2015 NON-FINANCIAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS GPEI DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Background

The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) is financed through a range of <u>public and private donations</u>. The <u>Financial Resource Requirements (FRR)</u> provides an overview of the financial activities planned for the 2013-2019 period and corresponding contributions. Each year, Non-FRR funding enables innovations to support the eradication activities funded through the FRR, as well as funding for emergent supporting activities. This report's purpose is to acknowledge these generous and important contributions in the effort to achieve a polio-free world.

Funding Highlights

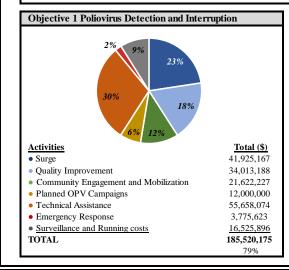
In 2015 donors contributed \$235M for non-FRR activities relating to Objective 1 Polio Detection & Interruption and Objective 2 System Strengthening and OPV Withdrawal. The greater part of these contributions (79%) were in support of Objective 1. Specifically, donors a) provided technical assistance to local governments and implementation organizations to improve monitoring and coordination; b) financed surge infrastructure development such as Emergency Operations Centers in Pakistan and Nigeria; c) sustained campaign quality improvements such as GIS mapping and demographic modeling; and d) supported ongoing efforts such as improved advocacy & communication and AFP surveillance enhancements. To advance Objective 2, donors financed lower cost and lower dosage IPV R&D, nOPV development, IPV global standards and adoption, poliovirus risk reduction research, and technical support for IPV introduction in routine immunization.

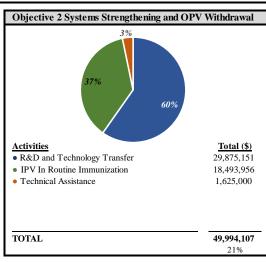
Summary Statistics

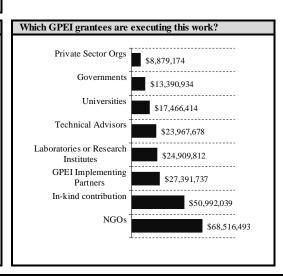
2015 Global Polio Eradication Initiative Funding Contributions Aggregate

Summary

2015 Donor Contribution	
Total Non-FRR Contribution:	\$235,514,281
Number of Donors:	4
Donors:	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Affairs Canada, US Agency for International
	Development, US Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

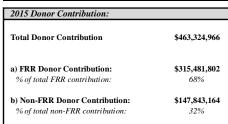


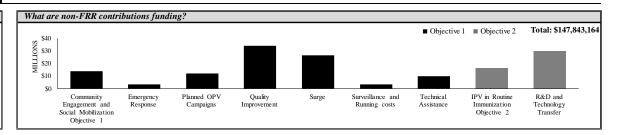




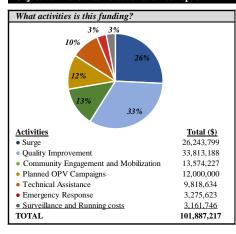
Donor Agency: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

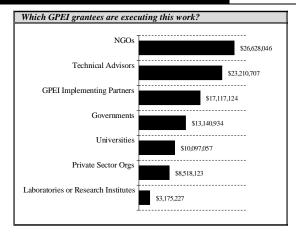
Summary





Objective 1 Poliovirus Detection and Interruption



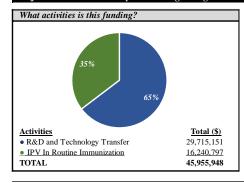


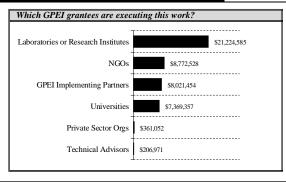
What has this enabled us to accomplish or impact?

- In 2015, we supported Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) in Pakistan and
- Nigeria, and significantly strengthened existing EOC governance and processes.

 We financed GIS mapping projects in GPEI focus countries to enable polio staff to strengthen surveillance at national and sub-national levels, revise microplans, and improve SIA quality. Improved data has led to a reduction in the number of missed children.
- We supported development and dissemination of advocacy materials and stakeholder engagement to support polio eradication and resource mobilization efforts
- This work helped strengthen Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance in a number of GPEI focus countries (e.g., Ethiopia, Cameroon, Mali).

Objective 2 Immunization Systems Strengthening and OPV Withdrawal





What has this enabled us to accomplish or impact?

- We are working to identify a low cost, scalable stand alone IPV: a) dmLT and PERC.C6; b) IPV formulation with BBio vaccine for IPV micro-array patch product formulation screening; c) IPV Technology Transfer; d) IPV supplement to multidose bOPV regime; and e) nOPV.
- Supported successful IPV introduction in Borno, Yobe and Akwa Ibom.
- Technical assistance to GPEI focus countries has enabled country staff to strengthen IPV introduction plan (e.g., formulate IPV introduction quantity and cost estimates).

