

ENGAGEMENT WITH COUNTRIES POST- TRANSITION

BOARD MEETING

Santiago Cornejo

29-30 November 2017, Vientiane, Lao PDR



Reach every child

www.gavi.org

Gavi's sustainability and transition model

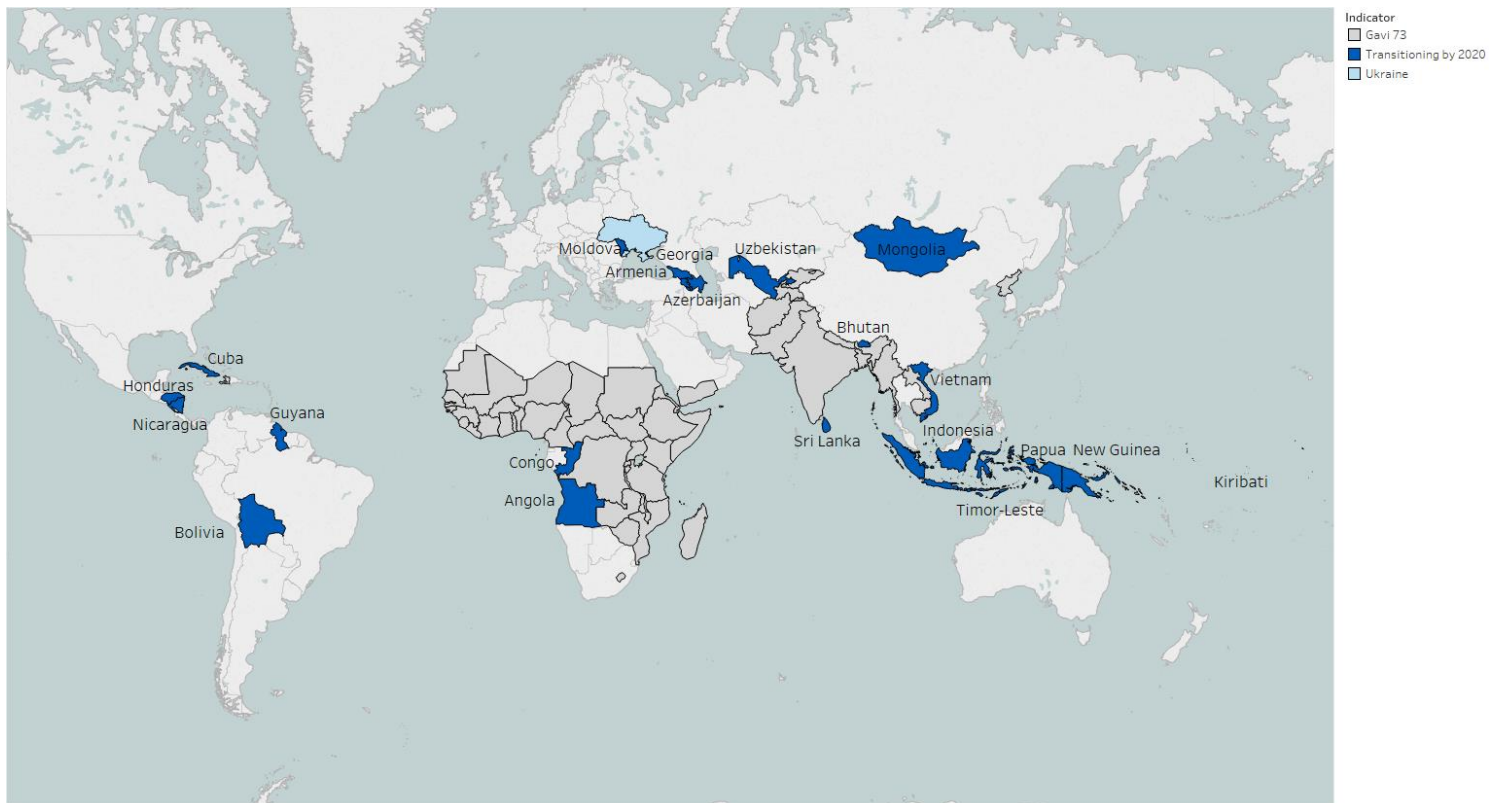
Sustainability is ingrained in all Gavi's support:

- **Vaccines - scale-up of country financial commitment**
- **HSIS support – catalytic and complementary to government funding**
- **Technical assistance – to build capacity in countries to operate without support**

Gavi's approach to sustainability has evolved over time:

- **Until 2014: Focus on financial sustainability**
- **From 2014: Additional focus on programmatic sustainability, early engagement and pricing post-transition**

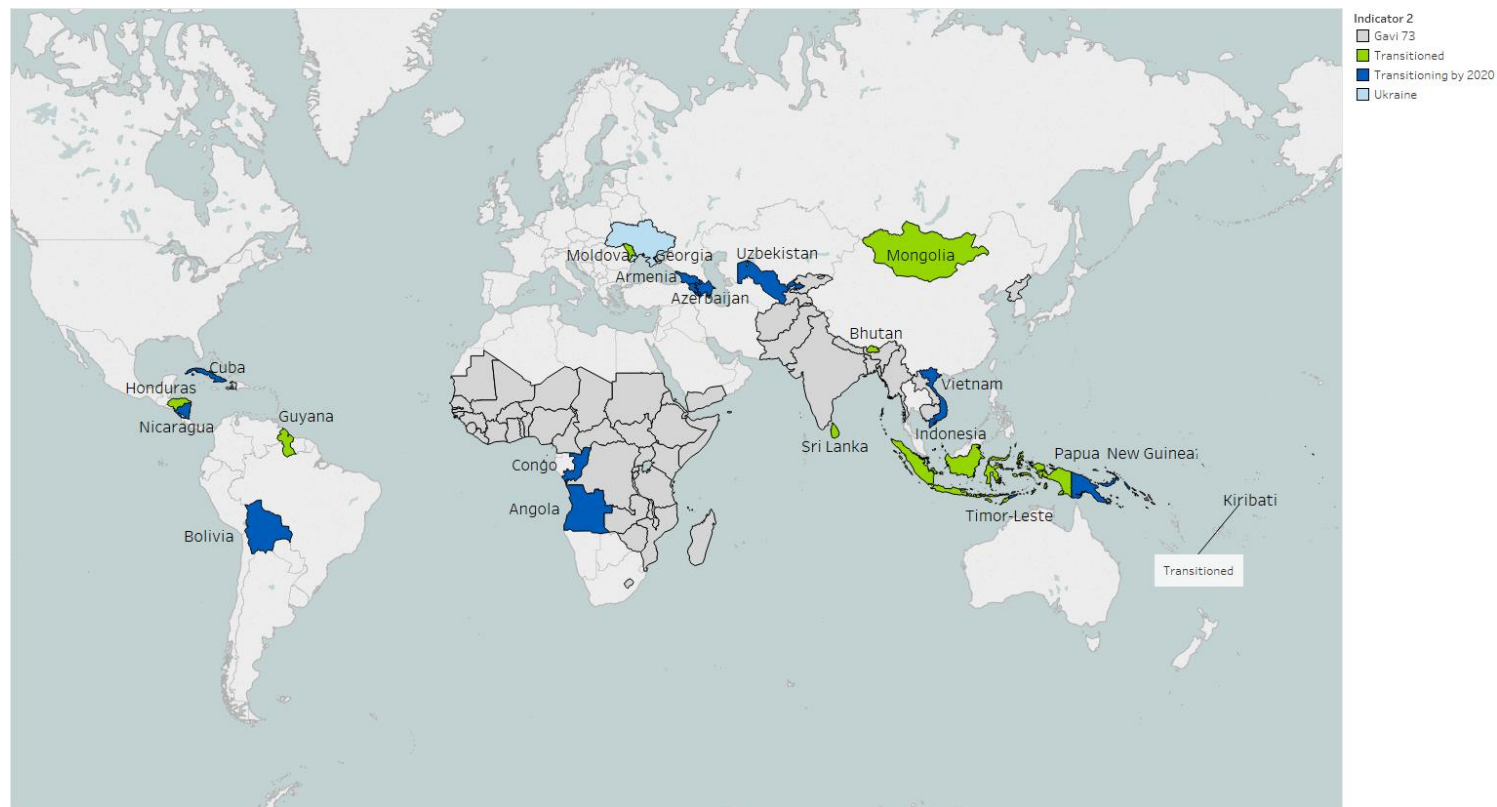
Twenty-one countries will have transitioned by 2020¹



