

# Sustainable finance for immunization and Gavi transition

Immunization Economics Pre-Congress meeting at IHEA 2025 – 20 July 2025



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# Outline

- The Gavi model and vision for transition
- Sustainability and transition from Gavi in numbers
- Côte d'Ivoire: a country in transition
- Transition in Gavi 6.0 and beyond

# Gavi model and vision for transition

# Sustainability and transition are core to the Gavi model



# Gavi's vision for successful transition

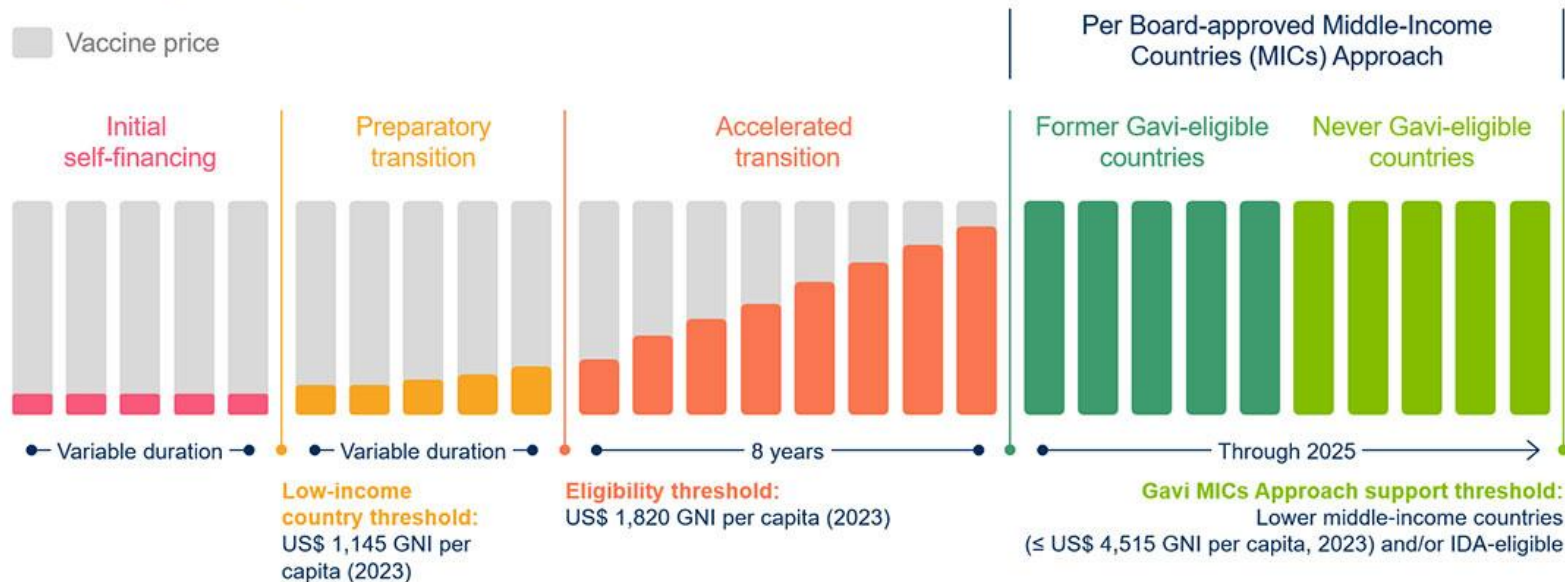
1. Countries have successfully expanded their national immunization programmes with vaccines of public health importance
2. Countries are sustaining these vaccines with high and equitable coverage of target populations
3. Countries have robust systems and decision-making processes in place to support the introduction of future vaccines.

