

**“EVERYTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE
UNTIL IT HAS BEEN DONE”**

Pumphandle Lecture

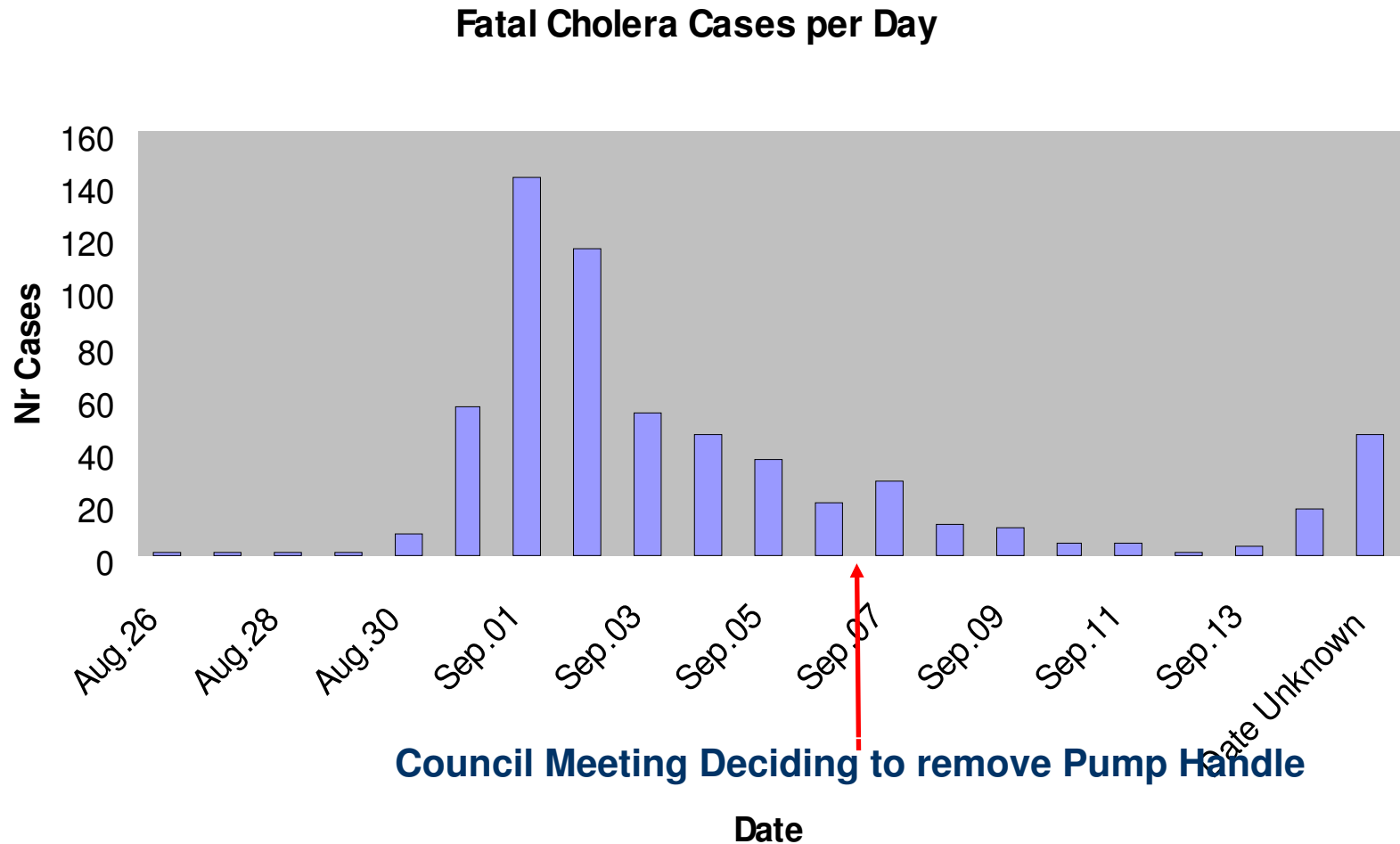
Dr Tore Godal

LSHTM

8 September 2005

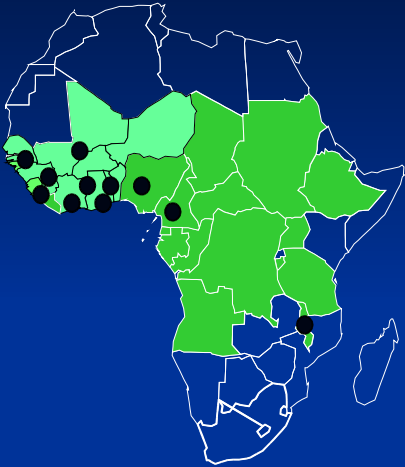
godalt@mmv.org

CHOLERA OUTBREAK - LONDON, 1854

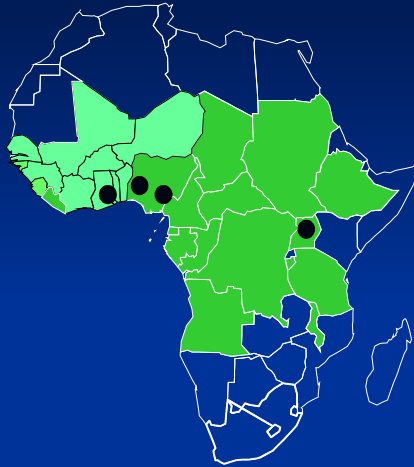


Multi-country studies for onchocerciasis control

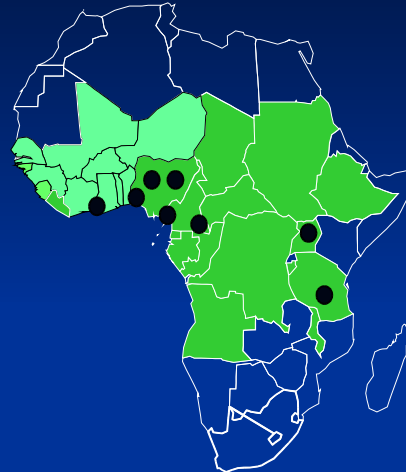
Community trials
of ivermectin



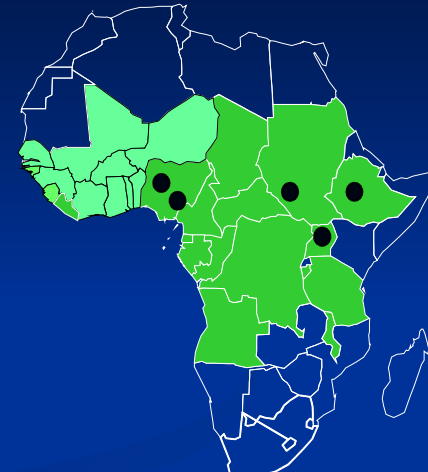
Effect of ivermectin
on skin disease



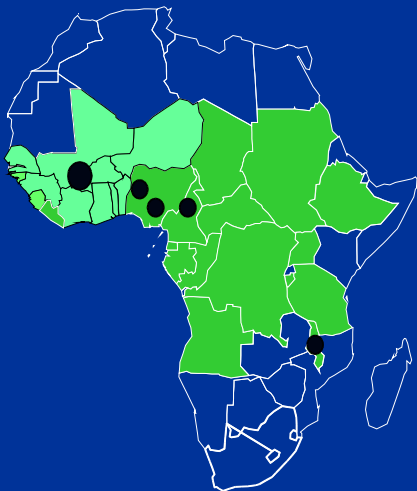
PH importance of
onchocercal skin disease



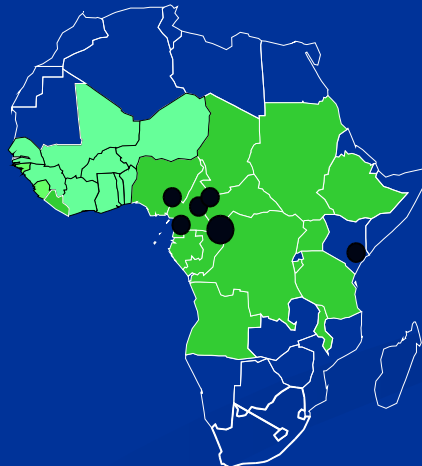
Economic and social
cost of skin disease



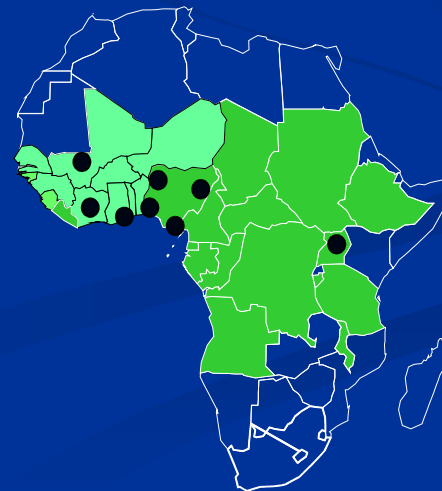
Rapid assessment
studies



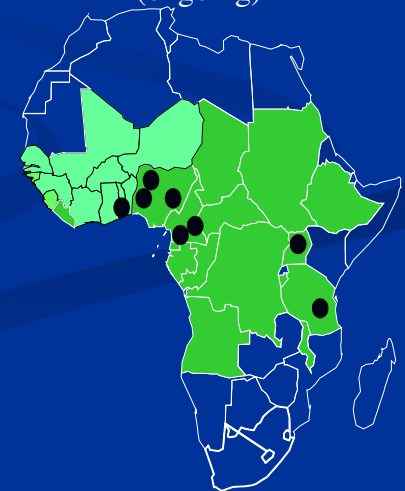
Rapid Epidemiological
Mapping of onchocerciasis



Community-directed
treatment with ivermectin

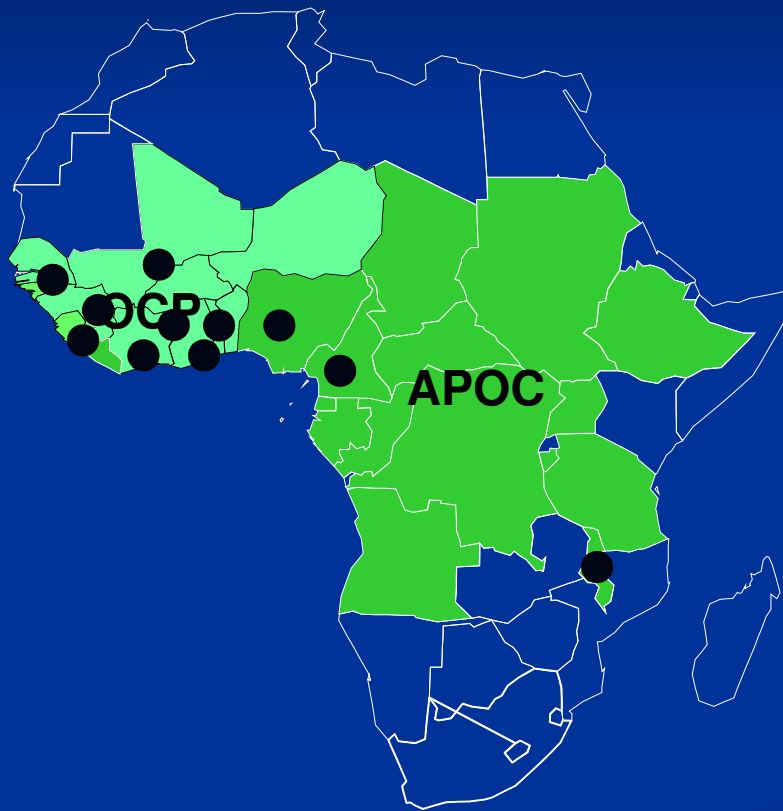


Community-directed
interventions
(ongoing)