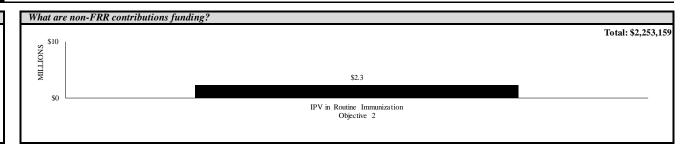
Notes:

- (1) FRR stands for the Financial Resource Requirements, an overview of external funding and planned GPEI activates for the 2013-2018 period to eradicate all remaining polio cases
- (2) Surge stands for rapid mobilization of experienced professionals and resources as part of the ongoing effort to quickly and effectively respond to new polio outbreaks
- (3) Quality Improvement includes funding for polio program innovation (e.g., geospatial mapping and mobile tracking)
- (4) Technology Transfer refers to the transfer of new polio vaccine technology to vaccine production facilities within GPEI countries
- (5) IPV stands for inactivated polio vaccine, an inactivated (killed) poliovirus strains of all three poliovirus types administered by trained health workers
- (6) OPV stands for oral polio vaccine, a mixture of live, attenuated (weakened) poliovirus strains of all three poliovirus types
- (7) Report excludes returned funding, which will be re-allocated towards FRR and non-FRR activities not detailed in this report.

Donor Agency: Global Affairs Canada

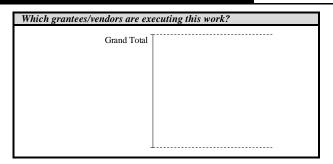
Summary

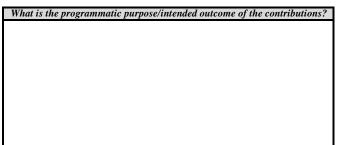
2015 Donor Contribution:	
Total Donor Contribution	\$36,115,023
a) FRR Donor Contribution: % of total FRR contribution:	\$33,861,864 94%
b) Non-FRR Donor Contribution: % of total non-FRR contribution:	\$2,253,159 6%



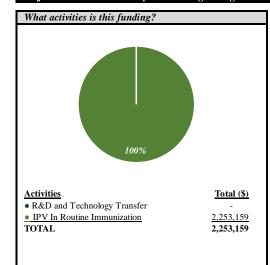
Objective 1 Poliovirus Detection and Interruption

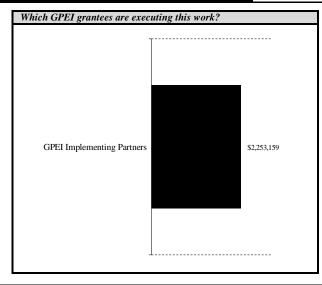
What activities is this funding?		
Activities	Total (\$)	
• Surge		
Quality Improvement	-	
 Community Engagement and Mobilization 	-	
 Planned OPV Campaigns 	-	
 Technical Assistance 	-	
Emergency Response	-	
Surveillance and Running costs	Ξ.	
TOTAL	0	





Objective 2 Immunization Systems Strengthening and OPV Withdrawal





What is the programmatic purpose/intended outcome of the contributions?

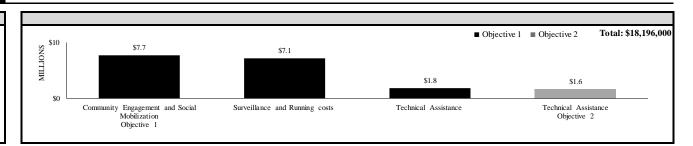
This project started in the spring of 2015, and aimed to improve polio immunization coverage in Ukraine, particularly among children and vulnerable populations who are at high-risk of contracting the disease, to mitigate the risk and potential impact of a polio outbreak. Project activities included: (1) providing 1.8 million doses of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and associated immunization supplies, as well as 3.1 million doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV); (2) vaccinating an estimated 450,000 infants under the age of one year with two doses of IPV - to the extent possible, followed in the next year with up to two more booster doses of OPV; and (3) vaccinating an older group of children who are only partially immunized against polio with additional doses of OPV. Canada's assistance proved to be timely, allowing Ukraine to respond to the August 2015 polio outbreak. With Canadian support, UNICEF provided 1.8 million doses of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and associated immunization supplies, and 3.1 million doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). The IPVs and 1.5 million OPVs have been used in the first round of the national anti-polio immunization campaign following the outbreak. During this round of vaccinations, 1,468,403 children under 6 were vaccinated using Canada-funded

Notes: Rates in USD at March 7, 2016 FX rate. Canada contributed \$3M CAD to UNICEF for this initiative.

