



Malaria vaccine introduction
Côte d'Ivoire

Credit: Gavi/2024/Miléquém Diarassouba

Building sustainable vaccine programmes through co-financing



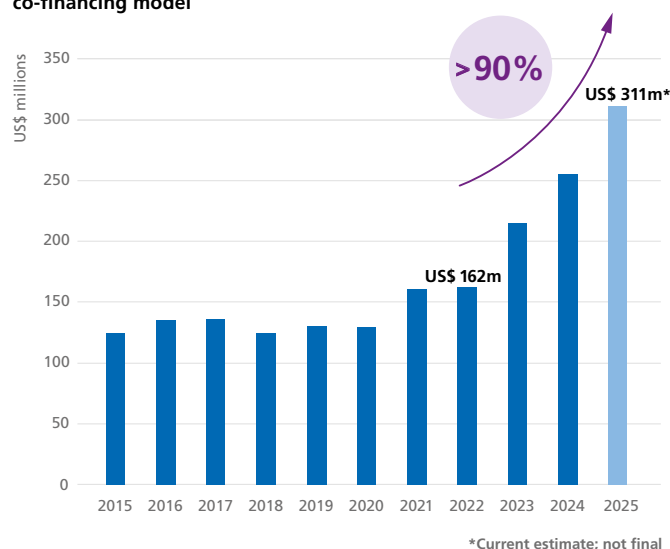
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance saves and improves lives by expanding access to immunisation in lower-income countries. At the heart of its funding model is a co-financing policy that fosters the long-term sustainability of immunisation by encouraging countries to invest in new vaccines and take greater ownership of vaccine programmes.

In 2024, countries eligible for Gavi support collectively contributed a record US\$ 254.7 million in vaccine co-financing payments. Importantly, 84% of this came from domestic revenues (as opposed to loans). That's up from 79% in 2023. Total country co-financing is expected to increase a further 22% to US\$ 311 million in 2025.

Gavi's co-financing model helps countries prepare for the time when, with carefully targeted support, they can sustainably fund their immunisation programmes. This also helps finance ministers expand vaccine programmes, as it is easier to increase existing budget allocations than introduce new ones.

The proportion of vaccine costs paid by Gavi-eligible countries in co-financing payments is projected to grow from 16% in 2021–2025 to 24% in 2026–2030. When the 19 countries that are now fully self-financing are included, countries that are or have been supported by Gavi will pay over 40% of the costs of their routine vaccine programmes during 2026–2030.

Increasing country payments demonstrate sustainability of Gavi's co-financing model



“[T]he Gavi model is unique in that it helps countries like ours move toward greater autonomy, even as its support gradually phases out.”

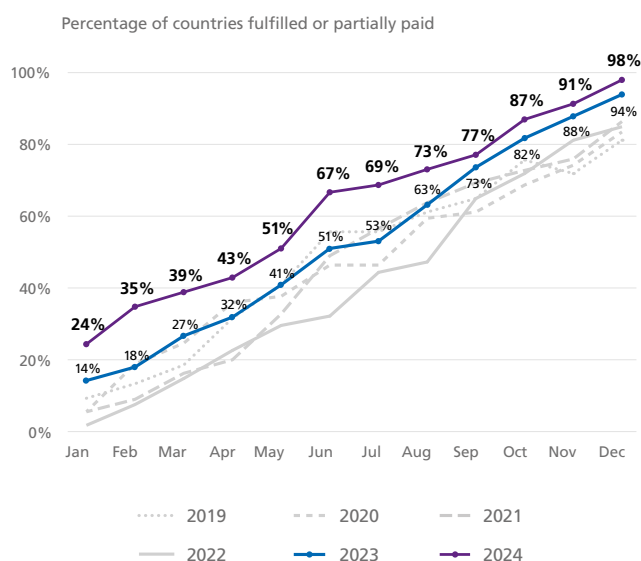
Pierre Dimba
Minister of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage, Côte d'Ivoire

What is co-financing?

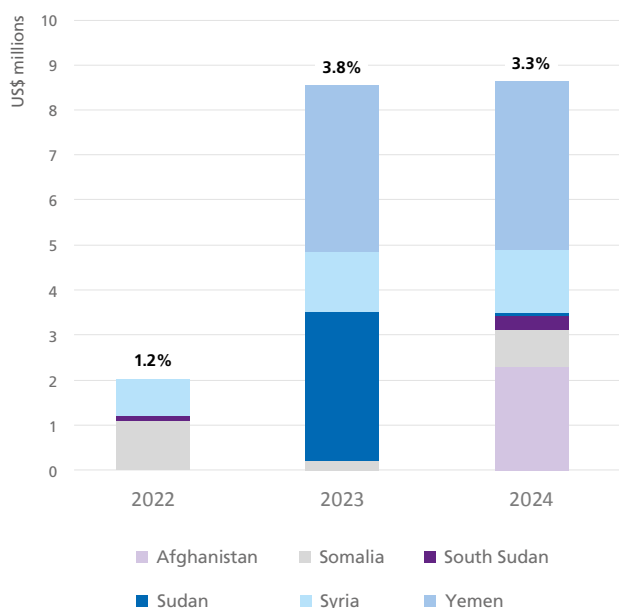
Every Gavi-eligible country makes a commitment to fund part of the costs of their vaccine programmes. These co-financing payments increase gradually over time as national income levels grow. Low-income countries in Gavi's **initial self-financing** phase pay the least, followed by those in the **preparatory transition** phase. Once countries have a three-year average gross national income (GNI) per capita above the eligibility threshold, they enter the **accelerated transition** phase, after which their co-financing payments increase over eight years until they become fully self-financing.

The increase in co-financing payments serves as a testament to the commitment of Gavi-eligible countries to immunisation, especially in the current challenging economic climate. Despite these financial constraints, all countries – except those granted waivers due to humanitarian crises – met their 2024 co-financing obligations. This included many countries facing major political and economic challenges, including Central African Republic, Chad, Haiti and Mali. Countries also made their co-financing payments earlier in 2024, with 67% paying, either fully or partially, by June – up from 51% at the same point in 2023.

Countries show commitment to immunisation by making earlier co-financing payments



Waivers for humanitarian crises remain less than 4% of total co-financing



Six countries facing humanitarian crises were granted co-financing waivers totalling US\$ 8.6 million in 2024. In the same year, waivers made up 3.3% of total co-financing payments – down from 3.8% in 2023. While domestic contributions are key to vaccine programme sustainability, Gavi is keenly aware of the need for flexibility. It takes into account the challenges faced by individual countries, and is currently engaged in a review of its eligibility, transition and co-financing policies.

Immunisation co-financing in numbers

84%

of country co-financing payments came from domestic resources in 2024

100%

of countries met their 2020–2024 co-financing obligations, excluding waivers for humanitarian crises

19

countries previously supported by Gavi have transitioned to fully self-financing their routine vaccination programmes

US\$ 4bn

projected combined vaccine co-financing and vaccine financing by self-financing countries during 2026–2030 (Gavi 6.0)

4

countries expected to transition to fully self-financing during 2026–2030

24%

of vaccine programme costs in Gavi-supported countries are expected to be met through co-financing during 2026–2030

“As a former Gavi implementing country, Indonesia has witnessed firsthand the transformative impact of Gavi’s country-centric approach to building sustainable health systems.”

Budi Gunadi Sadikin, Minister of Health, Indonesia