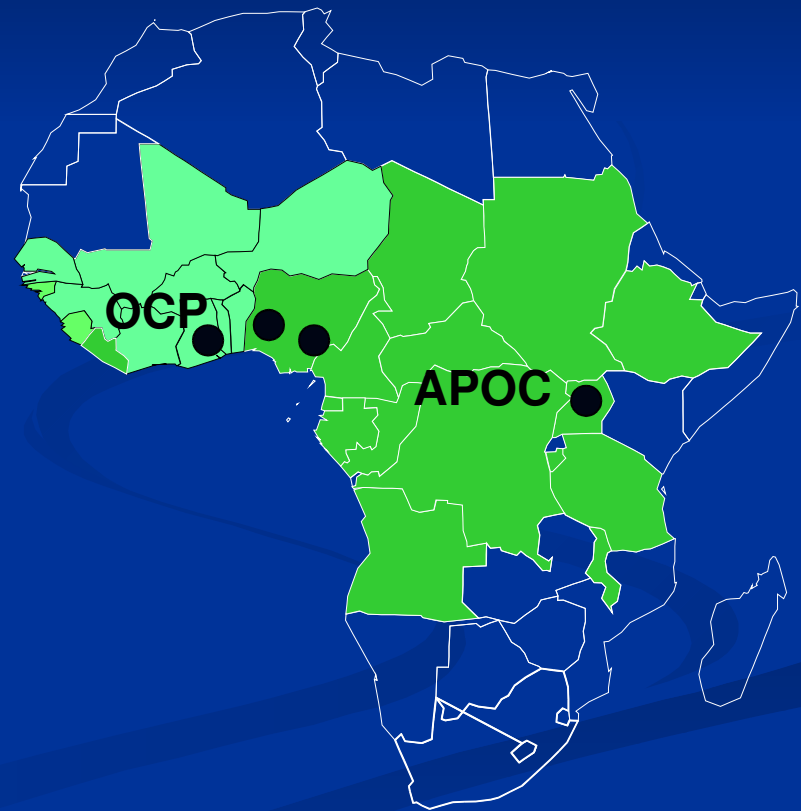


IMPACT OF IVERMECTIN TREATMENT

Community trials
of ivermectin

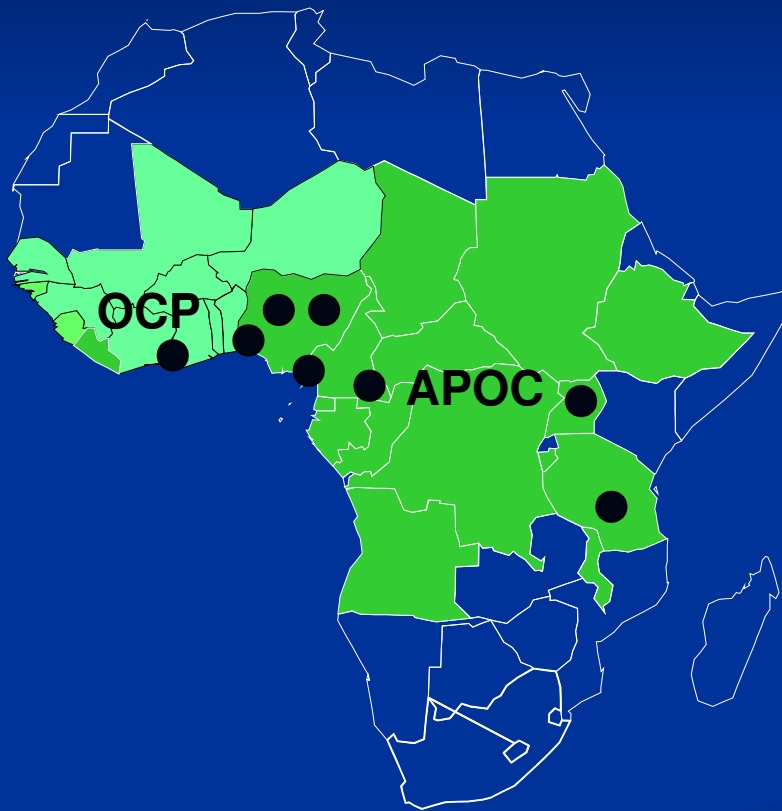


Effect of ivermectin
on skin disease



IMPORTANCE OF ONCHOCERCIASIS

PH importance of
onchocercal skin disease



Economic and social
cost of skin disease



DISTRIBUTION OF ONCHOCERCIASIS

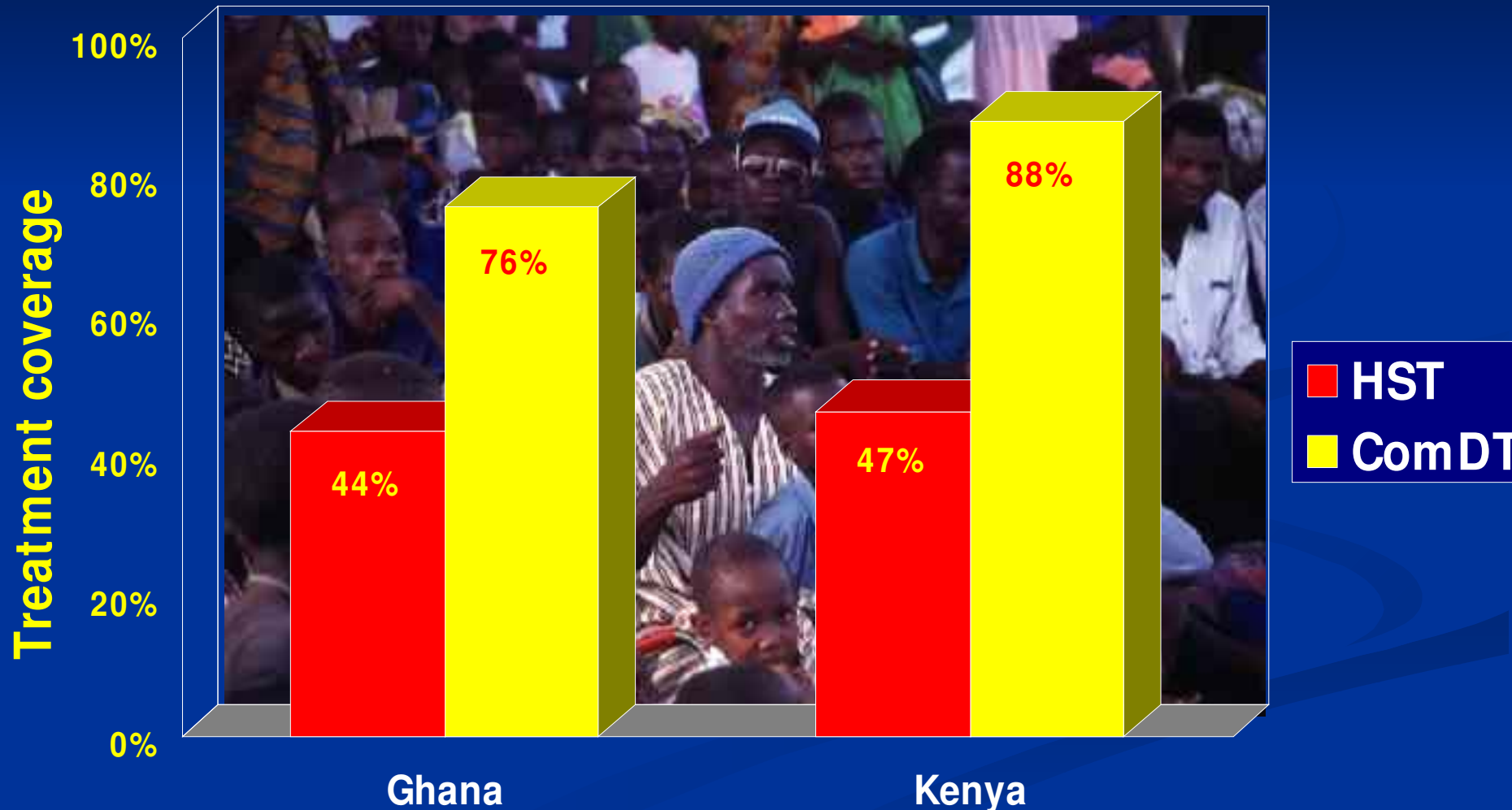
Rapid assessment
studies



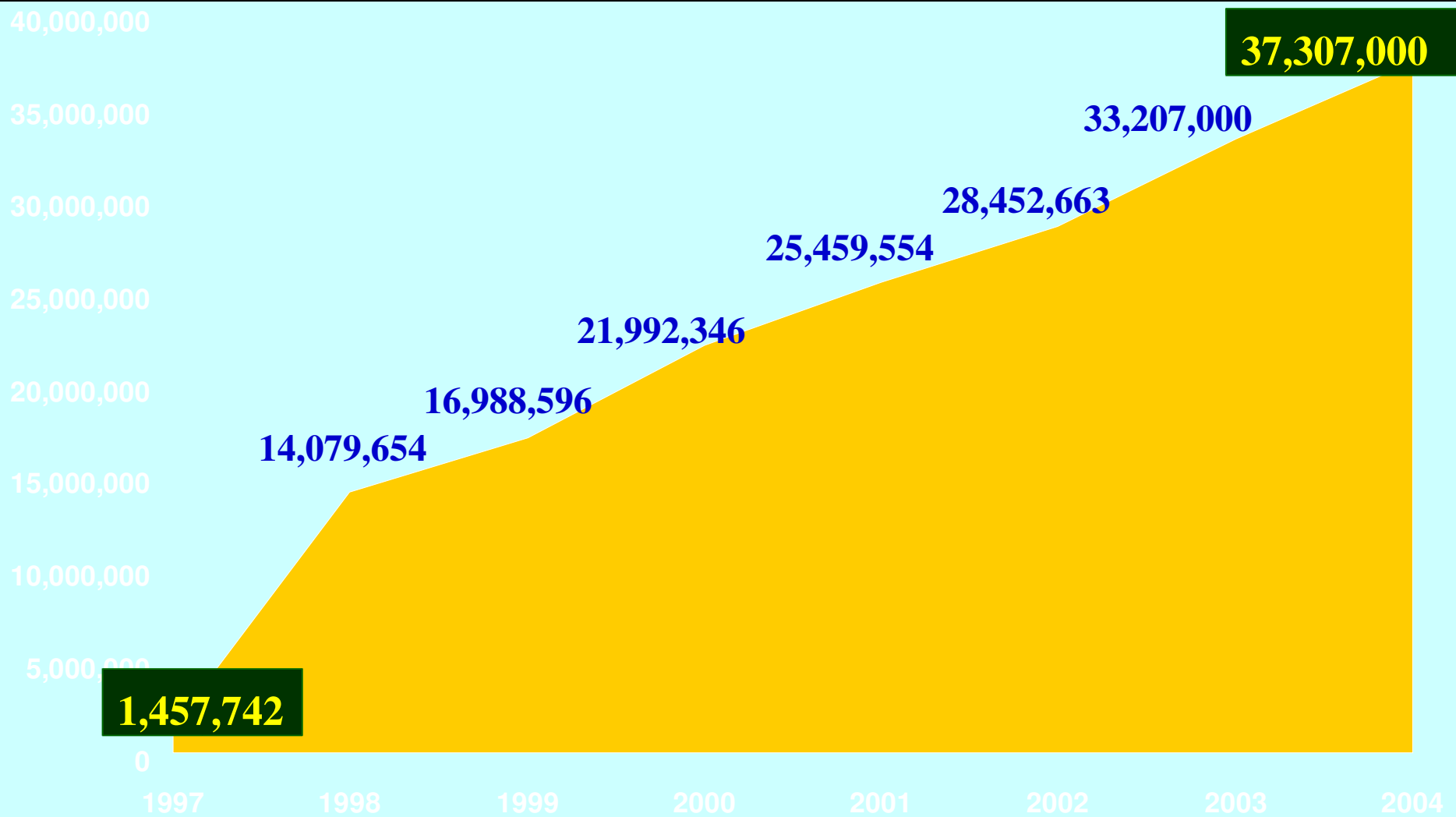
Rapid Epidemiological
Mapping on Oncho (REMO)



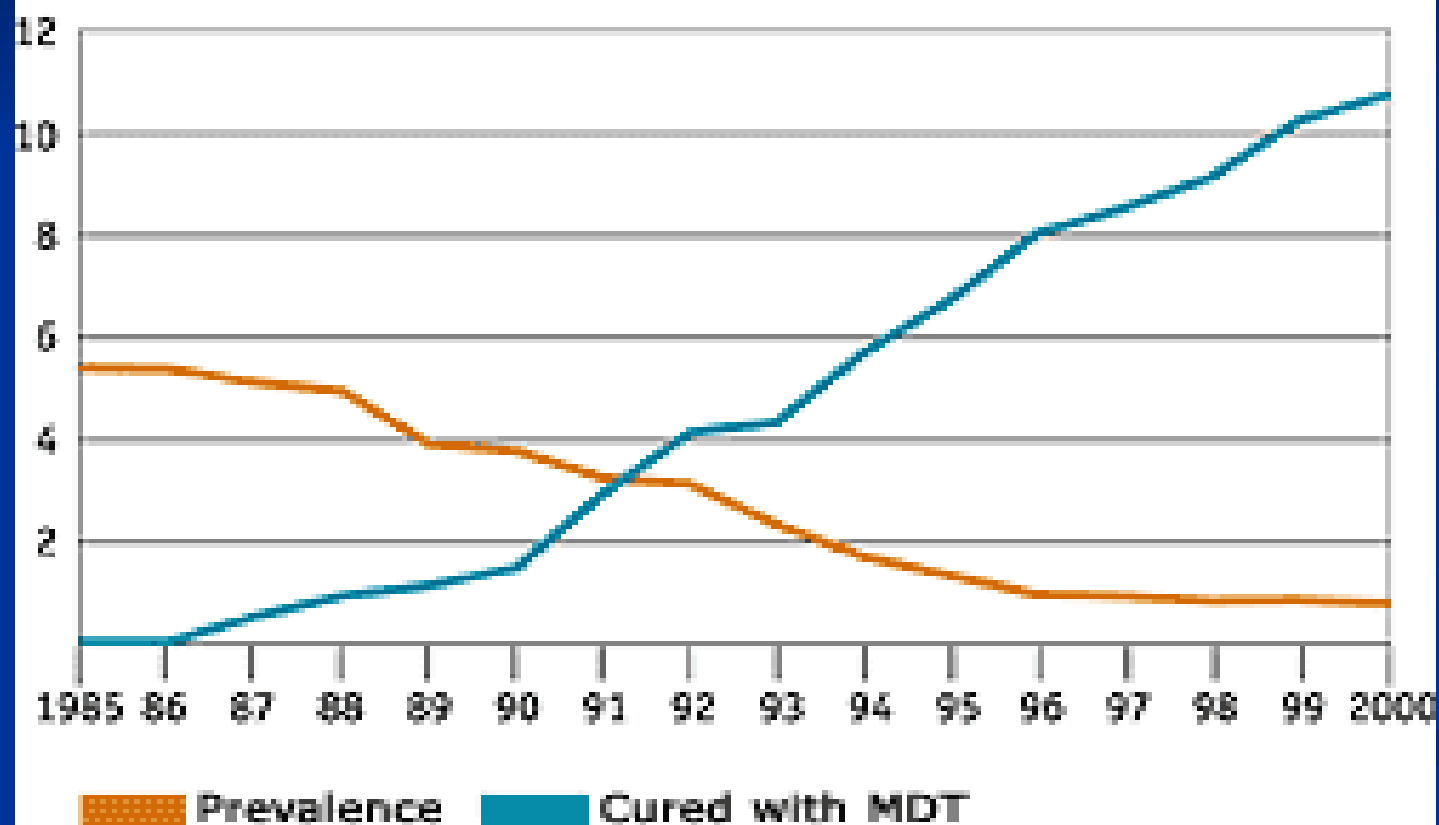
Treatment coverage by ComDT and by the regular health services (HST)



