

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES: STRATEGIC ISSUES

BOARD MEETING

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Progress under the new strategy

Initially 73 Gavi-supported

17 in accelerated transition

- 270 **introductions** forecasted for 2016 – 2020, 14 introductions to date (2016)
- 15 **programme types** expected to be supported over this strategic period
 - New collaborative approach for **Measles and Rubella** in focus countries
 - Early demand encouraging for the new **HPV** strategy with multi cohort support, 3 countries approved and 5 have applied
 - 4 more countries **transitioned** by the end of 2016 – early engagement on sustainability with countries
 - Strong **co-financing** performance
 - Strong demand for **CCEOP**
 - 45% of countries achieving more than 80% of **HSS intermediate results**

Risk assurance is important but can have important implications

The Alliance has made important changes in how it engages with countries, including in the area of **risk**...

...but the application of risk assurance processes can impact the **predictability and timeliness** of funding as well as, ultimately, **country ownership** and **sustainability** of programmes

Options to ensure appropriate risk management and timely disbursements – some have implications for country ownership and sustainability of programmes

1 Building in-country capacity

- Preferred strategy yet unlikely to be a complete or rapid solution

2 Employing Fiduciary Agents

- Can help reduce risks and ensure more timeliness of funding
- Come with a cost, can limit country ownership and can pose risk to sustainability of programmes

