks (DRC, Nigeria, India)

Fragile & Conflict Countries



- Zero-dose Immunisation Programme (ZIP)
- Fragilities, Emergencies and Displaced Populations (FED) Policy

Core Countries



- Measles, HPV relaunch, Malaria, Cholera
- Targeted outbreak response
- Accelerated transition support

Middle-Income Countries



- Mitigating and preventing backsliding
- Reducing zero-dose children by 230,000
- Driving sustainable introduction of key missing vaccines

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Myanmar, Pakistan have also availed of FED flexibilities

THANK YOU