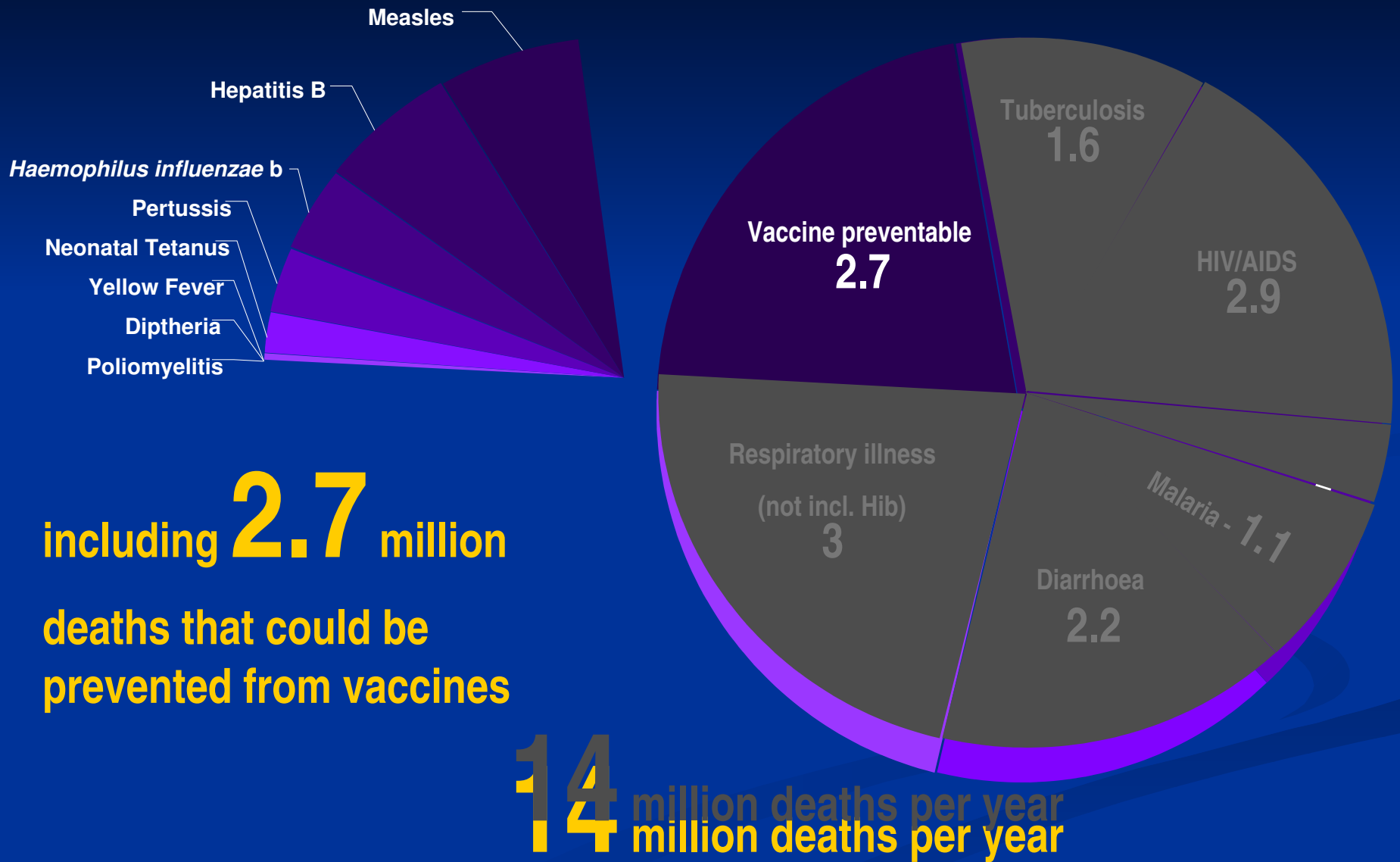
PERSONS TREATED BETWEEN 1997 - 2004



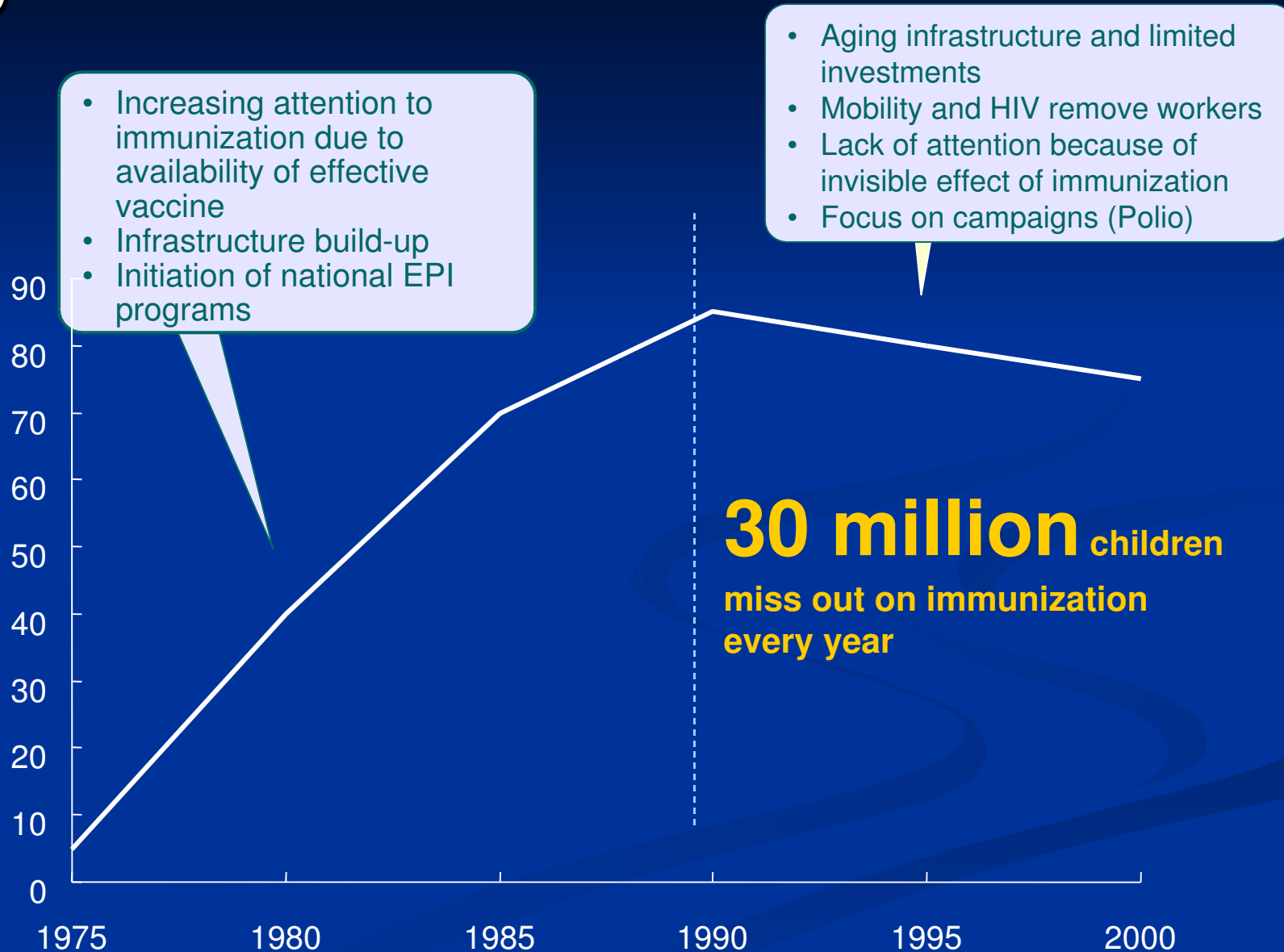
Global impact of MDT on leprosy (in millions from 1985-2000)



