

Accountability for the World's Children

Tracking Donor Commitments to the GAVI Alliance

June 2011 was a breakthrough moment in the fight against child deaths. The world committed to prevent 4 million deaths by 2015, pledging an unprecedented USD 4.3 billion to the GAVI Alliance, a public-private partnership working to ensure generations of children in poor countries do not miss out on vaccines. ACTION's donor immunization record tracks whether GAVI's major donors are keeping their promise to the world's children by delivering their pledges.



UNICEF Ethiopia/2010/Getachew



A REPLENISHMENT YEAR

Since 2011, GAVI has been on track to reach 250 million additional children with new vaccines

by the end of 2015. Vaccines are an essential part of global efforts to prevent child deaths, and ensure children are given a chance to grow up healthy and reach their full potential. In May, GAVI will launch its second replenishment, asking donors to unlock the new commitments needed to sustain and accelerate its efforts from 2016-2020. With bold commitments, GAVI estimates it can reach nearly 1 billion children by the early 2020s, and nearly double the number of lives saved since GAVI was founded.



ARE WE KEEPING THE 2011 PROMISE?

While new pledges will sustain our momentum to reach all children with vaccines, we must ensure donors continue to fulfill their current pledges. In general, the global accountability picture is commendable: 14 out of 17 donors are on track to deliver their commitments to GAVI, while Sweden and the Republic of Korea have announced new pledges since our last check up in October 2013.

Some donors – such as Japan, Australia, France, and the European Union – still have work to do, but there are hopeful signs momentum will continue. For instance, the US President's 2015 budget request included a request of USD 200 million for GAVI, subject to congressional approval, which signals continued and increased US support, and sets precedent for other donors to increase their pledges in the lead up to GAVI's replenishment. Our updated donor immunization record provides accountability details for the 17 countries that together provide nearly 80% of GAVI's funding.¹

¹ Data based on information from the GAVI Secretariat as of 31 December 2013.

WHY ARE MULTI-YEAR COMMITMENTS IMPORTANT?

Predictable, long-term funding is essential for GAVI to sustain its current programs, fund new vaccines, and ultimately reach more children with lifesaving immunizations. Multi-year pledges from donors allow GAVI to provide the predictable funding needed to bring down vaccines prices and provide the financial stability needed for poor countries to launch immunization programs.

WHY ARE WE FOCUSING ON THESE 17 COUNTRIES?

The 'traditional aid donors' represented in this record provide the long-term commitments essential to GAVI's work, but recipient countries and the private sector also play important roles.

Countries supported by GAVI share the cost of vaccines, and GAVI predicts that 20 countries will take over full financing of their immunization programs by 2020.

The private sector is playing an expanding role in GAVI's success by contributing funding and providing technical expertise.



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ACTION is a global partnership of advocacy organizations working to influence policy and mobilize resources to fight diseases of poverty and improve equitable access to health services.