Critical enablers for successful transition from Gavi support:

- **Predictable financing for immunisation**
- **Strong programmatic and institutional capacity**
- **Political will**

# Gavi's ELTRACO model is designed to facilitate sustainable transition

Co-financing model, 2025



Gavi's Eligibility, Transition and Co-financing (ELTRACO) model has evolved over time to meet evolving country needs:

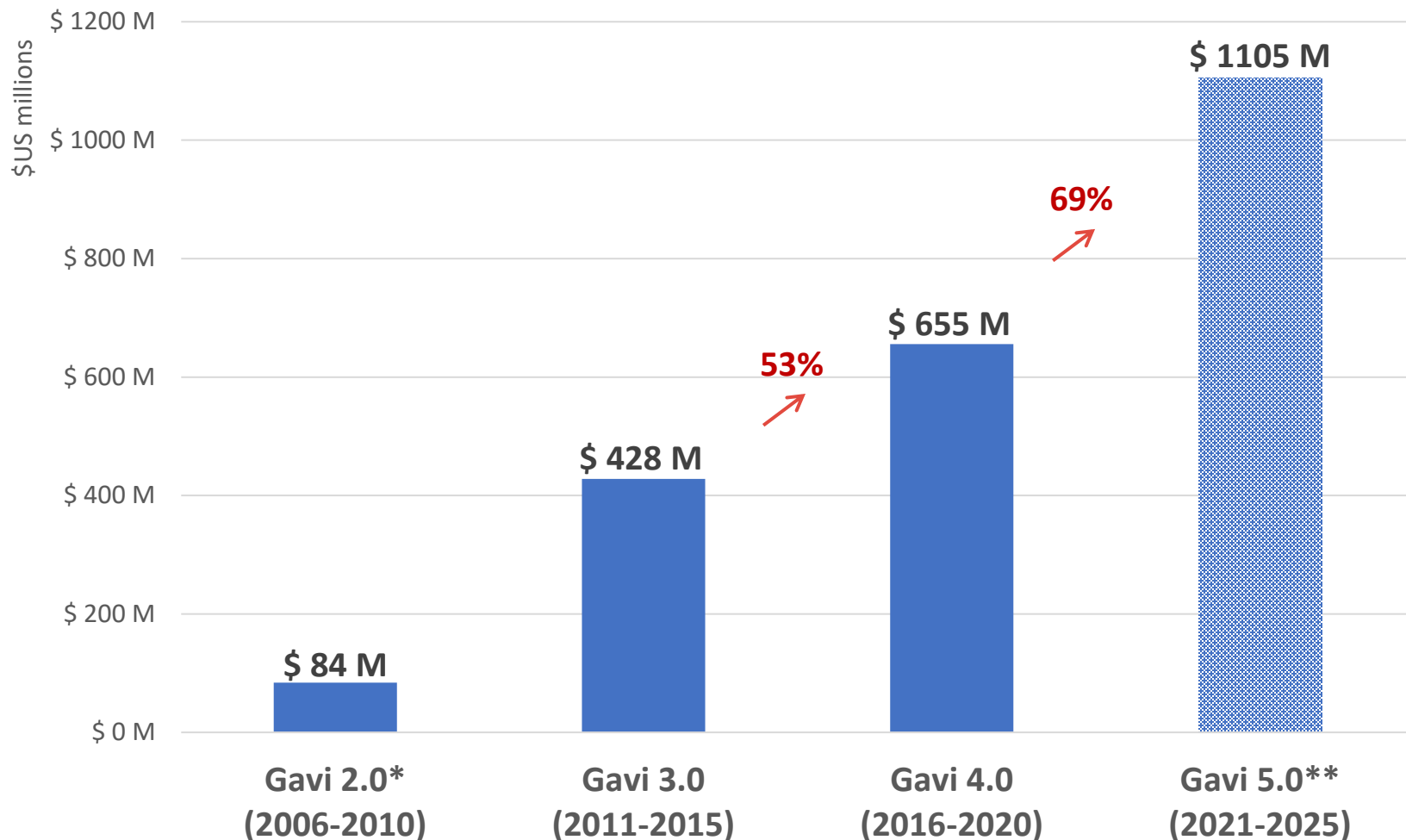
- Differentiated levels of support based on a country income level (ISF, PT, AT)
- Safeguards to allow for more predictable transitions between phases
- Extension of support in PT or AT to ensure countries are ready to transition to the next phase

\*Please refer to the Gavi website for the latest details on the [Gavi eligibility policy](#) and [Gavi co-financing policy](#)

# Sustainability and transition from Gavi in numbers

# Co-financing paid will surpass \$US 2Bn by the end of Gavi 5.0 (2021-2025)

Co-financing by Gavi strategic period (\$US millions)