ANNUAL DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

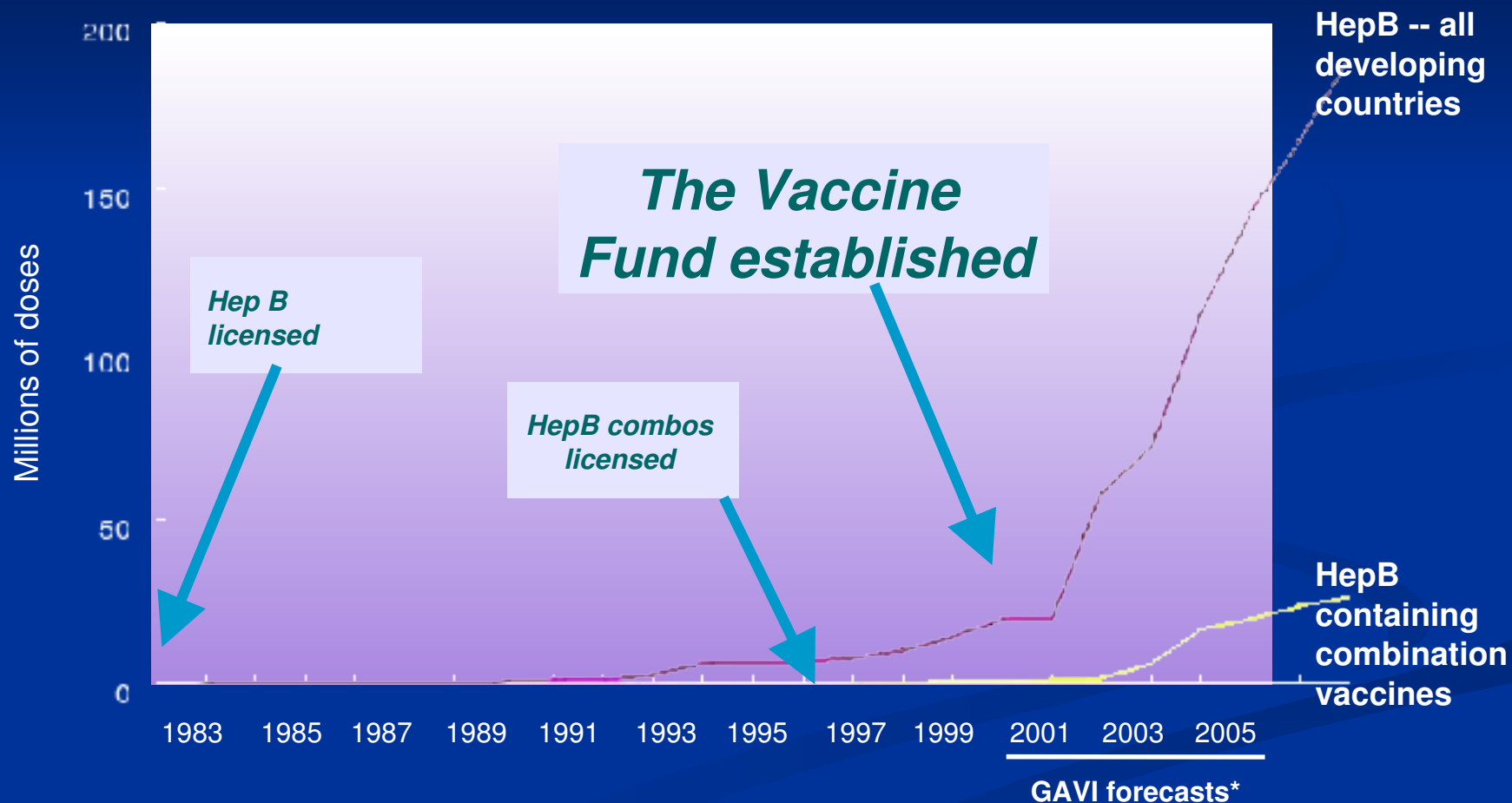


GOAL 1: REVERSE DOWNWARD COVERAGE TREND



GOAL 2: REDUCE TIME LAG IN INTRODUCTION OF NEW VACCINES IN POOR COUNTRIES

Achievement with combination vaccines



GOAL 3: SAVE LIVES BY ACCELERATING DEVELOPMENT OF NEW VACCINES

If tomorrow's vaccines were available today, an
estimated

1 million lives would be saved from
pneumococcal infection

Half million lives would be saved from
rotavirus infection

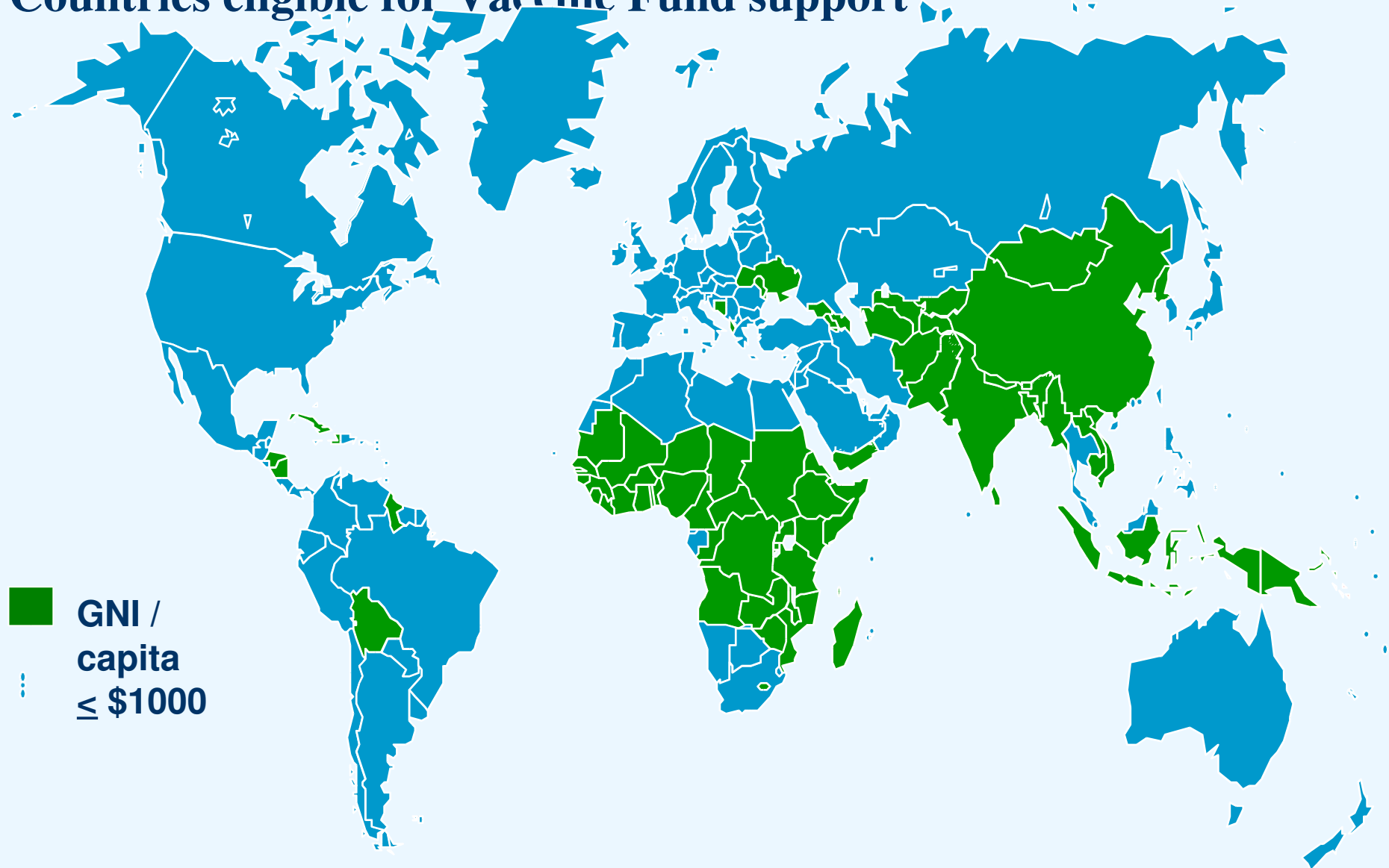
APPROACH: STRENGTHEN COLLABORATION

Increase harmony

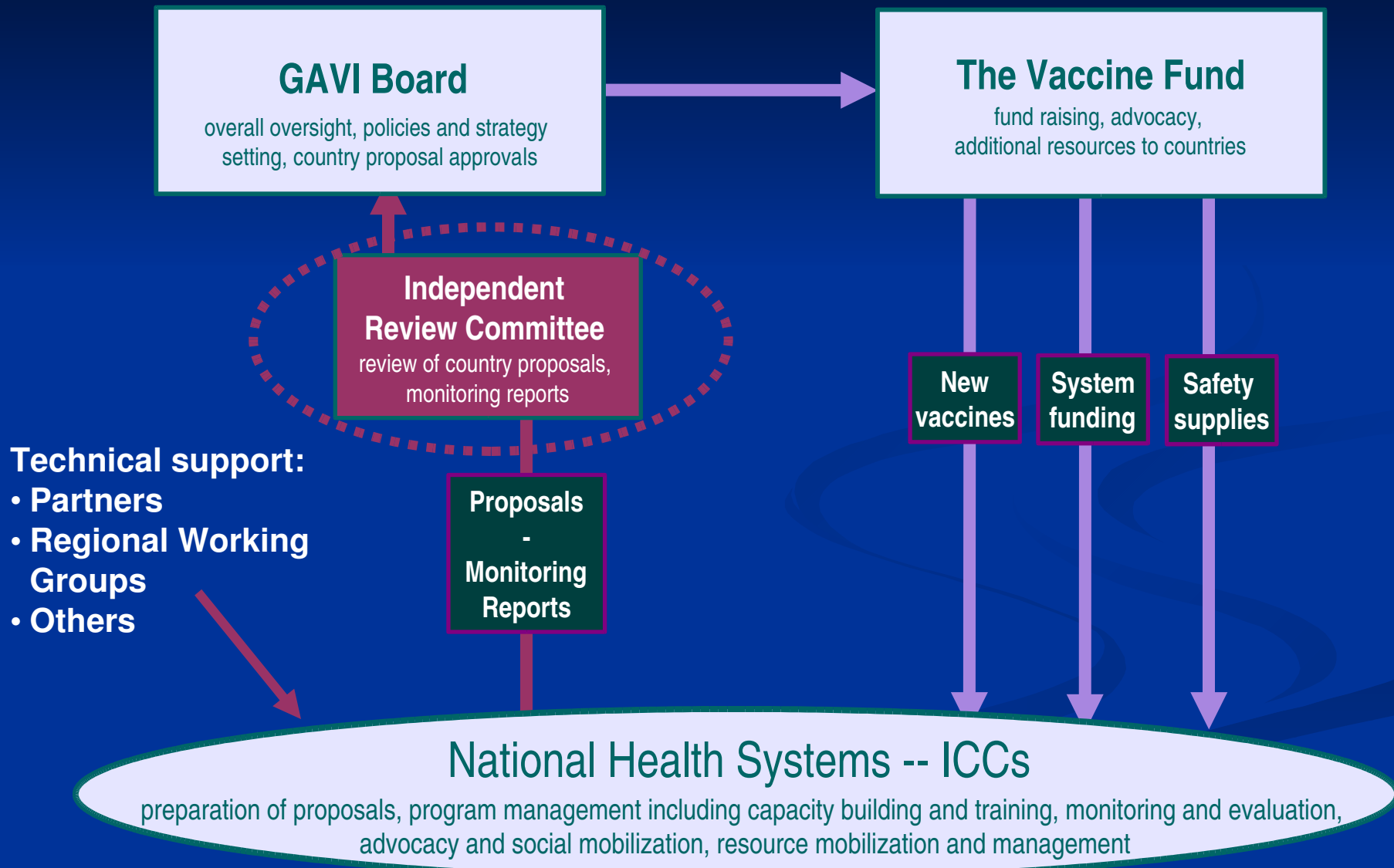


APPROACH: EVERY POOR COUNTRY MAY APPLY

Countries eligible for Vaccine Fund support

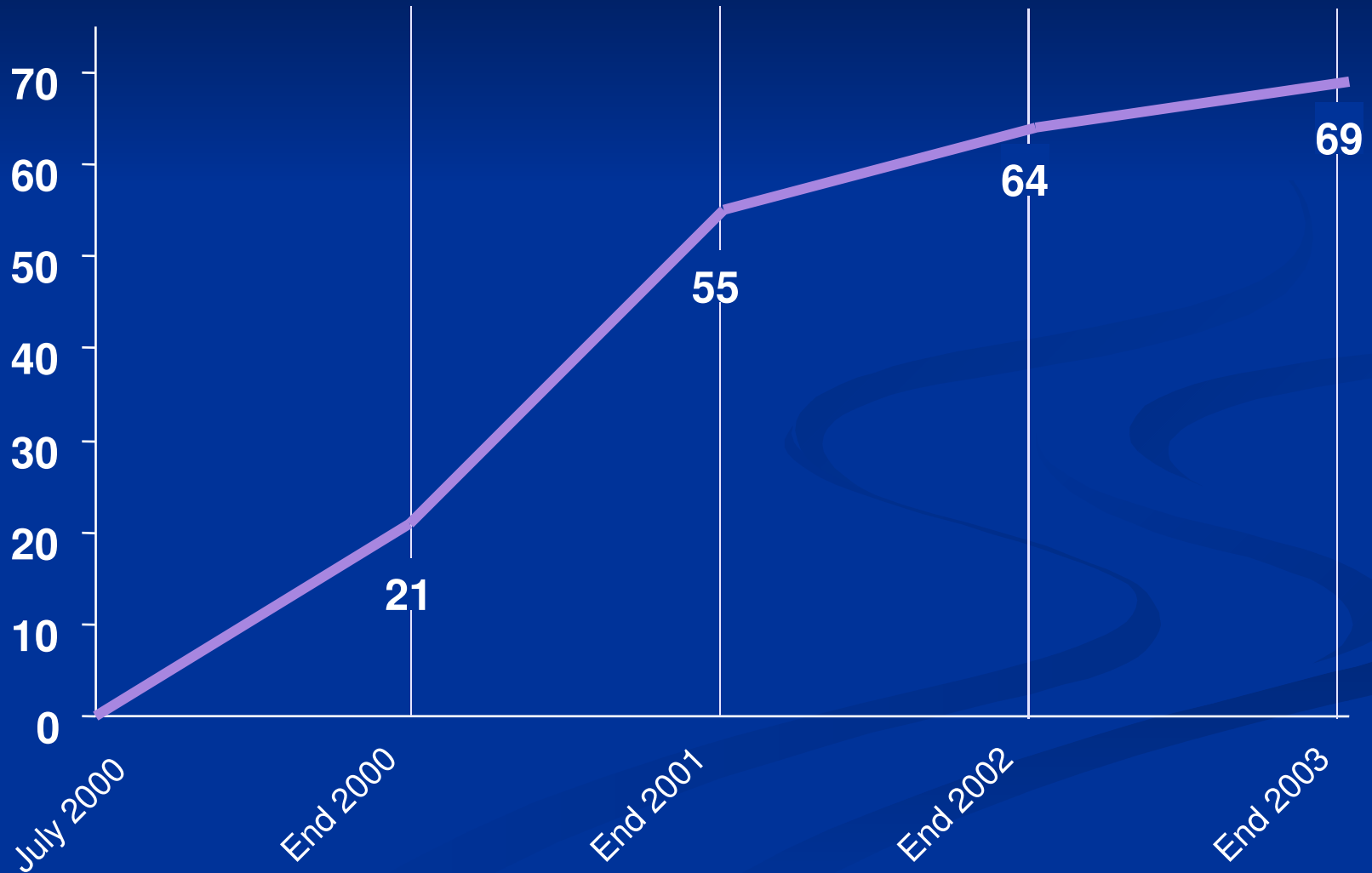


APPROACH: SCIENTIFIC AND RIGOROUS



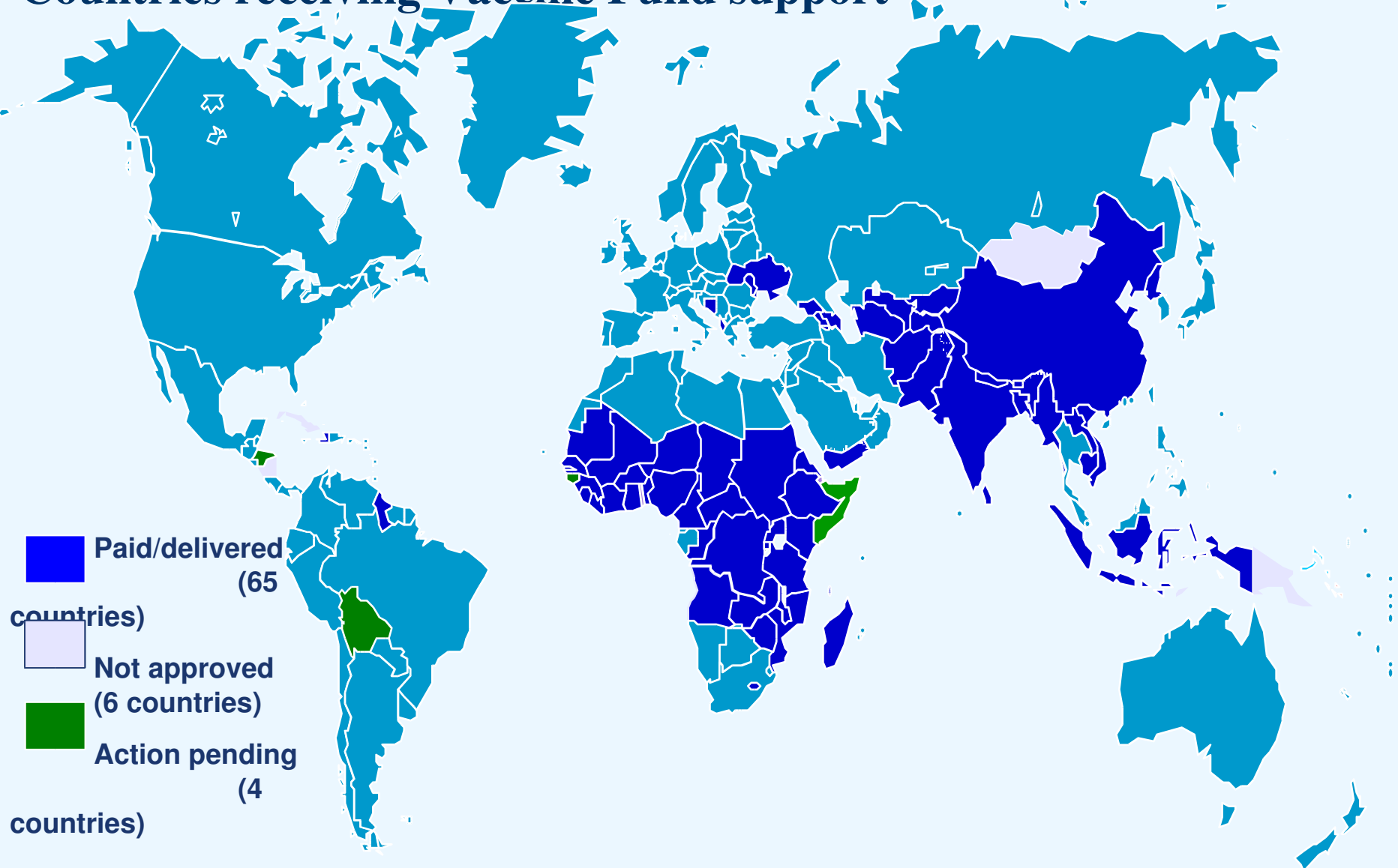
OUTCOME: RAPID SCALE UP

Number of countries approved for support



OUTCOME: RAPID SCALE UP

Countries receiving Vaccine Fund support



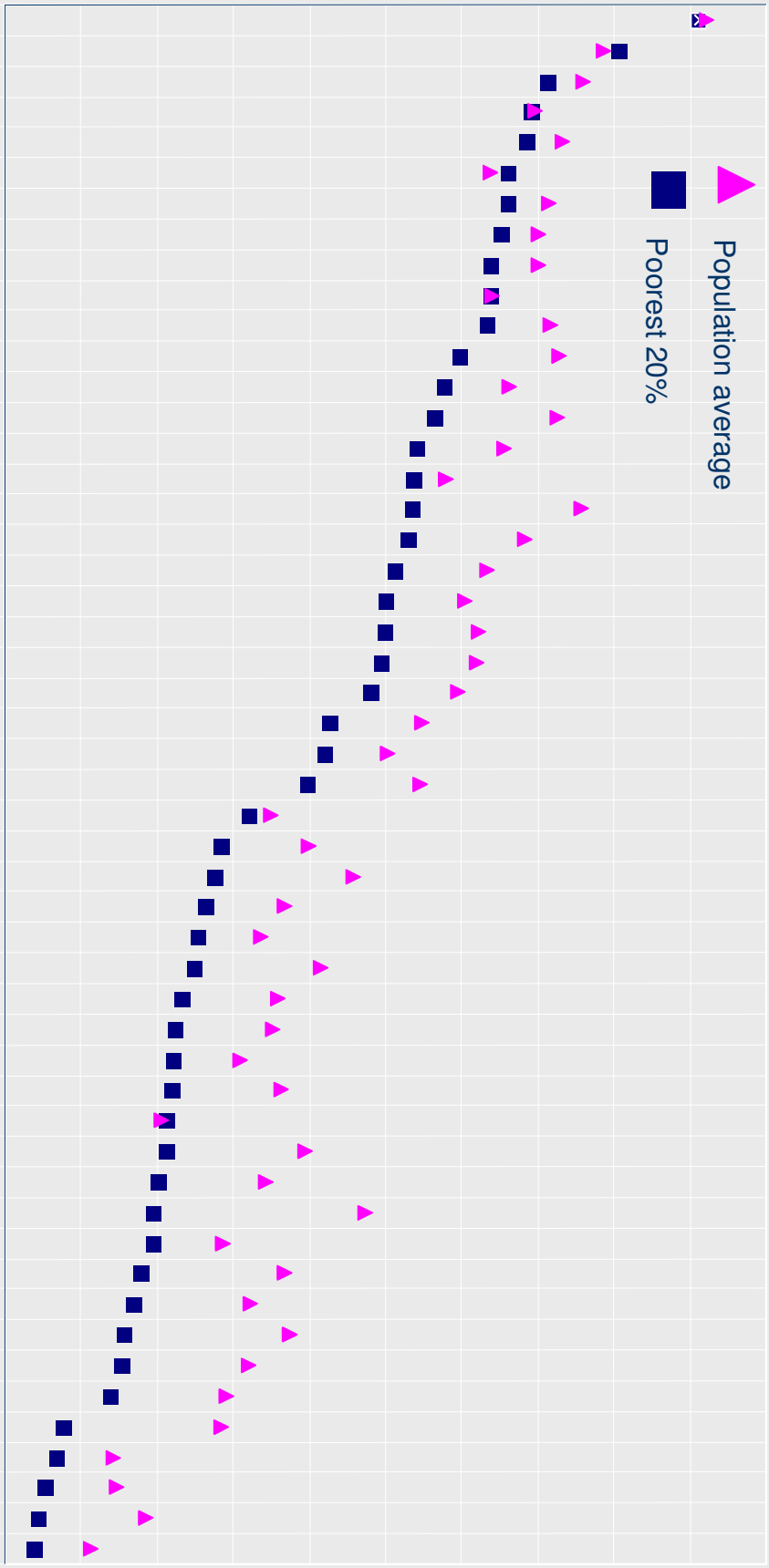
THE EQUITY OF IMMUNIZATION

PERCENT FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Population average