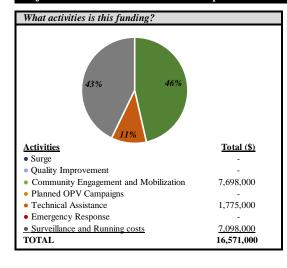
Donor Agency: U.S. Agency for International Development

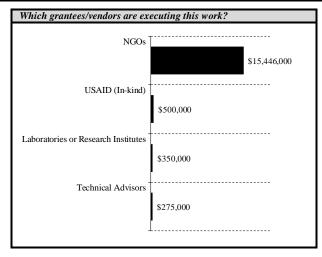
Summary

2015 Donor Contribution:	
Total Donor Contribution	\$59,000,000
a) FRR Donor Contribution: % of total FRR contribution:	\$40,804,000 69%
b) Non-FRR Donor Contribution: % of total non-FRR contribution:	\$18,196,000 31%



Objective 1 Poliovirus Detection and Interruption

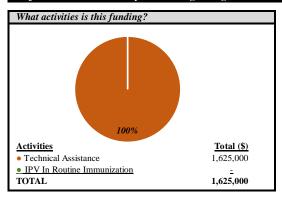


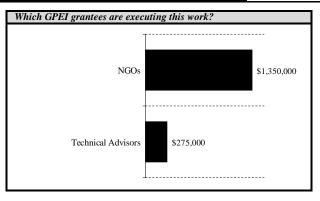


What is the programmatic purpose/intended outcome of the contributions?

USAID's polio eradication program contributes to the multi-donor, Global Polio Eradication Initiative by focusing support towards national plans to build and sustain population immunity sufficient to stop polio transmission, build and enhance facility and community-based surveillance able to detect and respond to possible polio cases, increase public trust in immunization by working with local partners to address parental concerns, working with civil society to reach the most vulnerable children in high risk areas and along international borders, and assisting in early detection and outbreak response to any new polio cases found in previously polio-free areas.

Objective 2 Immunization Systems Strengthening and OPV Withdrawal



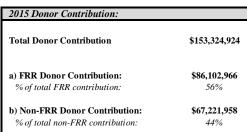


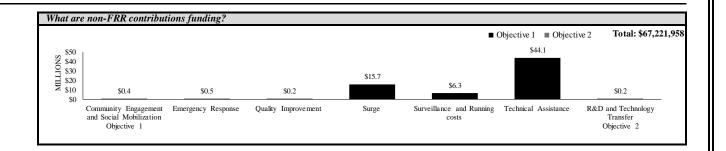
What is the programmatic purpose/intended outcome of the contributions?

USAID looks for opportunities to leverage our investments in polio to strengthen routine immunization and broader health systems. This includes strengthening partnerships, using polio micro plans in support of routine immunzation, supporting newborn and pregnant women tracking and mapping, broader behavior change communication and messaging to support immunization, integrated disease surveillance, and support for vLMIS. USAID's support to the CORE Group Polio Project specifically supports NGOs to foster strong community engagement, monitor RI sessions, monitor cold chain equipment, assist to validate the switch from trivalent to bivalent OPV, and support broader disease surveillance at the community level.

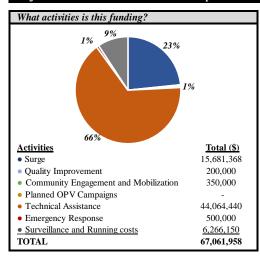
Donor Agency: U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

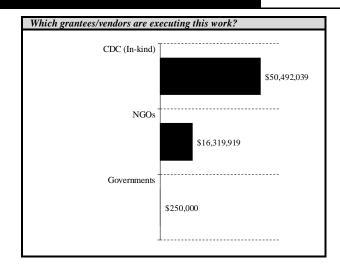
Summary





Objective 1 Poliovirus Detection and Interruption

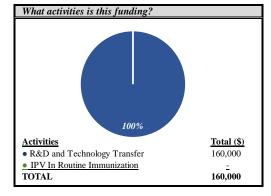


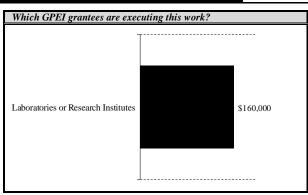


What is the programmatic purpose/intended outcome of the contributions?

- Direct infrastructure support for Nigeria and Pakistan's highest risk districts
- Rapid improvement in program quality leading to WPV interruption in Nigeria
- Rapid response from CDC personnel in outbreak situations
- Establishing adaptability of polio program assets for other public health purposes
- Providing regional support to end the Middle East WPV outbreak
- Surveillance strengthening in highest risk countries

Objective 2 Immunization Systems Strengthening and OPV Withdrawal





What is the programmatic purpose/intended outcome of the contributions?

- Research has allowed for data gathering on the best ways to introduce IPV and conduct the OPV switch
- Improvements in laboratory network processes and capabilities

mores.