**\$2.3 Bn of total co-financing since 2008 expected by end of Gavi 5.0**

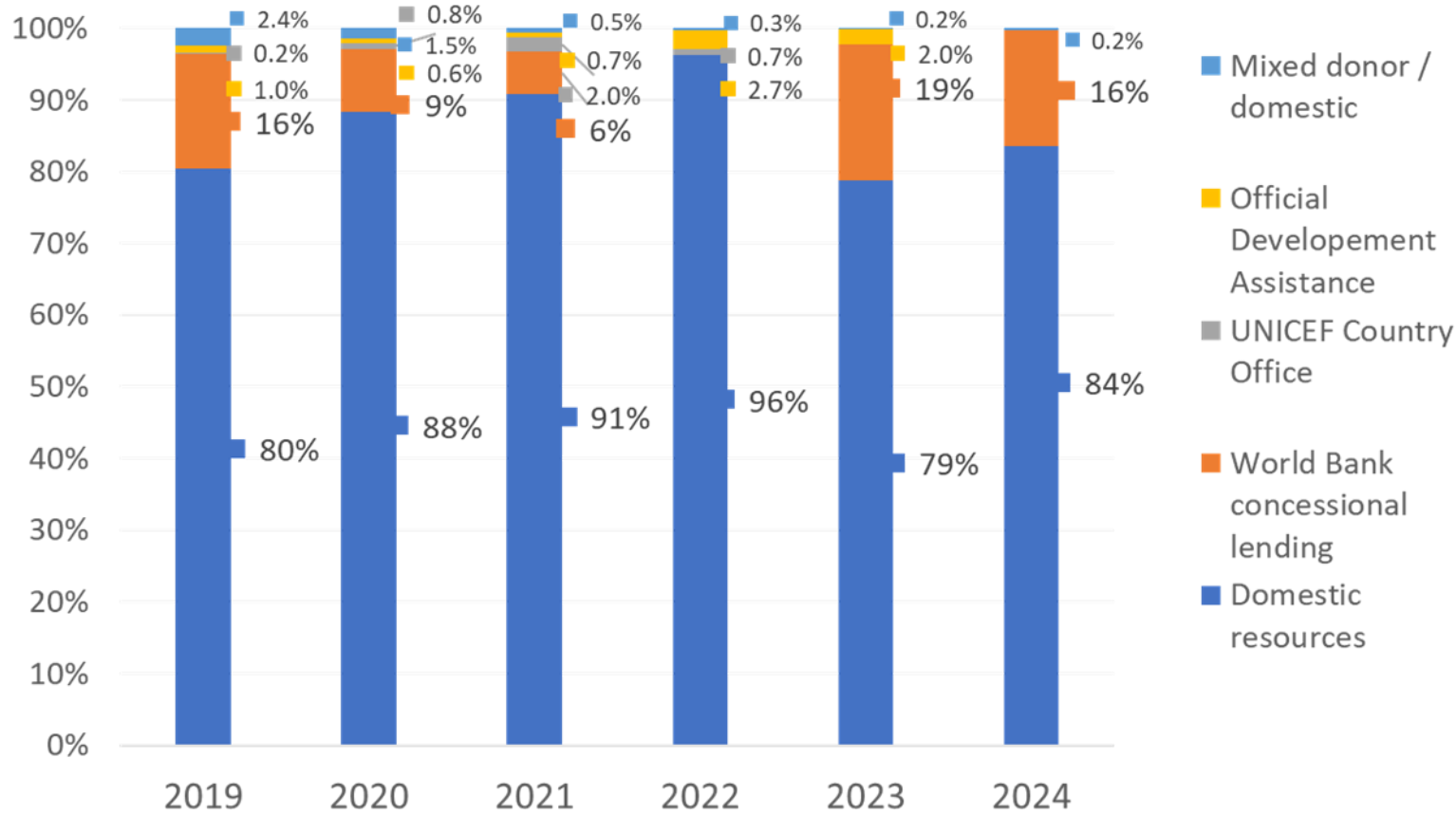
**Co-financing in Gavi 5.0 currently estimated to almost double during Gavi 6.0**

*\* Gavi co-financing policy took effect beginning in 2008*

*\*\* Gavi 5.0 co-financing includes estimations for 2025 which may vary by year end*