Poorest 20%

- Egypt 2000
- Uzbekistan 1996
- Rwanda 2000
- Kyrgyzstan 1997
- Kazakhstan 1999
- Guatemala 1998
- Armenia 2000
- Malawi 2000
- Zambia 2001
- Zimbabwe 1999
- Nicaragua 2001
- Philippines 1998
- Peru 2000
- Brazil 1996
- Nepal 2001
- Namibia 1992
- Morocco 1992
- Tanzania 1999
- South Africa 1998
- Bangladesh 2000
- Colombia 2000
- Ghana 1998
- Kenya 1998
- Indonesia 1997
- Vietnam 1997
- Comoros 1996
- Bolivia 1998
- Cambodia 2000
- Turkey 1998
- Uganda 2000
- Haiti 2000
- Eritrea 1995
- Cameroon 1998
- Pakistan 1990
- Togo 1998
- Madagascar 1997
- Jordan 1997
- India 1999
- Paraguay 1990
- Mozambique 1997
- Mali 2001
- Cen. African Rep. 1994-95
- Guinea 1999
- Kazakhstan 1999
- Mauritania 2000
- Nigeria 1990
- Yemen 1997
- Ethiopia 2000
- Gabon 2000
- Niger 1998
- Chad 1996-97



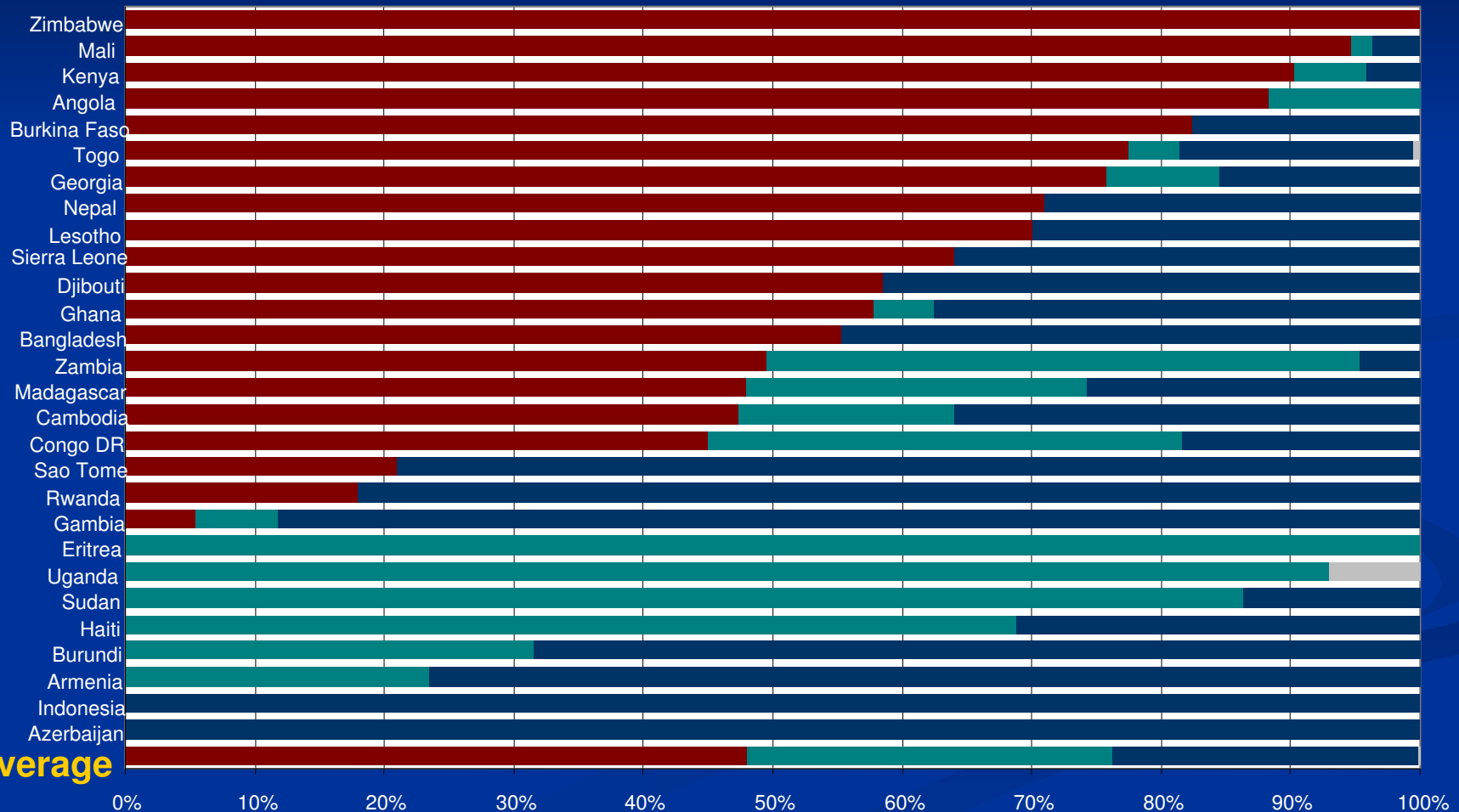
Source: World Bank staff calculations, Demographics and health survey 2003

APPROACH: BUILD INCENTIVE TO REACH THE POOREST

- The GAVI 'Share' system
- \$20 per additional child
- Creates incentives to put money where it is most needed - low-coverage districts receive more funding

