



Save the Children

IMMUNISATION SCORECARD

Countries and global partners have committed to achieving universal immunisation coverage through the 2011–2020 Global Vaccine Action Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. Immunisation is one of the most impactful and cost-effective health interventions, protecting children from disease and disability and saving millions of lives. Its benefits go far beyond health with every \$1 invested in immunisation yielding an economic return of \$16. But most importantly, every child has the right to immunisation as part of their right to health.

Despite this, global immunisation coverage has continued to stall at 85%, leaving nearly 20 million children unprotected from deadly and disabling – yet vaccine-preventable – diseases. Huge inequalities persist within countries – and in some cases are worsening – with children from the poorest families, the most remote areas and marginalised groups being left behind. These children continue to be failed by underfunded, inadequate and inequitably distributed health systems, systemic inequalities, and a lack of concerted action to make sure they receive the vaccinations they need to survive and thrive.

We call on Gavi, national governments, donors and development partners, and the private sector to accelerate action to ensure that all children are reached with immunisation through strong primary healthcare, towards Universal Health Coverage.



Country scorecard

Country	Gavi transition phase now/in 2020; other global health transitions ^a	National coverage (DTP3 %), 2017 ^b and national progress, 2012–2017 ^c	National projected coverage by 2020 ^d	National projected coverage by 2030 ^d	Year 90% national coverage reached (current trajectory)	Wealth equity gap (DTP3, % points) ^e	Change in wealth equity gap, 2012–2017	Gavi co-financing performance, 2017 ^f	Government RI spend per live birth, 2016/2017, ^g trend 2010/2011 and 2016/2017	Government RI spend as % of total RI spend, 2017 ^h	Government health spend as % of GDP, 2015 ⁱ	Population covered by UHC services (%), 2015 ^j	Legislation on UHC (Y/N)
Afghanistan	E/E; GPEI	65 ↓	70	85	2036	18	-16		3.01	6 ↓	0.53	34	N
Angola	T/T; GPEI	52 ↓	56	69	2055	59					1.40	36	N
Armenia	T/T; GFATM	94 ↓	94	96	Already achieved				46.71	94	1.61	67	Y
Azerbaijan	T/T	95 ↑	95	97	Already achieved				25.81	78 ↓	1.35	64	Y
Bangladesh	P/P; GPEI/IDA	97 ↑	98	99	Already achieved	9	0		9.56	27 ↓	0.39	46	N
Benin	E/E	82 ↑	84	90	2032	23	-6		8.16	53 ↑	0.80	41	N
Bhutan	T/T; IDA	98 ↑	98	99	Already achieved				4.48	6 ↓	2.51	59	Y
Bolivia	T/T; GFATM	84 ↓	86	90	2031	0	0		72.61	94	4.36	60	Y
Burkina Faso	E/E	91 ↑	92	96	Already achieved	6	-6		10.48	28 ↑	1.54	39	N
Burundi	E/E; PEPFAR	91 ↓	92	95	Already achieved	1			2	11 ↑	3.20	43	N
Cambodia	P/P; IDA/PEPFAR	93 ↑	94	97	Already achieved	17	-5		7.94	23 ↑	1.34	55	N
Cameroon	P/P; GPEI/IDA/PEPFAR	86 ↑	88	93	2024	12	-24		5.87	32 ↓	0.74	44	N
Central African Republic	E/E	47 →	51	64	2061	45	-3		0.89	6 ↑	0.61	33	N
Chad	E/E; GPEI	41 ↑	45	59	2064	17	-7		3.15	23 ↑	1.07	29	N
Comoros	E/E	91 ↑	92	95	Already achieved	19	-6		3.12	7 ↓	1.08	47	N
Congo	T/T; IDA	69 ↓	72	82	2042				4.57	20 ↓	0.70	38	Y
Côte d'Ivoire	P/A; IDA	84 ↑	86	92	2027	36	-3		11.46	27 ↓	1.48	44	N
Cuba	T/T	99 →	99	99	Already achieved				213.89	98 ↓	1.19	78	Y
Djibouti	P/P; IDA	68 ↓	71	79	2051				90.08	41 ↓	9.60	47	N
DRC	E/E; GPEI/PEPFAR	81 ↑	84	90	2030	18	-11		0.68	1 ↓	2.40	40	N
Eritrea	E/E	95 ↑	96	98	Already achieved				3.54	13 ↓	0.76	38	N
Ethiopia	E/E; GPEI/PEPFAR	73 ↑	76	85	2039	47	-3		15.53	41 →	1.09	39	N
Gambia	E/E	92 ↓	93	96	Already achieved	-11				28 ↓	3.14	46	Y
Georgia	T/T	91 ↓	92	94	Already achieved				123.33	97 ↓	3.08	66	N
Ghana	P/P; IDA	99 ↑	99	100	Already achieved	1	-3			35 ↓	2.06	45	N
Guinea	E/E	45 ↓	49	62	2061	28	-7		2.23	23 ↓	0.78	35	N
Guinea Bissau	E/E	87 →	89	93	2023	13			2.14	29 ↑	2.15	39	N
Guyana	T/T; IDA	97 →	97	98	Already achieved	4	-2		176.98	80 ↓	2.31	68	N
Haiti	E/E	60 ↓	63	71	2066	8	-3			2 ↑	0.73	47	N
Honduras	T/T; IDA	97 →	97	98	Already achieved	1	-1		63.62	84 ↑	2.95	64	N
India	A/A; GPEI	88 ↑	90	95	2020	14	-13		6.61	36 ↓	1.00	56	N
Indonesia	T/T; GPEI	79 ↓	81	86	2041	39	2		16.94	88 →	1.14	49	N
Kenya	P/P; IDA	82 ↓	84	90	2030	15	9		5.38		1.73	57	N
Kiribati	T/T	90 ↓	91	94	Already achieved					59 ↓	7.29	40	N
Korea, DPR	E/E	97 ↑	97	98	Already achieved				15.74	19 ↓		68	N
Kyrgyz Republic	P/P; IDA	92 ↓	93	94	Already achieved	-1			8.24	27 ↓	3.69	66	N
Lao PDR	A/A; IDA	85 ↑	87	91	2027	45			27.2	32 ↓	0.99	48	N
Lesotho	P/P; IDA	93 ↓	94	96	Already achieved	14	3		10.74	20 ↓	4.75	45	N
Liberia	E/E	86 ↑	88	93	2024	-25				15 ↑	1.13	34	N
Madagascar	E/E	74 ↑	77	85	2039	17	-15		2.22	21 ↑	2.37	30	N
Malawi	E/E	88 ↓	90	94	2021	3	2		1.55	6 ↑	2.67	44	N
Mali	E/E	66 ↑	70	80	2045	34	-4		15.81	16 ↓	0.96	32	N
Mauritania	P/P; IDA	81 ↑	84	90	2031	5			9.96	46 ↑	1.81	33	N

