



FACT SHEET

GAVI/The Vaccine Fund - Progress and Achievements

September 2004

The needs

Immunization prevents millions of deaths every year as well as reducing the costs of treatment and of disability caused by infectious diseases. However, in recent years low immunization coverage and the unaffordable cost of some vaccines in low-income countries have contributed to the continued high death toll from infectious diseases. Over 30 million children still miss out on immunization during their first year of life.

In 2002 (the most recent available data¹):

- Of the over 10 million children who died before reaching their fifth birthday, almost 1.5 million died from vaccine-preventable diseases for which vaccination is included in most national immunization schedules;
- Among all age groups, vaccine-preventable diseases killed over 2 million people;
- Meningococcal disease, pneumococcal disease, and rotavirus diarrhoea – for which vaccines are currently under development – together accounted for more than an additional 2 million deaths.

The response

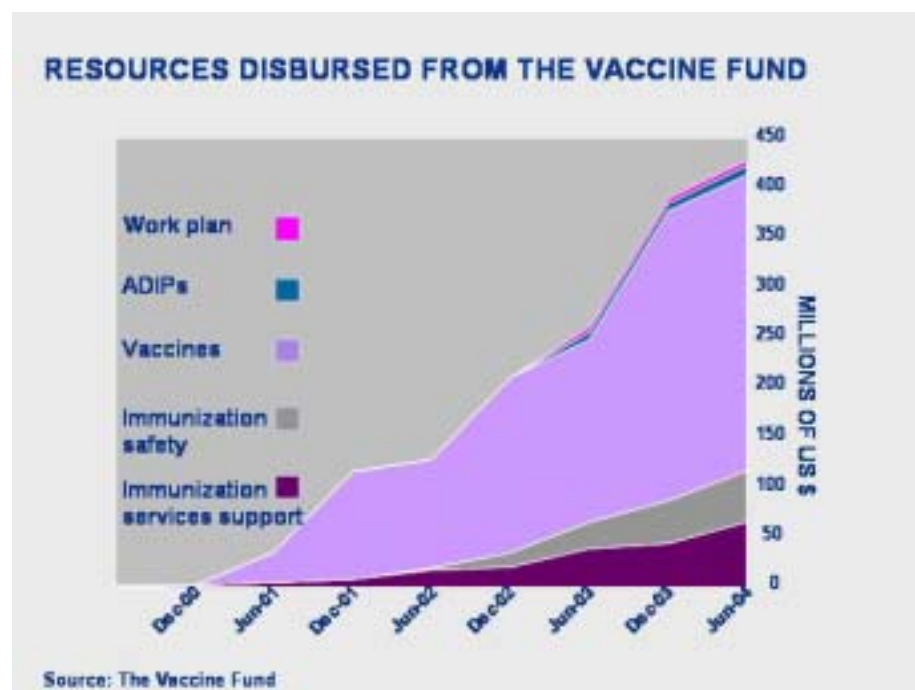
In 2000, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) was launched to radically improve access to both existing and priority new vaccines in low-income countries. Partners in the Alliance created The Vaccine Fund to build and maintain a source of financial support for GAVI. A total of US\$1.3 billion has since been raised in commitments and donations from government and private sources.

¹ WHO data.

Of the 75 countries that are eligible to receive support from The Vaccine Fund (those with a per capita GNI of less than US\$ 1000), 70 have already received assistance. The resources that have been received have been used in order to help:

- strengthen immunization systems;
- boost coverage with established vaccines (against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, tuberculosis, measles and polio);
- introduce “new” and new combination vaccines where needed (hepatitis B, Hib and yellow fever);
- accelerate the development of, and affordable access to, priority new vaccines for developing countries (e.g. against rotavirus, pneumococcal disease and meningitis types A and C);
- develop new sustainable funding mechanisms for immunization;
- ensure immunization safety.