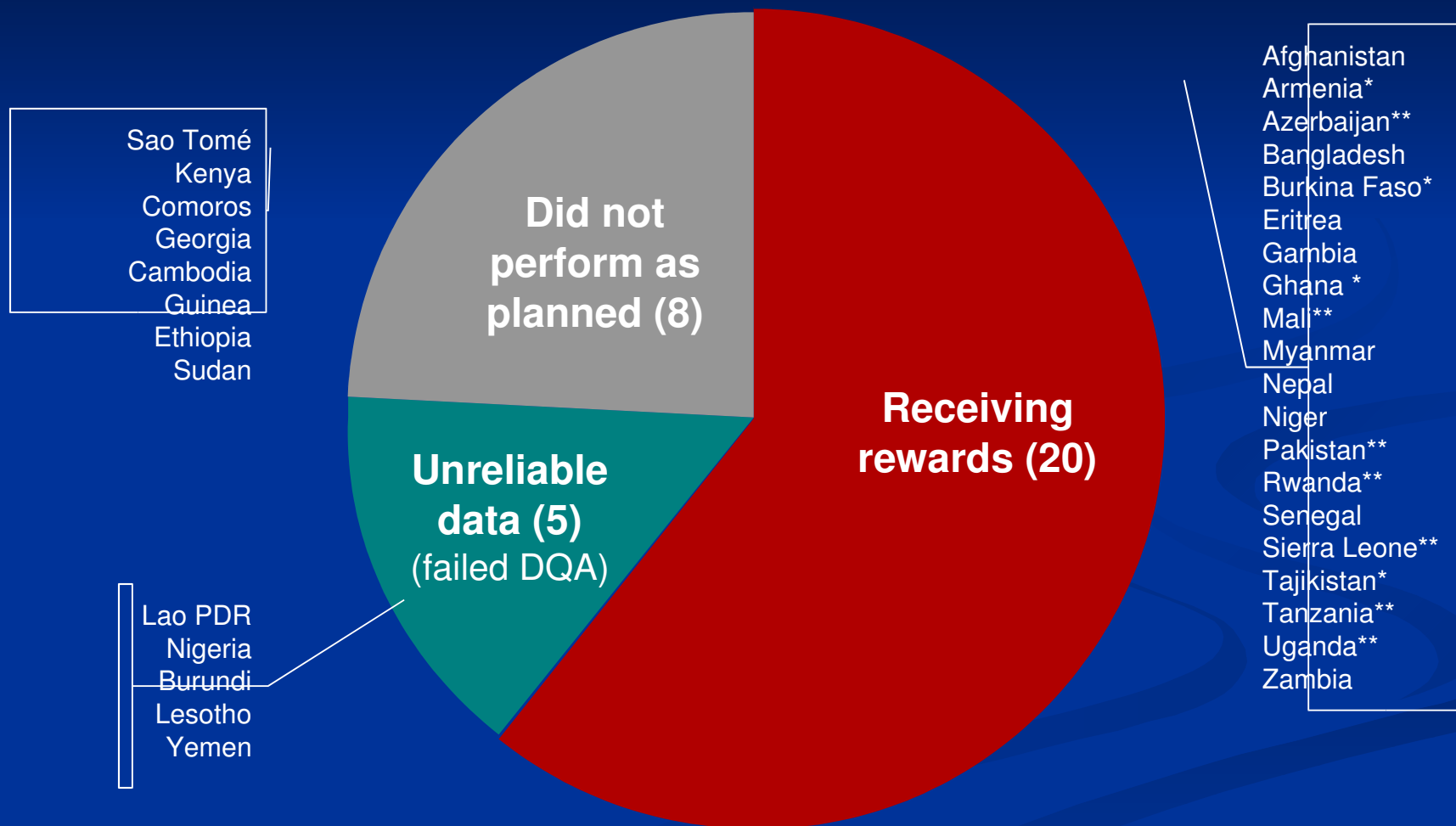
OUTCOME: MORE FUNDING FOR DISTRICTS

Distribution of immunization services funds in 29 countries



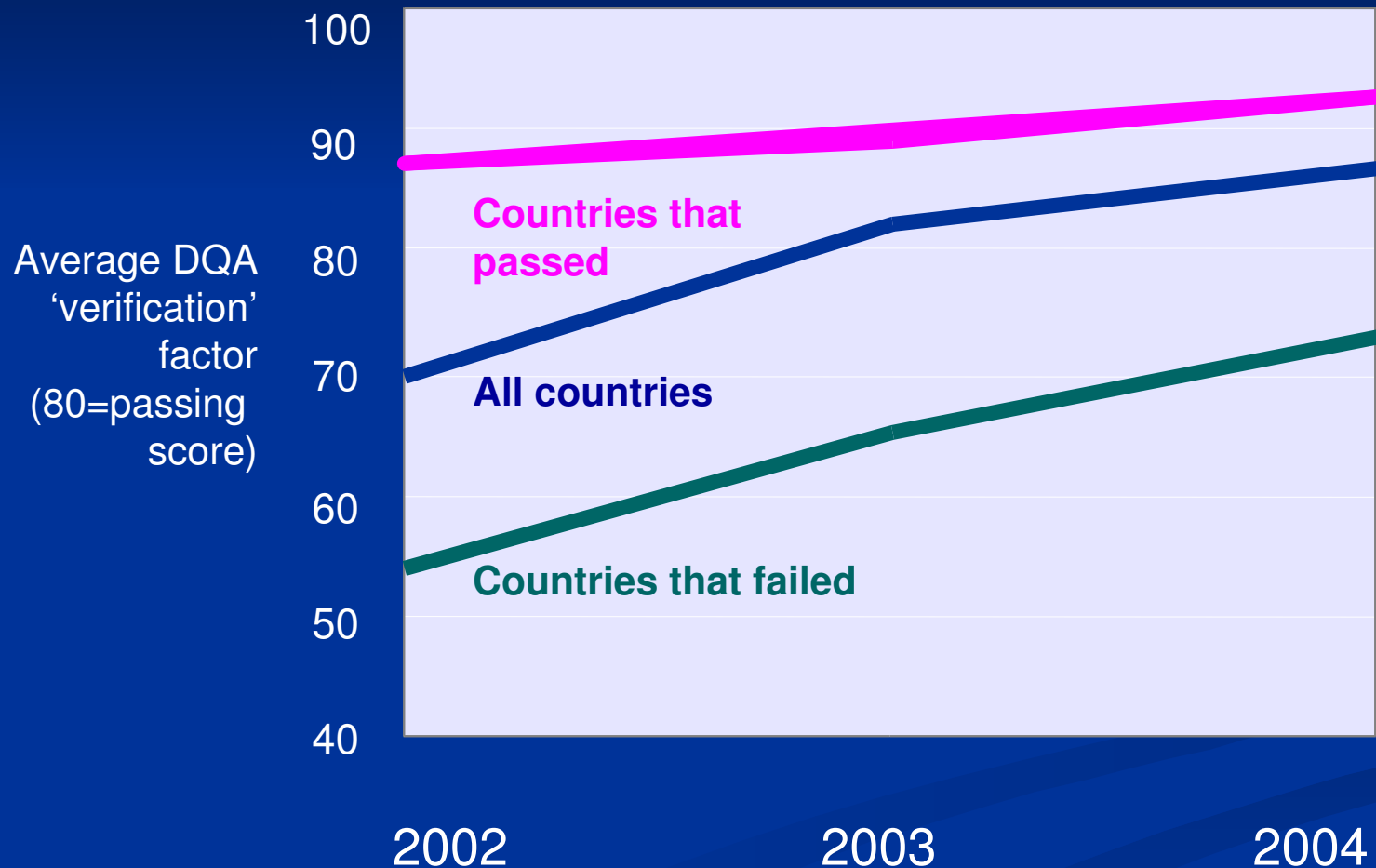
INNOVATIONS: REWARDING ACHIEVEMENTS

Of the 33 countries eligible for performance-based grants ...



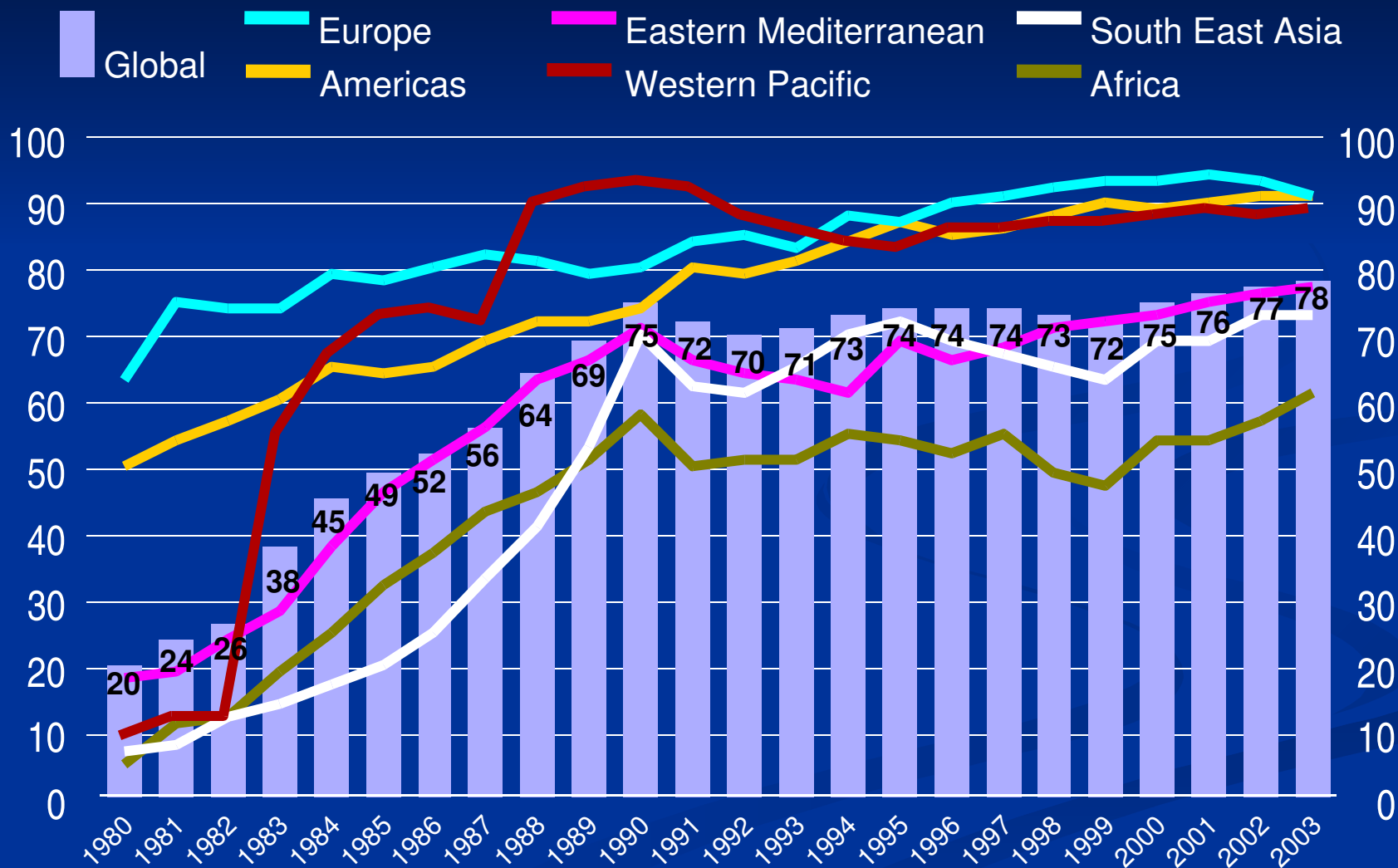
INNOVATIONS: IMPROVING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

With introduction of Data Quality Audit (DQA), health data are becoming more reliable in all countries