# The Gavi model has successfully mobilized increased domestic resources for immunization

Sources of Co-financing: By \$USD value of co-financing paid



- **86%** of co-financing paid over past six years comes from domestic resources
- Concessional lending accounts for an average of 11% of co-financing from 2019 to 2024

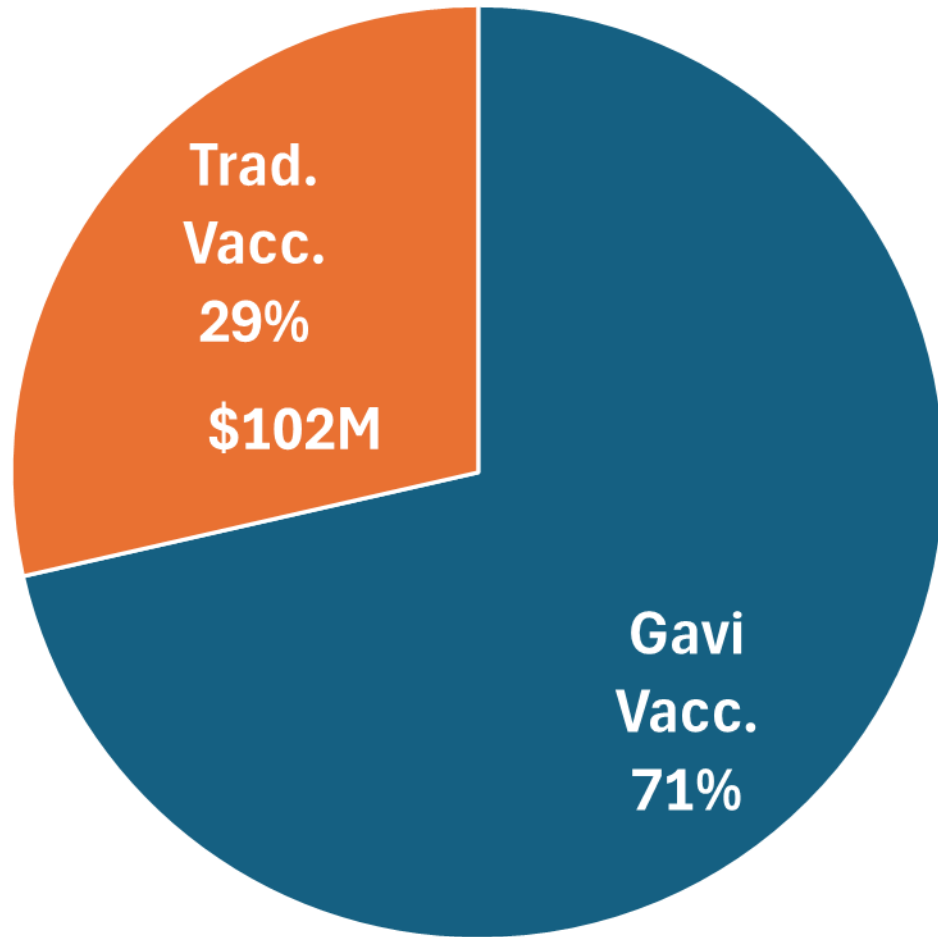
# 98% of World Bank loans used for co-financing went to AT countries in 2024

## 2024 Co-financing paid through World Bank concessional lending

Country	CoFi paid through World Bank loan (\$US millions)	CoFi paid from all financing sources (\$US millions)	Share of Country CoFi paid through WB loans (%)
Burkina Faso	0.8	2.6	32%
Côte d'Ivoire	7.9	9.9	81%
Ghana	4.9	12.3	40%
Niger	1.6	3.3	47%
Nigeria	27.3	79.8	34%
Sao Tome	0.1	0.1	100%

- 16% of co-financing paid in 2024 leveraged World Bank (WB) concessional lending
- Nigeria WB credit funds of \$27.3M accounts for 64% of all WB loans used to pay for CoFi in 2024
- 94% of total WB loans went to countries in Accelerated Transition Phase in 2024