1: Twenty-one including Ukraine

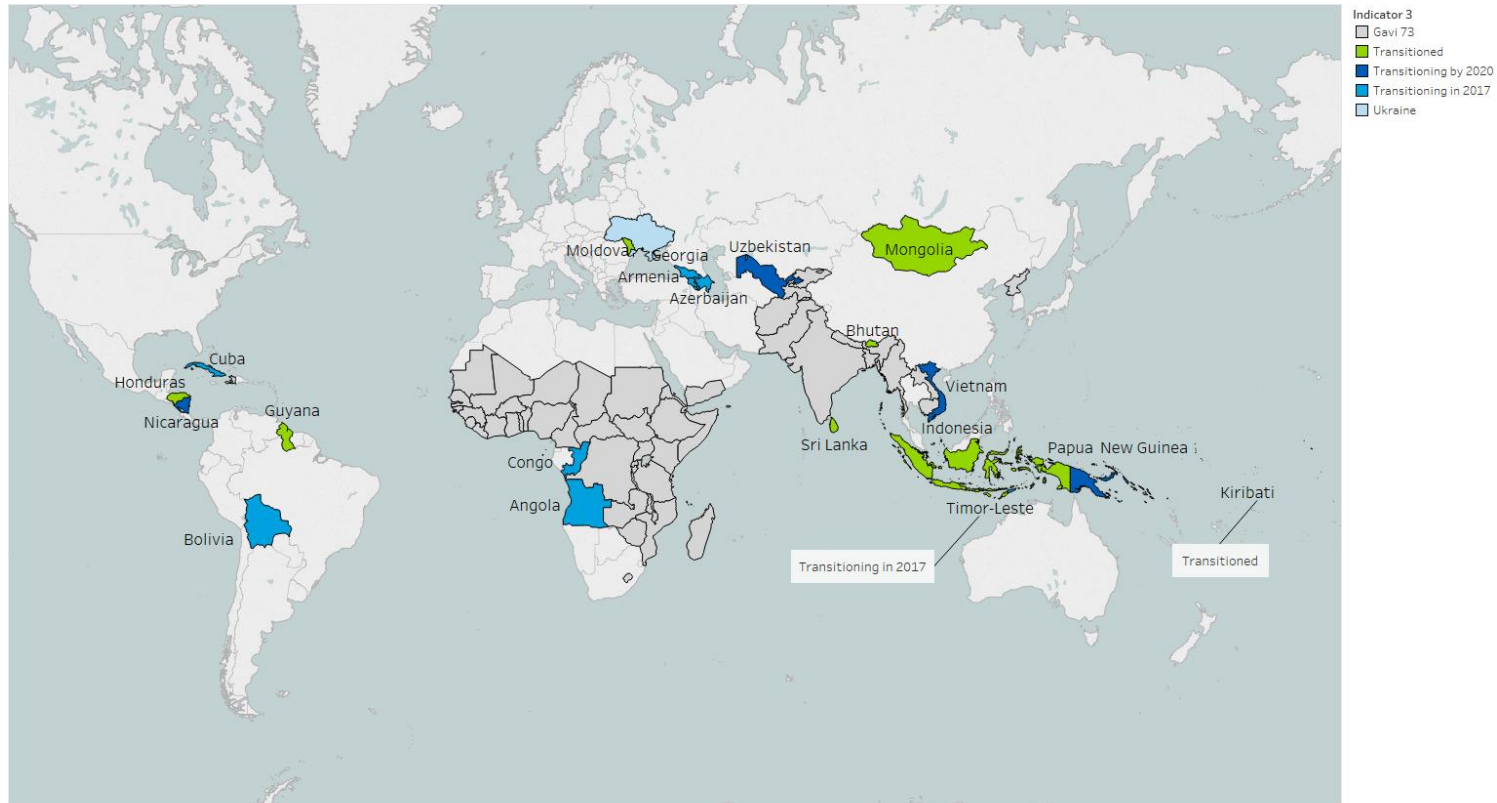


Nine countries have already transitioned¹



1: Nine including Ukraine

Eight countries ending support this year



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows details about Indicator 3. Details are shown for Country. The view is filtered on Exclusions (Country, Indicator 3), which keeps 73 members.