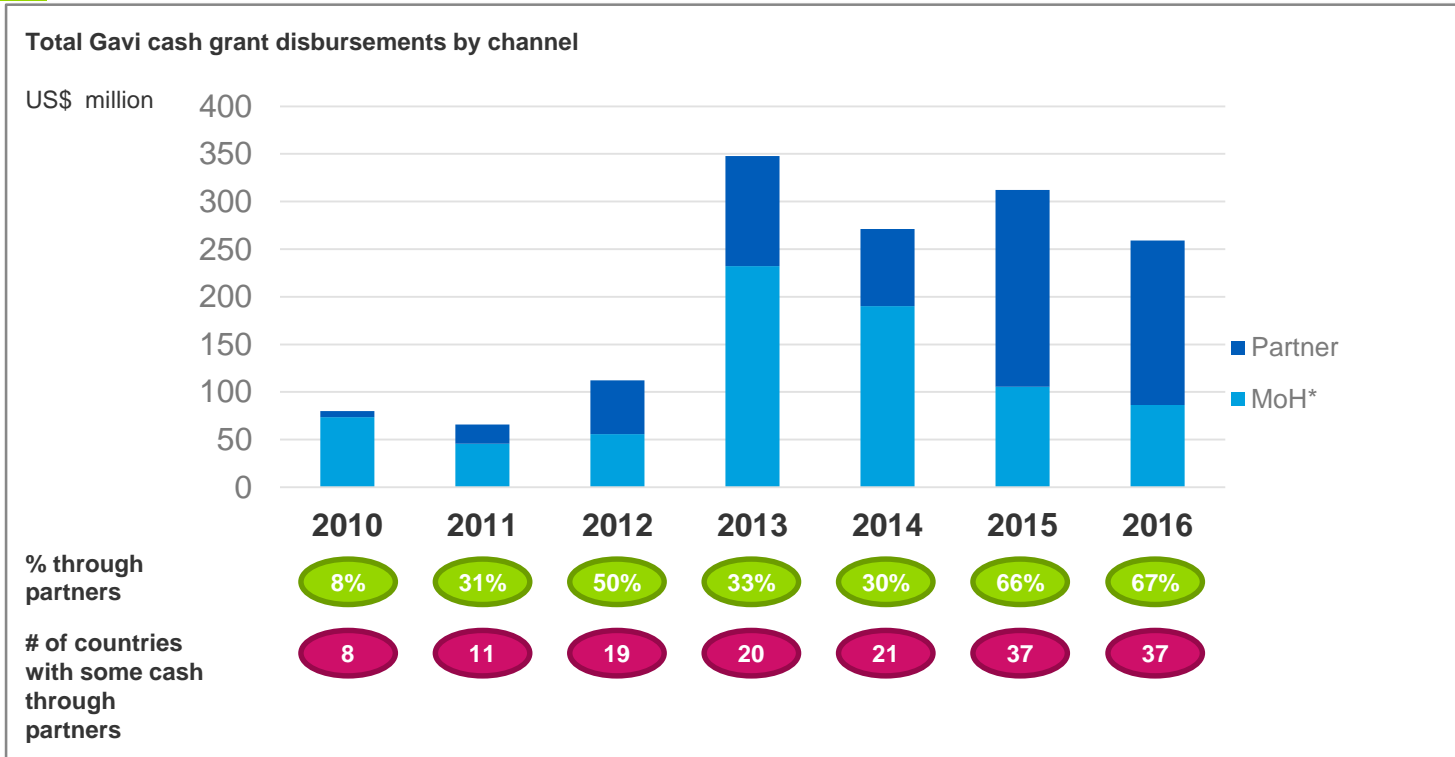
3 Channelling through Partners

- Can help reduce risks and ensure more timeliness of funding
- Comes with transaction costs, can limit country ownership and can pose risk to sustainability of programmes

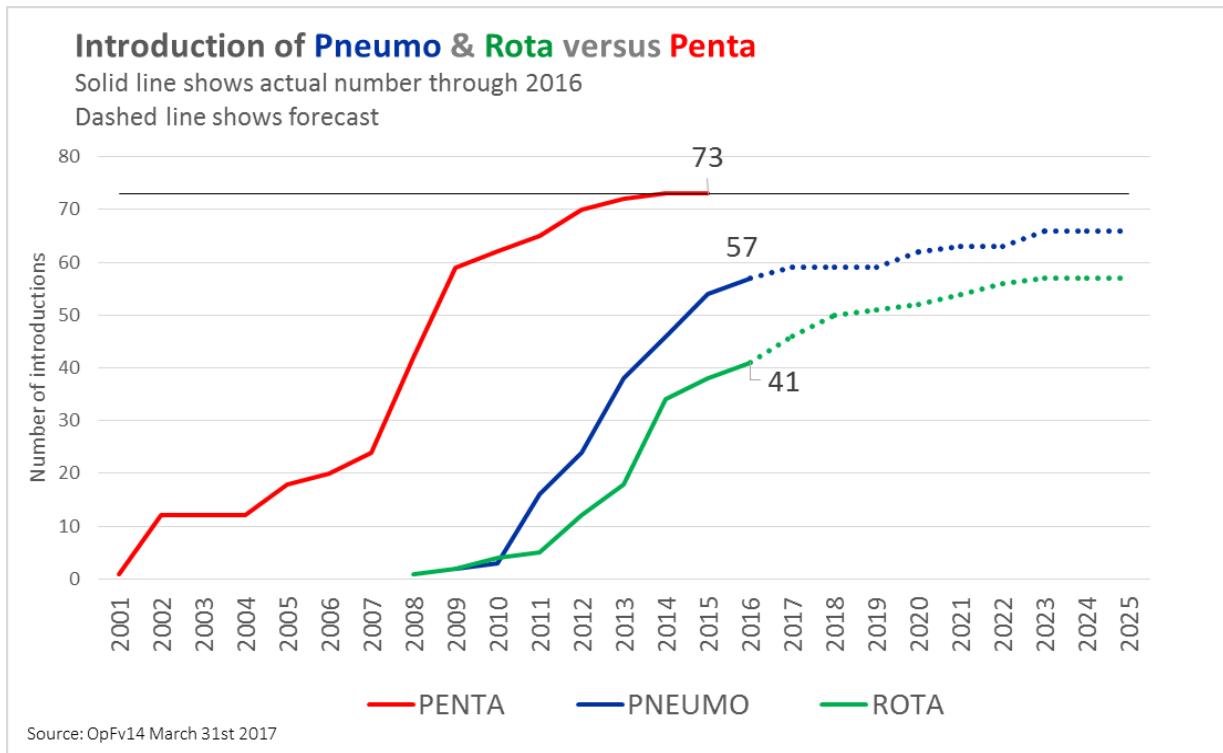
4 Differentiation

- In the context of certain countries a differentiated approach might positively impact the timeliness of funding

Two thirds of cash support channelled through partners in 2016 – growing trend over time