Funds disbursed



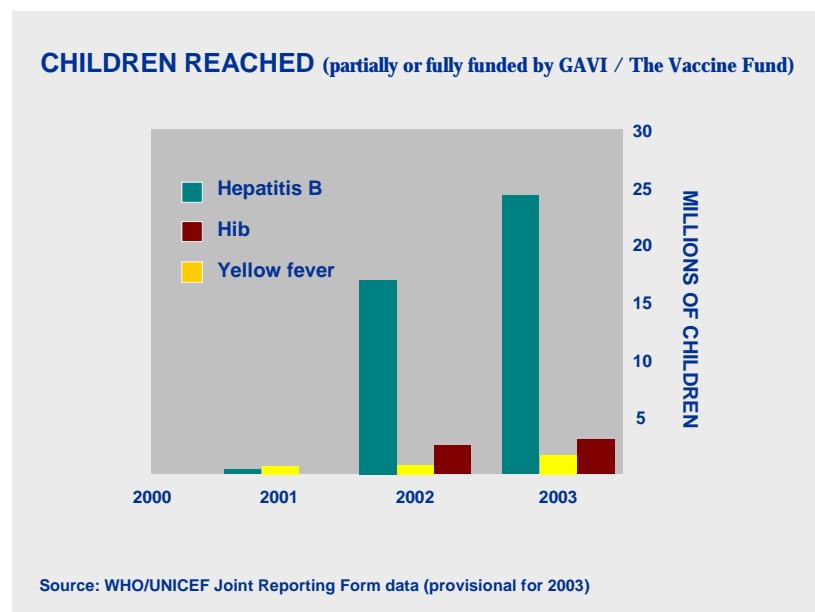
As of July 2004:

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|--|---------------------|
| • total funds committed over five years | over US\$ 1 billion |
| • total funds disbursed to date ² | US\$ 429 million |
| • GAVI work plan | US\$ 5 million |
| • accelerated development of priority new vaccines (ADIPs) | US\$ 9 million |
| • vaccines | US\$ 297 million |
| • immunization safety | US\$ 51 million |
| • immunization services support | US\$ 67 million |

² Includes some long-term funding not yet received by countries.

GAVI achievements

Number of children immunized



As of July 2004, the number of additional children immunized in Vaccine Fund-supported countries included:

- established vaccines³ 9.4 million
- hepatitis B vaccine 41.6 million
- Hib vaccine 5.6 million
- yellow fever vaccine 3.2 million

Safe injections

Achievements include:

- 630 million single-use auto-disable syringes supplied for immunization as of June 2004

500 000 deaths averted⁴

- It is estimated that by end-2003, 500 000 deaths from Hib disease, pertussis and hepatitis B will have been averted through GAVI support to Vaccine Fund-eligible countries.

³ Measured by the number of children fully immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3 coverage).

⁴ WHO estimate. Includes both deaths averted among children under five years and deaths from hepatitis B that would have occurred in adulthood.

Status of country support (as of July 2004)

Number of countries eligible for VF support	75
Number of countries that have applied	71
Number of countries that have had at least one application approved	70

Number of countries supported for:

• DTP-HepB combination	8
• DTP-Hib combination	3
• DTP-HepB-Hib combination	6
• monovalent hepatitis B	32
• yellow fever	15
• monovalent Hib	1
• immunization services support	52
• immunization safety	61

Annual deaths from vaccine-preventable diseases

Current vaccines (2002)

Disease	under 5	over 5	total	Source
Diphtheria	4,000	1,000	5,000	Official WHO Database
Measles	554,000	58,000	612,000	Official WHO Database; updated December 2003
Poliomyelitis	1,000	Official WHO Database (based on AFP surveillance database)
Tetanus	200,000	15,000	215,000	IVB estimates, updated December 2003
Pertussis	294,000	..	294,000	Official WHO Database; updated December 2003
Hepatitis B	..	600,000	600,000	IVB model
Yellow Fever	15,000	15,000	30,000	IVB estimate; assume roughly the same in 2001; cleared by EIP; age split based on original method
Hib	413,000	..	413,000	IVB estimates
Total	1,480,000	689,000	2,169,000	

Future vaccines (2001)

Disease	under 5	over 5	total	Source
Meningitis AC	12,000	14,000	26,000	WHO IVB estimate; assumed 15% of total Meningitis
Rotavirus	338,000	162,000	500,000	WHO IVB estimate; assumed 25% of total diarrhoea
Pneumococcus	841,000	768,000	1,609,000	WHO IVB estimate; assumed 40% of total ALRI, 35% of total Meningitis
Total	1,191,000	944,000	2,135,000	

Total current and future **2,671,000** **1,633,000** **4,304,000**

The GAVI Alliance

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) is a partnership that brings together major stakeholders in immunization from both the public and private sectors. Partners in the Alliance include governments in industrialized and developing countries, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, non-governmental organizations, foundations, vaccine manufacturers, and public health and research institutions.