Gavi success in building country ownership and sustainability

Country co-financing has increased six-fold since 2008

- **US\$ 21m per year – US\$133m in 2016**
- **90% of countries use domestic resources to pay for co-financing**

Ripple effects

- **Increasing overall domestic expenditures on immunisation**
 - Gavi country government expenditures on RI per live birth increase of 43% 2011–16
- **Decreasing reliance on external donors to procure non-Gavi vaccines**

Countries sustaining immunisation gains post-transition

Board review of transitioning countries April & June 2017

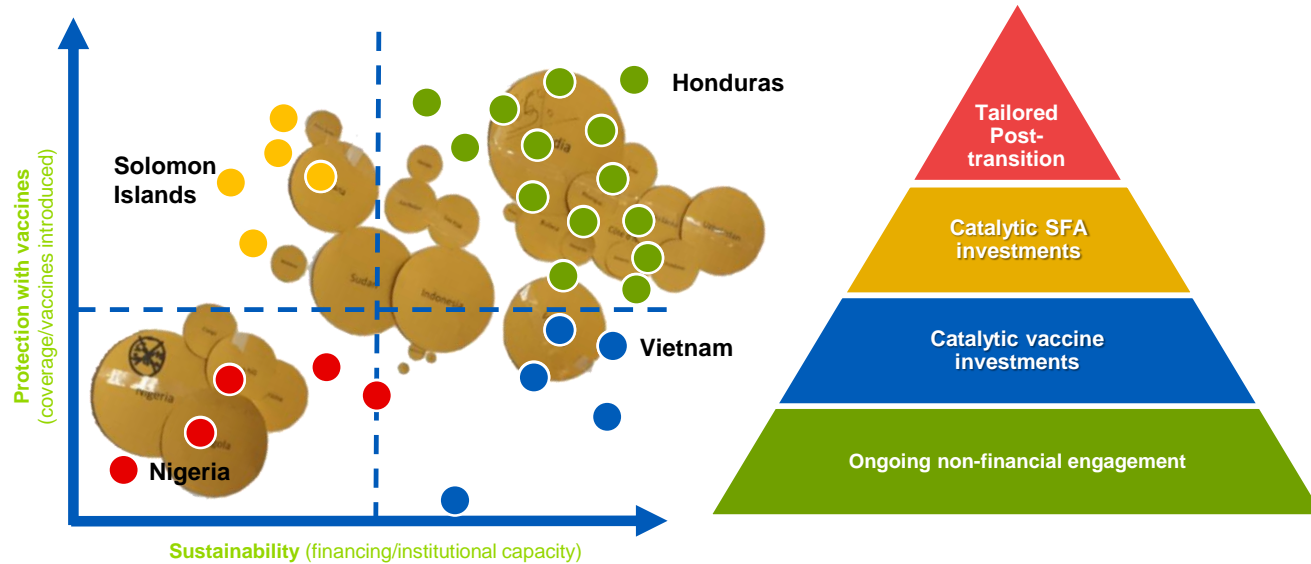
Transition policy working well – most countries on-track

- Programmatic risks and missed opportunities identified. E.g. Half of countries transitioning by 2020 introduced 1 or 2 of the core 4 vaccines
- 5 countries face particular challenges: Angola, Congo, Nigeria, PNG, Timor-Leste

More systematic engagement with critical government stakeholders needed to sustain progress (e.g. with Ministers of Finance)

Secretariat to develop risk mitigation options that were introduced in June and presented for PPC review

Scenarios for engagement were presented at the June Board meeting and PPC



Board meeting
29-30 November 2017

Post-transition engagement - PPC recommendations

PPC recommended to continue Gavi Alliance engagement with all countries post-transition on a non-financial basis, allowing:

- **Monitoring of the performance of immunisation programmes**
- **Continued advocacy for immunisation**
- **Risk mitigation actions, where required**
- **Continued engagement also beneficial to other countries and the Alliance learning agenda**

PPC recommended to fund targeted, time-limited technical assistance through the PEF where exceptionally required

Post-transition engagement - PPC recommendations

Options were presented to mitigate post-transition risks in Angola, Congo and Timor-Leste, all of which will transition at end-2017

PPC acknowledged the significant risks in these countries and requested the Secretariat and partners to engage in high-level advocacy in these countries and work to:

- **Propose more detailed mitigation plans for current risks**

Analysis and plans to be presented to PPC in May 2018 and to the Board in June 2018

Post-transition engagement - Other considerations

PPC reviewed but did not recommend the proposal to provide catalytic vaccine and Strategic Focus Area (SFA) support to countries post-transition:

- **Further work needed to better understand the continuum of support available to LICs & MICs before making such a decision**
- **PPC recommended Secretariat report back with such analysis**

PPC reviewed but did not reach consensus on the proposal to amend the ‘grace year’ rule to allow vaccine introductions at any point before the end of support

Financial implications

No additional financial costs to PPC recommendations:

- **Technical Assistance would be accommodated within the TCA envelope under PEF, which has opportunity costs**