Despite historical success, a number of countries, including many of those projected to transition, will not introduce PCV or RV vaccines with Gavi support



Countries that are forecasted not to introduce PCV or RV vaccines with Gavi support

Groups of countries*	Affected Gavi countries**	Alliance response
Currently not eligible due to low DTP3 coverage	Low DTP3 coverage (Chad: 55% ; Guinea: 51%; Somalia: 42% ; and South Sudan: 31%)	Work with countries to increase coverage so that countries meet the eligibility criteria of DTP3 coverage
Countries not eligible for Gavi support given their transition status (countries in the accelerated transition phase or countries which have already transitioned from Gavi support)	Azerbaijan***, Bhutan, Indonesia*** , Mongolia***, PNG**** ****, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Vietnam	Where applicable, Alliance is providing transition grants, technical assistance and support for accessing appropriate pricing

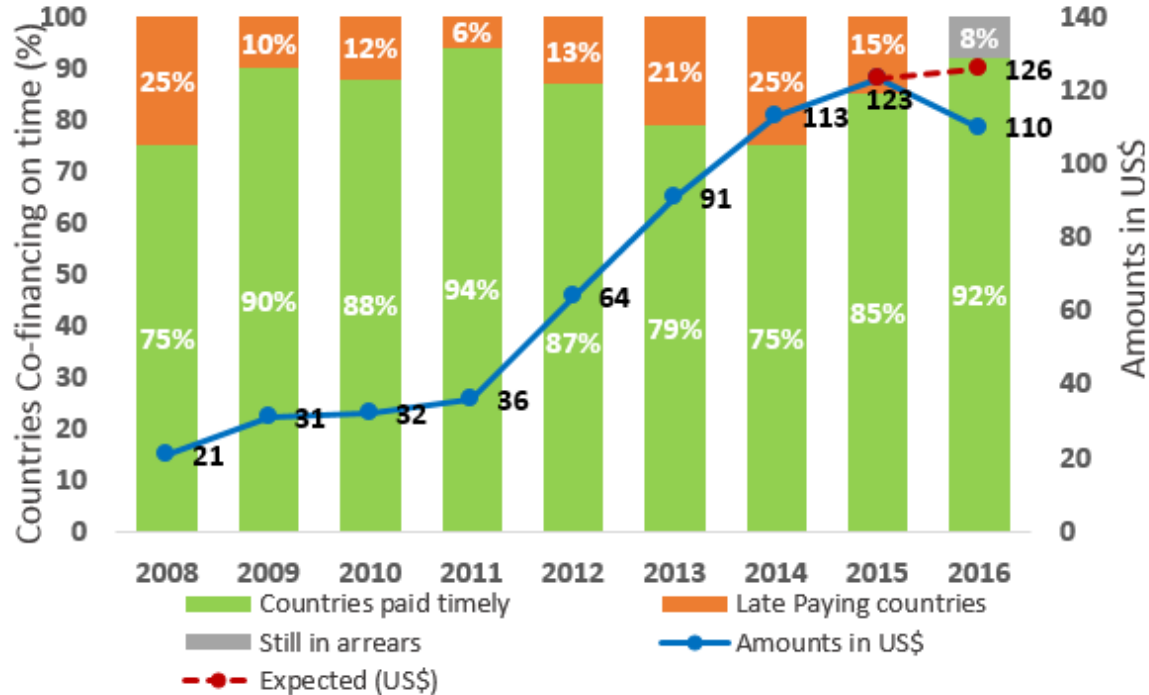
* Groups not exhaustive

** PEF countries highlighted in bold

*** Azerbaijan and PNG have introduced PCV with Gavi support; Indonesia has scheduled a PCV demonstration in two districts for October 2017 and a RV pilot might take place in 2018/19; Mongolia has introduced PCV in 2 districts with Gavi support

**** PNG also has low DTP3 coverage (62%)

Country co-financing performance



Recommendation

The Gavi Alliance Programme and Policy Committee recommends to the Gavi Alliance Board that it:

Find that exceptional circumstances in Yemen justify the continuation of Gavi support irrespective of its default status on its 2016 co-financing obligations.

Thank you



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