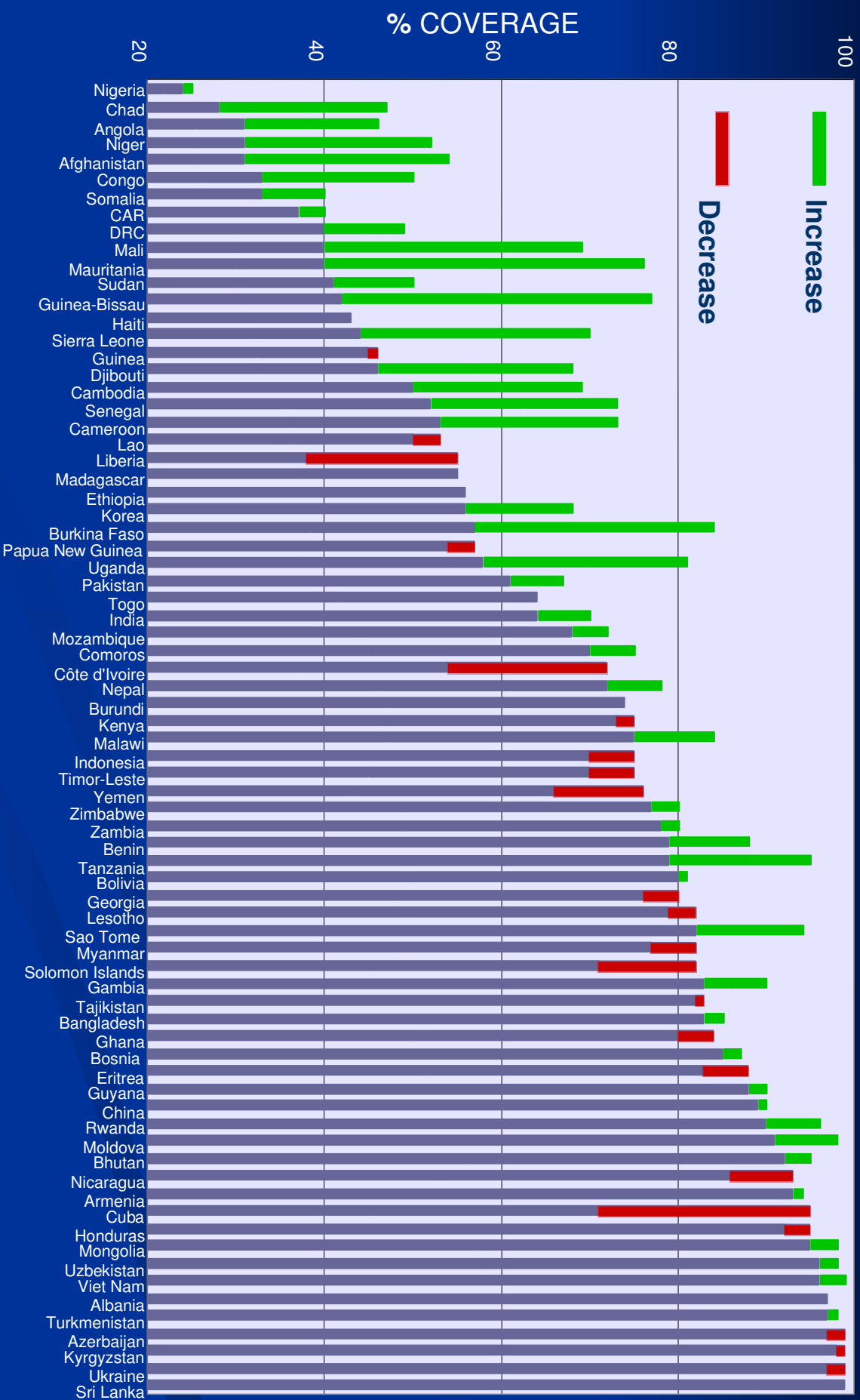
PROGRAMMATIC IMPACT: COVERAGE IS RISING

% DTP3 coverage rates, 1980-2003

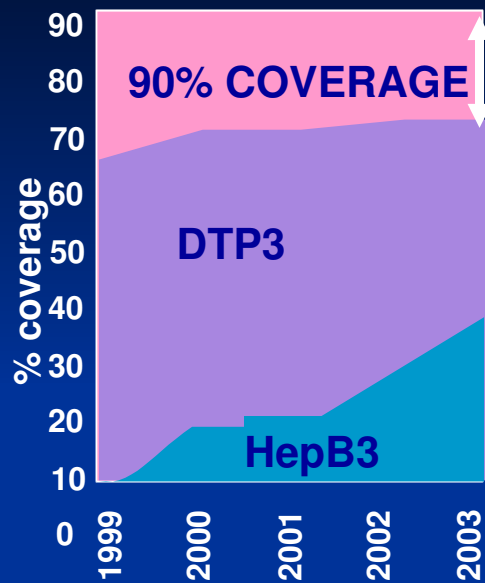


PROGRAMMATIC IMPACT: COVERAGE IS RISING

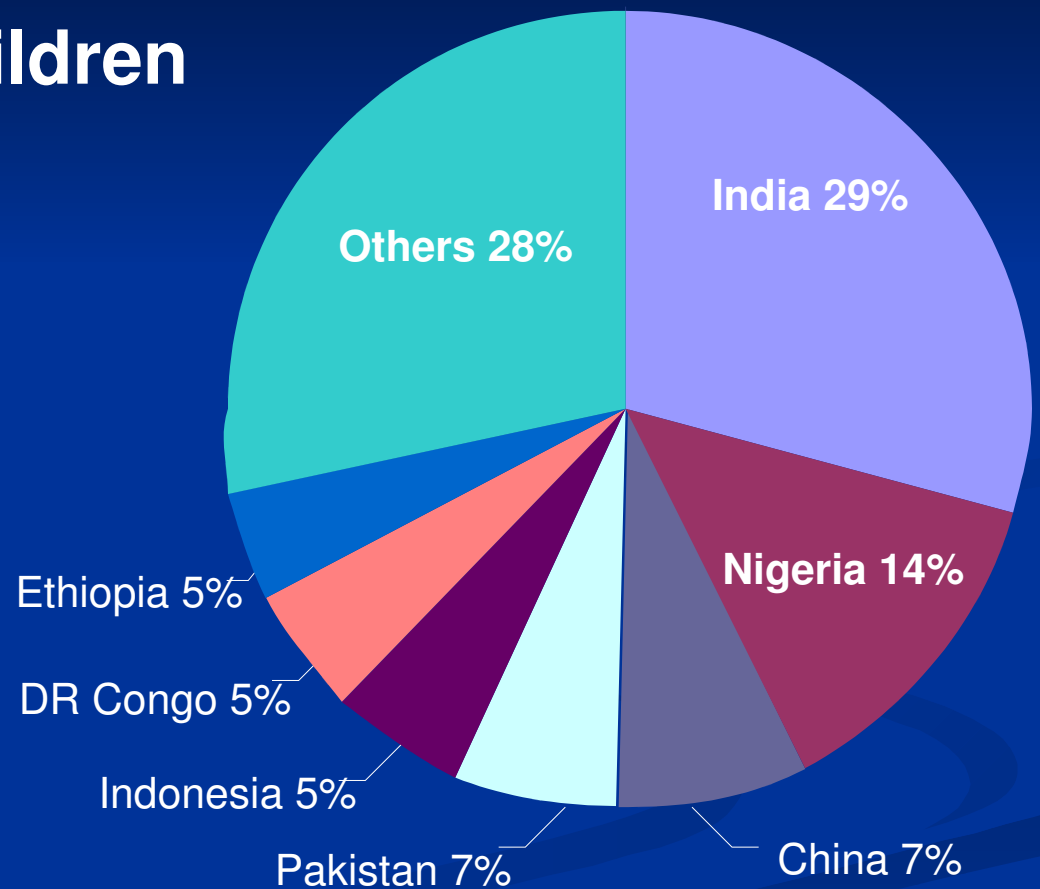
DTP3 coverage change 2000 to 2003



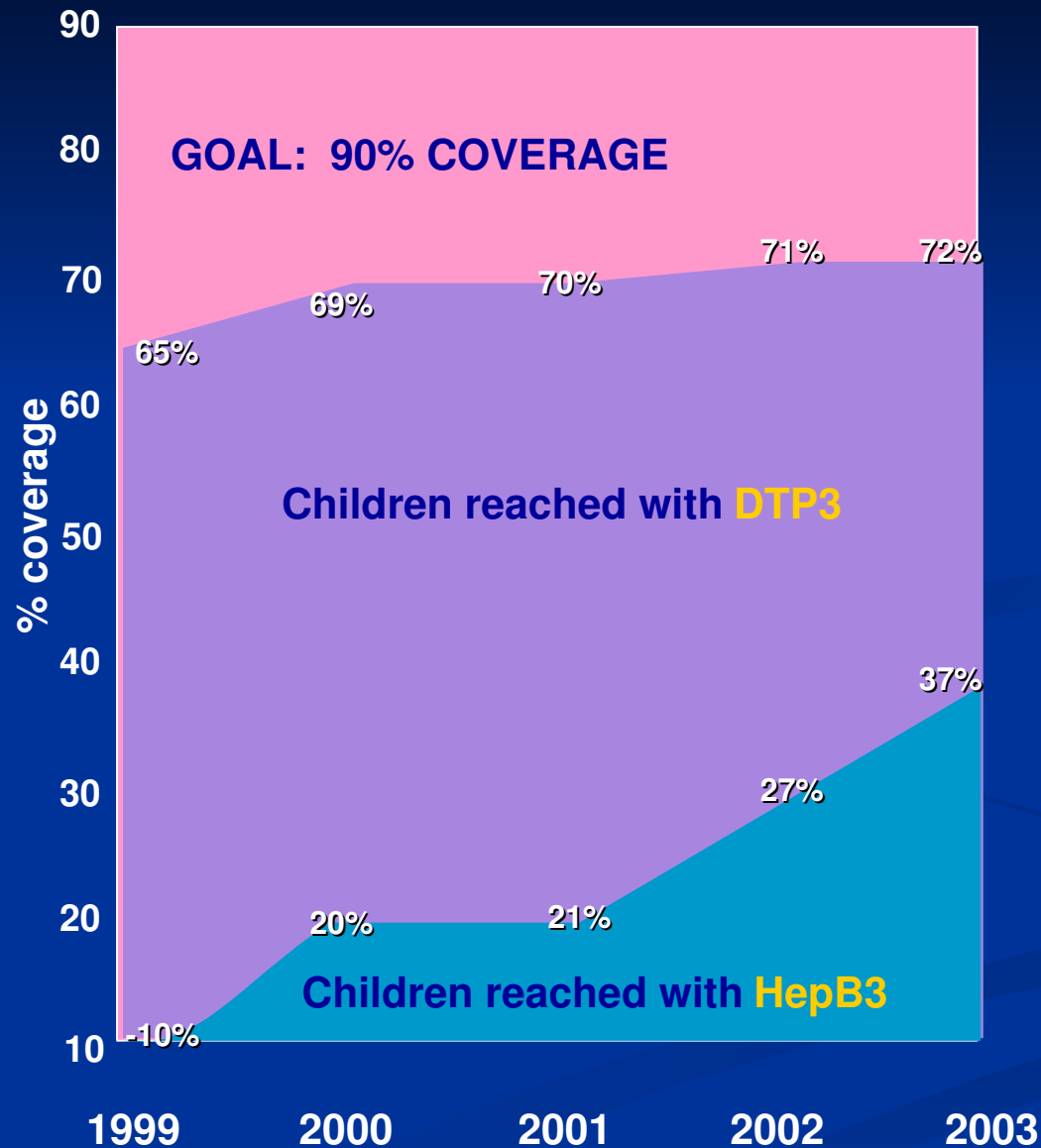
CHILDREN NOT REACHED WITH DTP3



**= 24.3m
children**



IMMUNIZATION PERFORMANCE IN ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES



APPROACH: PROMOTE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Sustainability is *shared* responsibility between developing countries and donor partners
- Poorest countries not expected to become *self-sufficient* until economies improve
- GAVI partners developed the financial sustainability planning tools to aid national governments
- 12 countries have submitted FSPs, additional 22 will be reviewed soon

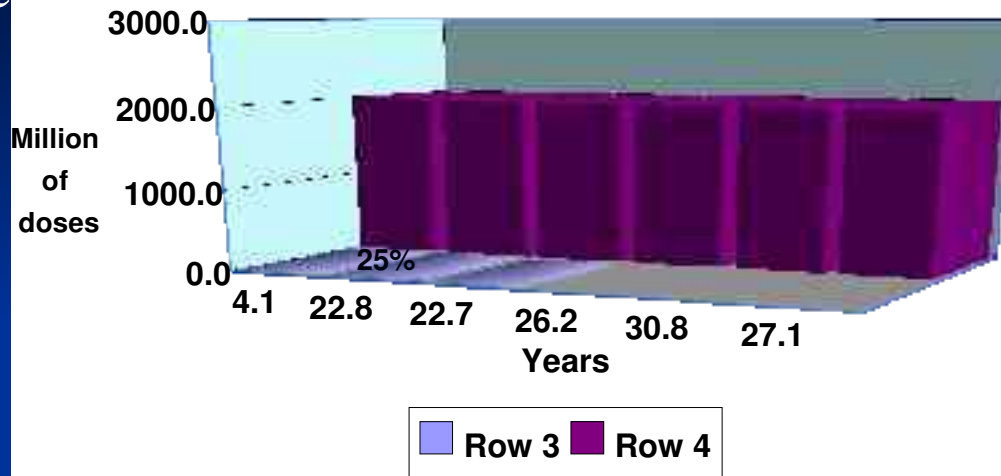
Continuing challenges are:

- Increased government funding for health
- Firm long-term commitments from donor partners
- Reduced program costs by increasing efficiency by :
 - timely delivery & improved management of resources within health system
 - improving program efficiency