# 29% of Total Domestic Vaccine Financing in 2024 directed at traditional vaccines but highly variable at country level

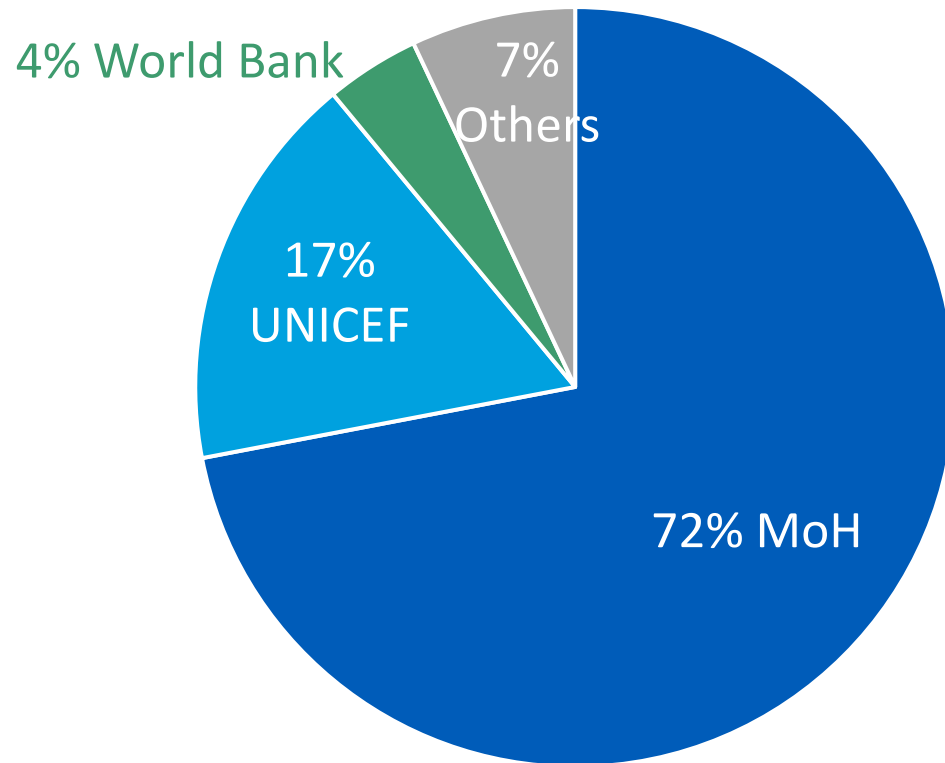


- Globally, traditional vaccines account for 29% of the domestic total vaccine financing paid by countries (trad actuals + CoFi paid)\*
  - At the individual country level, this share is 38% in average
  - **CAR = 82%**
  - **Malawi = 48%**
  - **Bangladesh = 31%**
  - **Pakistan = 22%**

\*

# 72% of traditional vaccines spending in 2024 attributed to government sources

\$US 102 million of traditional vaccine spending in 2024 by source of funding



- Sources of funding data\* indicates that most of the traditional vaccines (72%) are purchased through domestic resources
- UNICEF supports 17% of the funding for some programmes across 33 countries (at risk)
- World Bank is labelled as a funding source for some programmes in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, and Tanzania

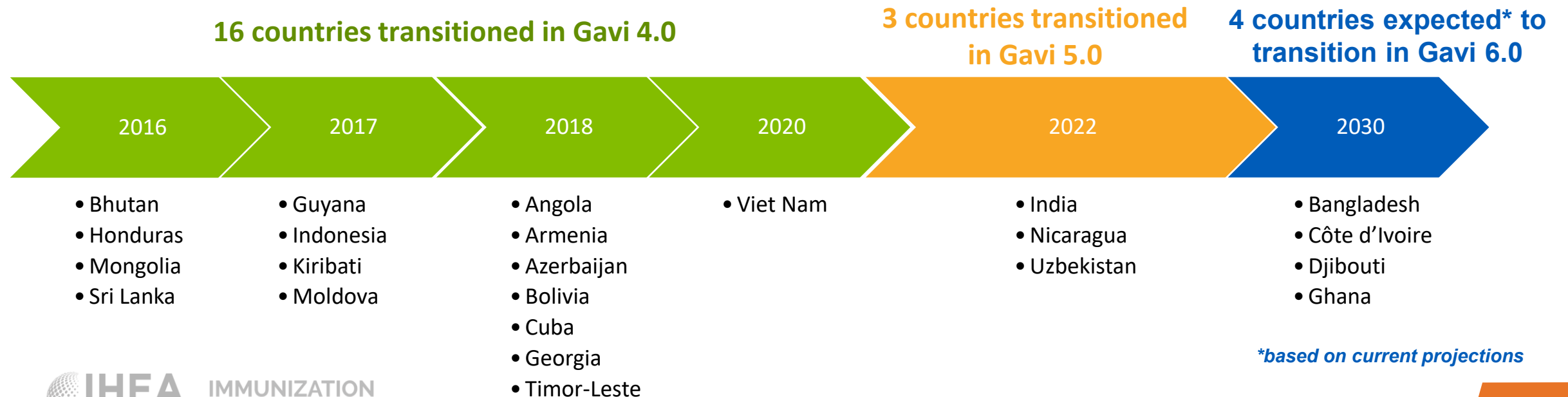
*\*Note: Sources of funding data provided in the UNICEF traditional vaccines dataset merely reflects the label supplied on the transfer notices to Supply Division and have not been independently verified by Gavi*