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DONOR IMMUNIZATION RECORD

NAME: *GAVI Alliance*

DATE OF BIRTH: *January 2000*

ADMINISTERED BY: *ACTION*

LAST CHECK UP: *April 2014*

COUNTRY	PLEDGE DELIVERED? ¹	FULLY PLEDGED TO 2015? ²	REMARKS ³
Australia	✓	✗	 Australia has not yet made a 2014-2015 commitment to GAVI, although it committed and has now delivered AUD 200 million from 2011-2013, and has a 20-year AUD 250 million commitment to IFFIm. ⁴
Canada	✓	✓	Canada has surpassed its commitment to GAVI by contributing an additional CAD 20 million for measles activities. Canada's total contributions (USD 256.2 million) represent 3.5% of all GAVI contributions for 2011–2015. As a leader in maternal, newborn and child health, Canada should signal its continued and increased support to GAVI for 2016–2020 by contributing 5% of the global ask.
Denmark	✓	✗	 Denmark's commitment to GAVI ended in 2013, despite the fact that it initially pledged support to GAVI until 2015. Denmark decided to phase out support to GAVI after 2013.
European Union	✓	✗	 The EU has committed ad hoc funding, rather than a multi-year commitment, to GAVI. Its total commitment represents only 0.7% compared to other donors, much below its status as the third largest contributor to international aid globally. The EU is now considering its external budget for 2014-2020, which will determine future funding levels for GAVI, and which should include a multi-year commitment.
France	<i>in progress</i>	✓	 As a leader in innovative finance, France has a long-term, growing IFFIm contribution to GAVI. However, EUR 22 million of France's EUR 100 million direct pledge is not in France's budget, and decreases in aid funding will further threaten France's willingness to fulfill its pledge to GAVI.
Germany	<i>in progress</i>	✓	Germany has grown as a GAVI donor – from EUR 4 million in 2010 to EUR 30 million. It announced its first multi-year commitment in early 2013, extending Germany's annual commitments to 2015, subject to parliamentary approval.
Ireland	✓	✗	 Ireland is on track to fulfill its EUR 11.5 million commitment for 2010-2014, but could consider an additional commitment for 2015.
Italy	✓	✓	Italy is on track to deliver its 20-year IFFIm commitment, and the rest of its Advanced Market Commitment (AMC). ⁵
Japan	✓	✗	 Japan became a first-time GAVI donor in 2011, committing annually in 2012 and 2013. Japan delivered its 2013 commitment and Prime Minister Abe has pledged continued support after 2015.
Luxembourg	✓	✓	Luxembourg is set to deliver its five-year, EUR 4.1 million commitment to GAVI.
Netherlands	✓	✓	 The Netherlands is on track to deliver its substantial, long-term grant agreement of EUR 120 million for 2011-2015, but its foreign aid budget is set to be reduced by one-third over the next few years.
Norway	✓	✓	Norway is on track to deliver its five-year, USD 635 million pledge to GAVI, in addition to USD 50 million to the AMC and USD 220 million until 2020 to IFFIm.
Republic of Korea	✓	✓	 The Republic of Korea became a first time GAVI donor in 2010, announcing a three-year commitment through to 2012. In 2013, Korea made a new five year commitment of USD 5 million for 2013-2017, extending and increasing support for GAVI.
Spain	✓	✗	Spain delivered its one-year direct pledge of EUR 2 million in 2011, and continues to meet its IFFIm commitments scheduled to continue until 2025.
Sweden	✓	✓	 Sweden has an annual agreement with GAVI, steadily increasing its contributions from a SEK 250 million pledge in 2011 to a SEK 450 million pledge in 2014. At GAVI's mid-term review, Sweden announced an additional USD 34.3 million for 2013 and 2014, bringing its contributions for those years to USD 129 million.
United Kingdom	✓	✓	The UK is GAVI's largest donor, contributing to multiple funding streams and showing great commitment in delivering on its pledge of GBP 814 million in 2011. The UK should show similar leadership during the next replenishment and encourage other donors to step up, which will be vital to ensuring GAVI is fully funded to implement its 2016-2020 strategy.
United States	<i>in progress</i>	✓	 While the final budget negotiations for 2014 increased US support for GAVI, the US is still USD 7 million shy of delivering on its three-year USD 450 million pledge made in 2011. The US should close this gap during the fiscal year. The President's 2015 budget request included a request of USD 200 million for GAVI, subject to congressional approval, which signals continued and increased US support, and sets precedent for other donors to increase their pledges in the lead up to GAVI's replenishment conference.

¹ Determined based on whether funding was received, or is committed through legally-binding agreements. ² Defined as publicly-pledged resources to 2015. For donors who give to both IFFIm/AMC and directly, a check mark was given only if donors have extended direct pledges to 2015, even if IFFIm commitments go past 2015. For donors who only give through IFFIm/AMC, a check mark was given if commitments extend past 2015. ³ All data based on information provided by the GAVI Secretariat as of 31 December 2013. ⁴ The International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) was set up in 2006 to rapidly accelerate the availability and predictability of funds for GAVI's immunization program. ⁵ The pneumococcal Advanced Market Commitment (AMC) incentivizes vaccine makers to produce suitable and affordable vaccines for the world's poorest countries.