

Annex A: Implications/Anticipated impact

Although opening a window for TCV is still proving to be a solid investment, the original decision was made in 2008. The mitigating strategy was to revise all of the demand forecasts, impact analyses, and financial forecasts according to Gavi's current approved policies. These results were then compared against Gavi's current investments¹, which showed that an investment in TCV is comparable to Gavi's current investments from a health impact and value for money perspective, Annex B provides additional information.

The TCV market will continue to face market shaping risks, most urgent being the need to improve supply and supply security and ensure an appropriate and sustainable price for Gavi countries. If efforts are unsuccessful, the Gavi market will continue to experience supply constraints beyond 2022, ultimately decreasing ability to introduce the vaccine and Gavi's impact. This risk will be mitigated by the development and implementation of an Alliance supply and procurement roadmap as well as the Alliance's active engagement with manufacturers. Further opening a funding window now will continue the current momentum and further catalyse the market.

The opening of an application window will accelerate vaccine uptake in countries that are plagued with typhoid fever burden. As TCVs will be competing with other vaccines, countries will need additional support from the Alliance to ensure appropriate prioritisation of vaccine introductions and to evaluate the implications on health outcomes, fiscal space, and sustainability. This is anticipated to be particularly important for countries in Africa.

Adding another vaccine into already resource-constrained environments, TCVs may be considered of marginal value even at relatively low costs and perceived to contribute to problems of financial sustainability. Further, sustainability risks may decrease the number of countries choosing to introduce as well as affecting the quality of these introductions. The Alliance will actively engage with countries to generate data and analyses (e.g. burden data, cost effectiveness, fiscal space) that will inform decision making and provide, if needed, technical assistance for implementation as well as monitoring activities.

Further, the Alliance will also be expected to continue identifying and filling gaps in knowledge (e.g. long term duration of protection, co-administration), monitoring the achievements and challenges of the programme (e.g. country-specific burden, sub-national and outbreak use) to use this information to develop optimal operational guidance, and reporting those back to the PPC and Board.

¹ Gavi's existing portfolio was calculated using impact and cost from operational forecast v14.