# Côte d'Ivoire: a country in transition

# Transition Planning Technical Assistance

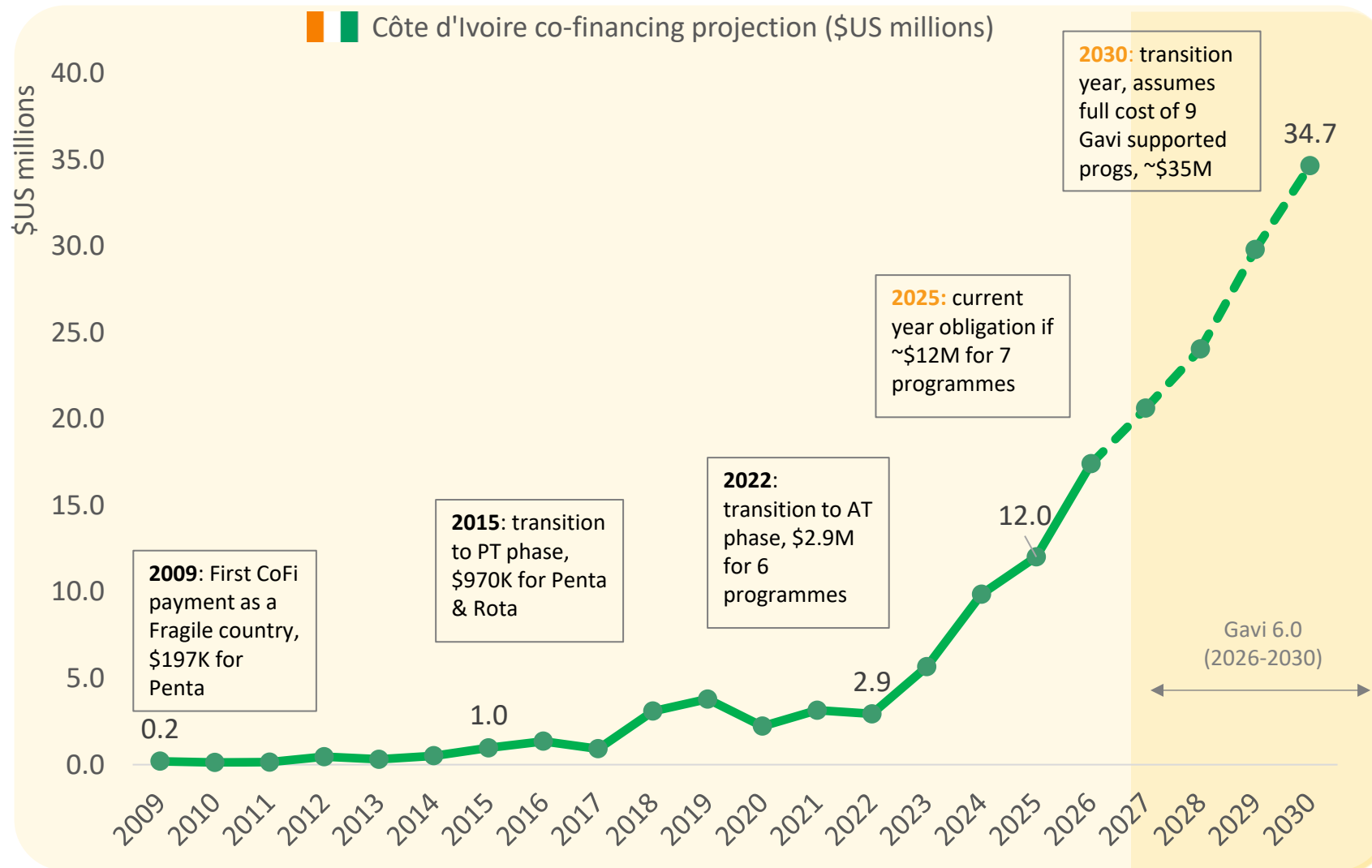
Support countries in transitioning to fully self-financing vaccines