Any additional funding to implement options to mitigate risks in Angola, Congo and Timor-Leste will be identified in the analyses conducted by the Secretariat and presented to the Board at its meeting in June 2018

Recommendation:

- **Request** the Secretariat to engage with Gavi Alliance partners in high-level political advocacy and undertake more detailed analysis of the risks to successful transition in Angola, Timor-Leste and Congo and consider the options for how/whether these risks could be mitigated by the Gavi Alliance for consideration by the Board in June 2018. This analysis should include:
 - Whether programmatic risks are occurring in these countries during the transition phase.
 - An assessment of the impact of mitigation strategies outlined in the Transition Policy, Partners Engagement Framework, the approach to ensuring Access to Appropriate Pricing for Phase 3 countries.
 - Is the country on a good trajectory with respect to financial sustainability?
 - Has the country demonstrated political will?
 - Could further potential actions from the Gavi Alliance help to mitigate these risks?

Recommendation:

- **Approve** continued Gavi Alliance engagement on a non-financial basis with Phase 3 countries and, where exceptionally required, fund targeted time-limited technical assistance to such countries under the Partners Engagement Framework.
- **Request** the Secretariat to analyse how Alliance mechanisms to support transitioned countries are working and identify any gaps and also analyse mechanisms being used by other non-Gavi eligible middle income countries and report back to the PPC.

Proposed New Decision A (*Post-transition engagement*) (1/3)

The Gavi Alliance Board is requested to:

- a) **Request** the Secretariat to engage with Gavi Alliance partners in high-level political advocacy and undertake more detailed analysis of the risks to successful transition in Angola, Timor-Leste and Congo and consider the options for how/whether these risks could be mitigated by the Gavi Alliance for consideration by the Board in June 2018. This analysis should include:
- Whether programmatic risks are occurring in these countries during the transition phase.
 - An assessment of the impact of mitigation strategies outlined in the Transition Policy, Partners Engagement Framework, the approach to ensuring Access To Appropriate Pricing for Phase 3 countries.

Proposed New Decision A (*Post-transition engagement*) (2/3)

- Is the country on a good trajectory with respect to financial sustainability?
 - Has the country demonstrated political will?
 - Could further potential actions from the Gavi Alliance help to mitigate these risks?
- b) **Approve** continued Gavi Alliance engagement ~~on a non-financial basis with Phase 3 countries~~ **as they sustain and introduce self-financed vaccines** and, ~~where exceptionally required~~ **when requested by Phase 3 countries**, fund targeted **support to such countries** ~~time-limited technical assistance to such countries under the Partners' Engagement Framework (PEF)~~ **through a budget allocation for Phase 3 country support up to US\$ 30 million until 2020;**

Proposed New Decision A (*Post-transition engagement*) (3/3)

- c) **Request** the Secretariat, with the support of the PEF Management Team (MT), to report through the Audit and Finance Committee and Programme and Policy Committee (PPC) to the Board on engagement with Phase 3 countries; and

- d) **Request** the Secretariat to analyse how Alliance mechanisms to support transitioned countries are working and identify any gaps and also analyse mechanisms being used by other non-Gavi eligible middle income countries and report back to the PPC.

Grace year- Decision

Amendment on the limitation of the “Grace year” rule

- Benefits eligible countries and not countries that already ended Gavi support (self-financing countries)
- Mitigates the perverse incentive to “rush” applications (e.g. Solomon Island)
- Countries will fund a large share of the cost

Countries will need to go through a rigorous process to receive support

- Programmatic and financial requirements
- Independent Review Committee (IRC) evaluation and recommendation

Proposed New Decision B (*Grace Period*) (1/2)

The Gavi Alliance Board is requested to:

- a) **Approve** the extension of the grace period for new vaccine introduction during the accelerated transition phase (Phase 2) from one year to the full five years, if vaccine introductions during accelerated transition effectively contribute to strengthening routine immunisation and increasing coverage and equity;
- b) **Recognise** that this is a country-led decision, and looks to the Independent Review Committee (IRC), Secretariat and Alliance Partners to work with countries to ensure that vaccine introductions do not pose a risk to coverage and equity;

Proposed New Decision B (*Grace Period*) (2/2)

- c) **Request** the IRC, in its recommendations, provide a summary of its risk analysis on the abovementioned criteria; and

- d) **Request** that the Secretariat closely monitor vaccine introductions during the accelerated transition phase and regularly up-date the PPC and Board on progress – especially on the coverage and equity aspects of previously and newly introduced vaccines.

THANK YOU



Reach every child

www.gavi.org