OUTCOME: CATALYST FOR FUNDING

n) of combination vaccines planned upto 2006 and

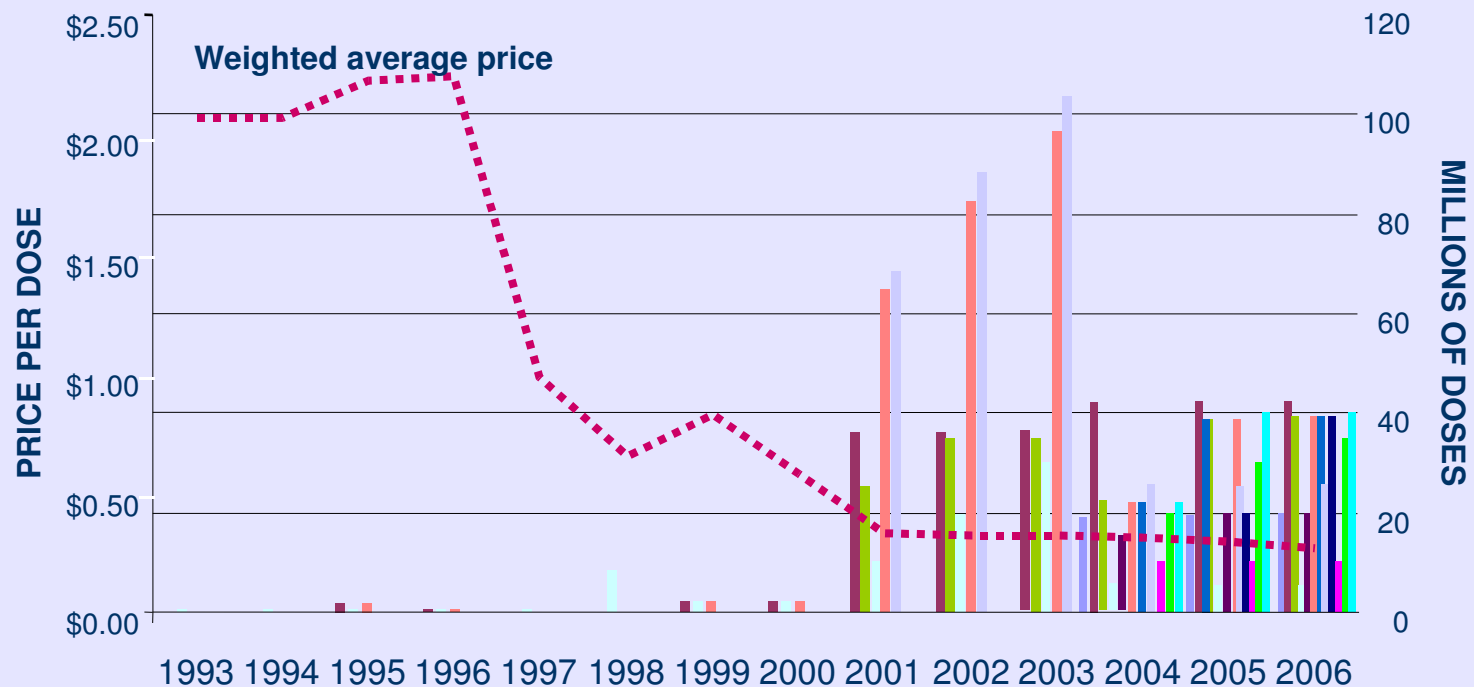
The c



8%

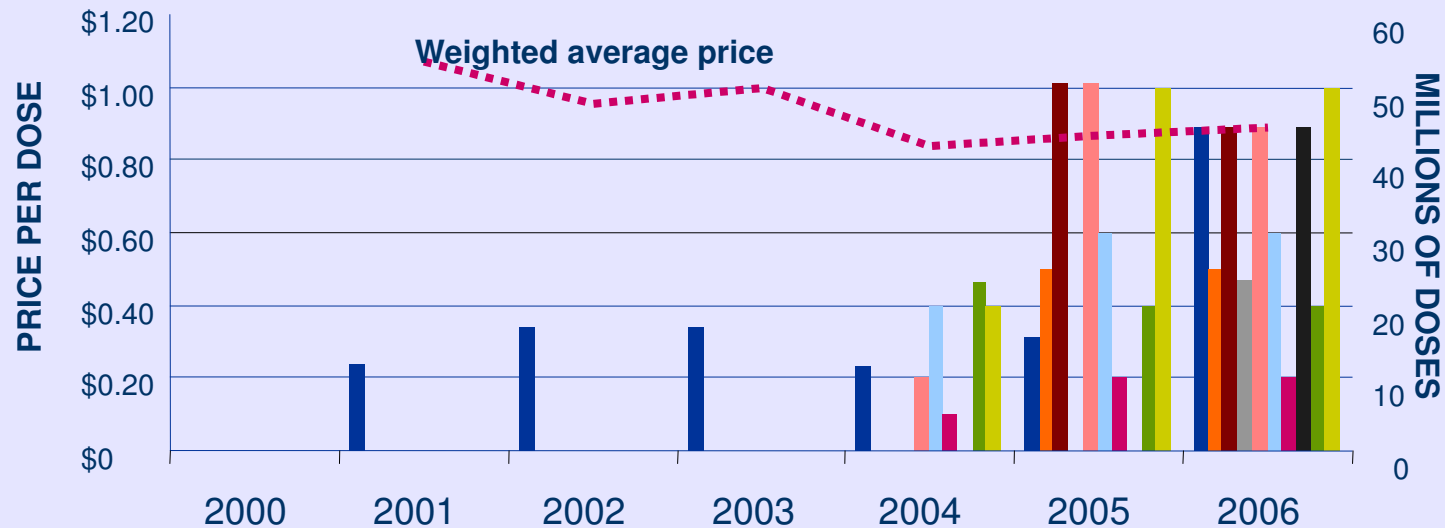
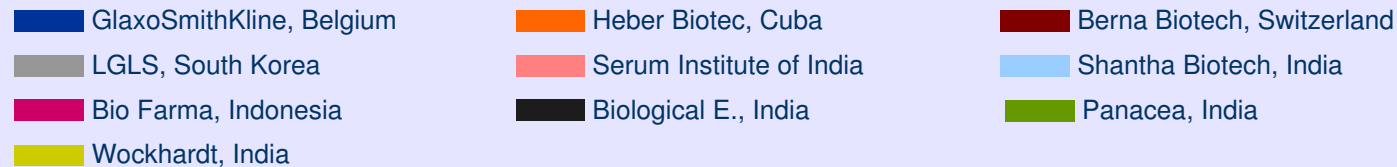
APPROACH: SPEED PRODUCT MATURATION

Offers of monovalent hepB vaccine to UNICEF



APPROACH: SPEED PRODUCT MATURATION

Offers of combination DTP-hepB vaccine to UNICEF



APPROACH: SPEED PRODUCT MATURATION

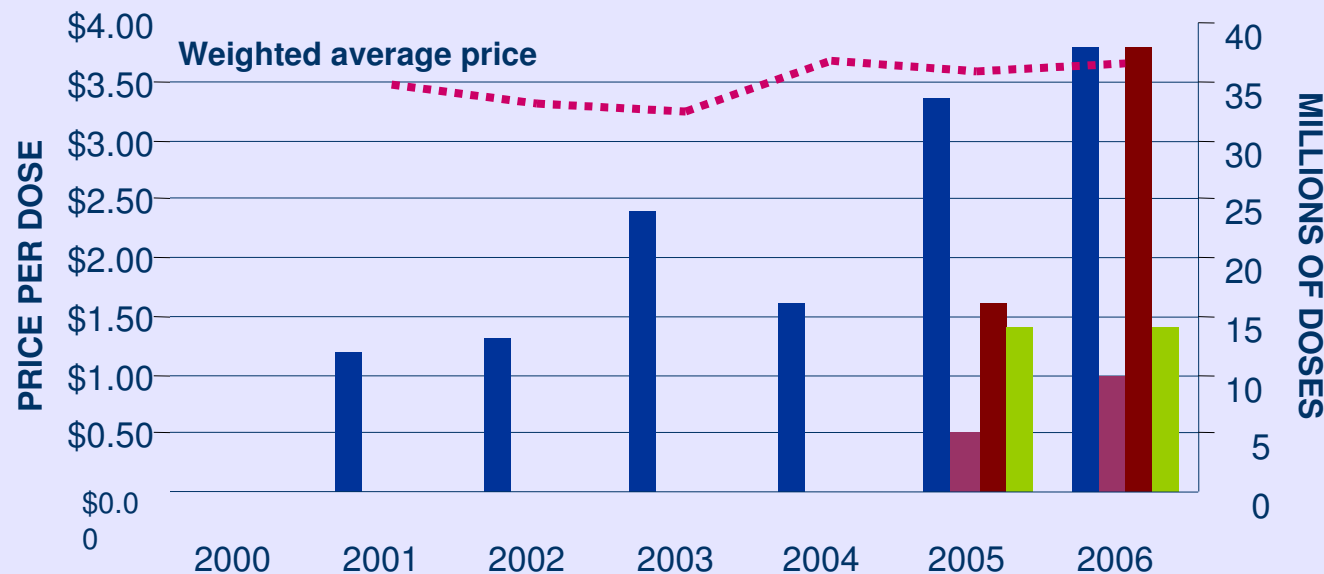
Offers of combination DTP-hepB+Hib vaccine to UNICEF

GlaxoSmithKline, Belgium

Heber Biotec, Cuba

Berna Biotech, Switzerland

Panacea, India



Mean Total Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP) (sub-Saharan Africa - 47 countries)

Percentage of GDP

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

Year

Source: WHO

Despite new global initiatives and increased funds to improve global health, expenditure on health in sub-Saharan Africa has effectively not grown over the past few years.

Total Development Assistance for Health (sub-Saharan Africa - selected countries) (all donors)

\$US million

200

180

160

140

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

Source: DAC/CRS statistics database

1997

1998

1999

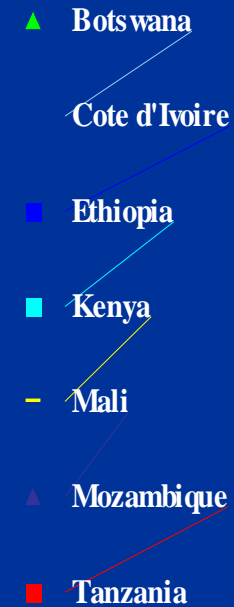
2000

2001

2002

2003

Year

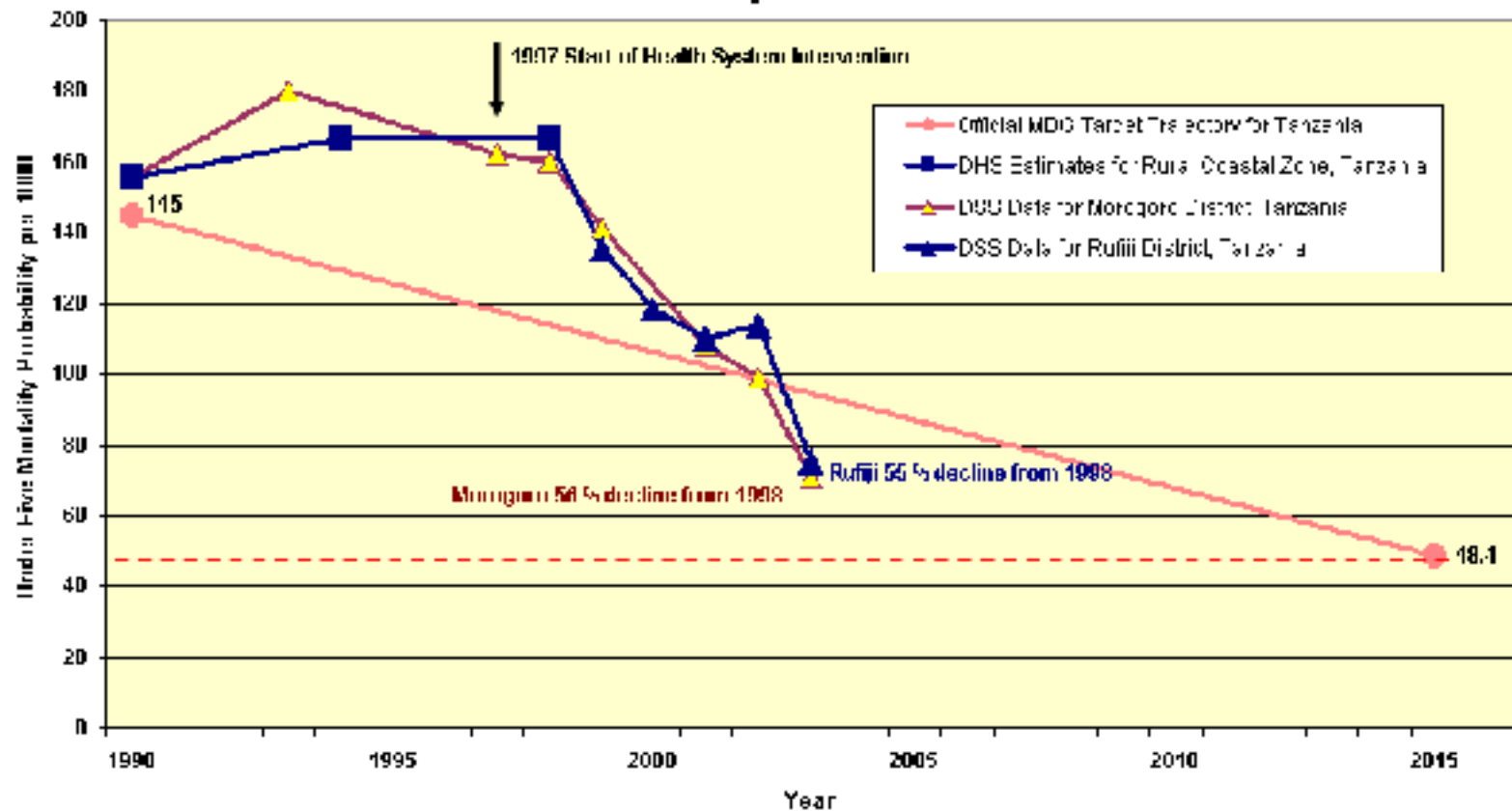


Development assistance for health provided to sub-Saharan Africa nations remains highly unpredictable, uncoordinated and generally well below the level required.

GAVI IN BROADER DEVELOPMENT

- **Implementation of an alliance concept**
Innovations
Results
New financing (IFFIm)
- **Important experiences in relation to the Hib vaccine**

Reversing the Trend in Child Mortality - After District-level Health System Interventions in Tanzania -



What about the big Infectious Disease Killers of our time?

- Tuberculosis
 - Malaria
 - HIV/AIDS
-
- Have we generated the needed evidence at the right time to convince decision makers?