- Co-creation of transition roadmaps with countries and their implementation to strengthen programmatic and financial sustainability of the immunisation programmes
- Support to country-driven peer-to-peer exchange, learning and self-monitoring.



*\*based on current projections*

# CIV Co-financing needs expected to triple by 2030



- Côte d'Ivoire expected to transition out of Gavi support in 2030
- Annual cost of co-financed programmes will triple from 2025 level by 2030
- Country is currently co-financing 7 routine programmes in 2025 (IPV not included), and this number could increase to up to 9 programmes by 2030

# Transition engagement accelerated rapidly in 2024 with cross-governmental commitment and TCA support from Gavi



## Major activities and how they have helped move the needle on transition

- Q4 2023: Gavi transition included in Sustainability Plan for the Health Sector (government-led strategy)
- Q4 2023: New EPI Director leads transition preparations.
- Q1 2024: Gavi provides TCA assistance for roadmap preparation.
- May 2024: First government-led workshop drafts roadmap with 70 participants, including strong contributions from the Ministry of Economy and Budget and visible support from partners like WHO, UNICEF, USAID. CSO contributions.
- June 2024: Second workshop to finalize the roadmap, incorporating insights from key informant interviews and analytical synthesis.
- July 2024: Presidential endorsement the roadmap with Gavi CEO's participation.



## Major challenges/risks and how they have impacted the transition

- **Leadership Engagement:** The roadmap requires strong backing from the highest levels of country leadership to ensure increased vaccine financing.
- **Accountability:** Ensuring accountability for pledges and results is crucial.
- **Budget Prioritization:** Vaccine financing suffers from a lack of prioritization. The Ministry of Health advocacy efforts need to be strengthened for vaccine budgets against priorities of other ministries.

# Transition in Gavi 6.0 and beyond

# Countries are increasingly leading work on transition

**The Abidjan Declaration**, adopted in July 2024, commits nine African countries\* to transitioning from Gavi support to sustainable domestic financing for immunization.

## Concrete commitments by countries to:

- Further mobilize and increase of domestic resources to support immunisation
- Better integrate immunisation into health policy frameworks and strengthen monitoring mechanisms
- Increase political commitment to immunization financing at the highest levels

\*The 9 signatory countries: Bénin, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ghana, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Senegal



# Country-led transition is a pillar of Gavi's new approach to ways of working



**GAVI  
LEAP  
COUNTRY FIRST**

[The Gavi Leap - Transforming the Vaccine Alliance through simplicity, transparency and synergy \(April 2025\)](#)



[The Gavi Leap](#) is a radical transformation programme which embraces new ways of working to prepare Gavi to deliver the ambitious goals of its next five-year strategy. Acting fast to respond to the challenges identified through the Lusaka agenda, it places countries at the centre, simplifies operational procedures and funding.

## Guiding principles

1. Country-centricity
2. Country self-reliance
3. Focused mandates
4. Finite lifespans

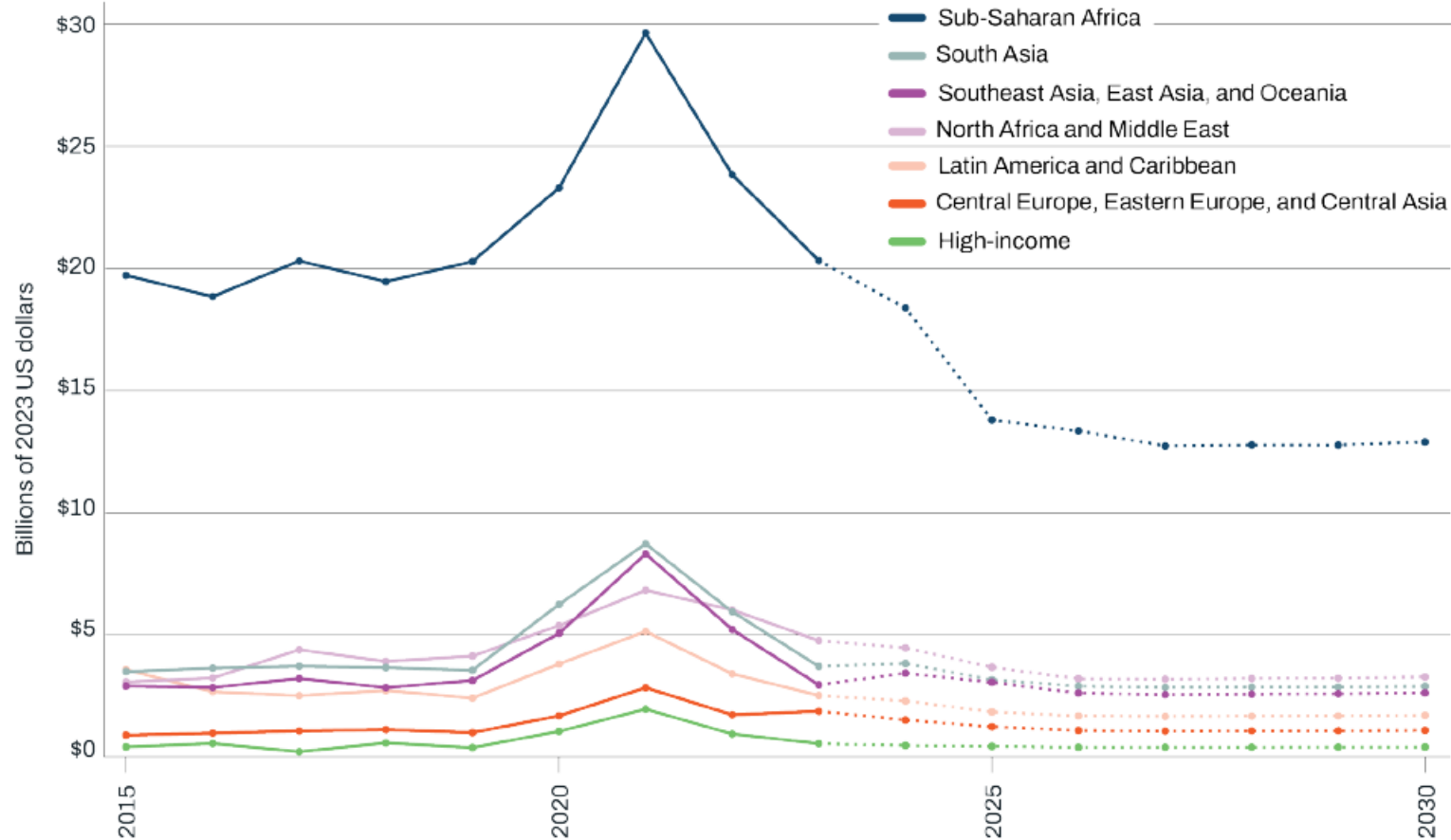


## Areas of impact

- Gavi internal reforms
- Collaboration with partners
- Reform of the global health architecture

# Transition from donor support will take on heightened importance and become more difficult in the immediate future

Figure 4: Development assistance for health by GBD super-region, 2015–2030



- 25% decline in DAH to SSA this year, followed by 6.6% decline through 2030

*IHME. Financing Global Health 2025 (15 July 2025)*

# Takeaways

- Sustainability of national immunisation programmes and transition out of support are key components of the Gavi model.
- Support for transition to countries must be tailored to country situations and adapt to evolving needs.
- Transition from Gavi and country ownership of the country programmes will take on heightened importance during Gavi 6.0
- Countries face more difficult challenges for successful transition against a backdrop of drastic cuts in donor support and economic uncertainty
- What has worked so far, and what do we need to work on going forward?

# Thank you

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