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Moldova	T/T; IDA	88	89	91	2026				26.68	74	4.63	65	Y
Mongolia	T/T; IDA	99	99	99	Already achieved	4			29.53	93	2.02	63	Y
Mozambique	E/E; PEPFAR	80	83	89	2032	14	-6		5.25	28	0.43	42	N
Myanmar	P/P; GPEI/IDA/PEPFAR	89	90	93	2020	28			12.64	24	1.14	60	N
Nepal	E/E; GPEI	90	92	96	Already achieved	4	-5		12.83	27	1.11	46	N
Nicaragua	A/A; IDA	98	98	99	Already achieved	6	0		101.99	74	4.41	70	N
Niger	E/E	81	84	91	2028	20	-16		4.13	32	1.51	33	N
Nigeria	A/A; GPEI/IDA/PEPFAR	42	46	59	2064	67	-9		18.2	24	0.59	39	N
Pakistan	P/P; GPEI/IDA	75	79	88	2033	52	-10		6.85	18	0.74	40	N
Papua New Guinea	A/A; IDA	62	65	73	2063				3.09	11	2.68	41	N
Rwanda	E/E	98	98	99	Already achieved	1	-1		4.64	15	1.69	53	N
Sao Tome and Principe	A/A	95	96	98	Already achieved	2	-1		67.89	65	3.66	54	N
Senegal	E/P	93	94	97	Already achieved	9	-6		12.09	76	1.26	41	N
Sierra Leone	E/E	90	91	95	Already achieved	-1			1.79	7	1.64	36	N
Solomon Islands	A/A	94	95	96	Already achieved				20.95	44	4.98	50	N
Somalia	E/E; GPEI	42	46	59	2065							22	N
South Sudan	E/E; GPEI/PEPFAR	26	29	42	2076	30			1.02	13	0.54	30	N
Sri Lanka	T/T; GFATM/IDA	99	99	100	Already achieved				27.01	89	1.59	62	N
Sudan	P/A; GPEI/GFATM/IDA	95	96	98	Already achieved	15	-7		4.39	19	1.97	43	N
Tajikistan	P/P	96	96	97	Already achieved	-5			5.18	32	1.93	65	N
Tanzania	E/E; IDA	97	97	99	Already achieved	11	-1		8.17	24	2.16	39	N
Timor Leste	T/T; IDA	76	78	85	2041				10.56	23	1.94	47	N
Togo	E/E	90	91	95	Already achieved	1	-6		17.73	56	1.86	42	N
Uganda	E/E	85	87	92	2025	6			7.68	35	0.98	44	N
Uzbekistan	A/A; IDA	99	99	99	Already achieved				26.37	99	3.33	72	N
Vietnam	A/T	94	95	96	Already achieved	7	1		8.1	91	2.36	73	N
Yemen	P/E	68	71	78	2053	47			0.76	2	0.61	39	N
Zambia	P/P; IDA	94	95	97	Already achieved	4	-10		11.29	19	1.96	56	N
Zimbabwe	E/E	89	91	94	2019	5	-3		16.53	23	2.15	55	N

Key

^a 'X/X' indicates current Gavi transition phase and expected phase by 2020: P = preparatory; A = accelerated; T = transitioned; E = eligible.

Other global health transitions faced by the country by 2020 are indicated, GPEI, PEPFAR, IDA, GFATM (since PEPFAR doesn't have official eligibility criteria, non-acceleration is used as a proxy for the likelihood of funding cuts, i.e. transition; for IDA, these are countries that are over the threshold, with unknown eligibility), see: Silverman, R, *Projected Health Financing Transitions: Timeline and Magnitude*, Working Paper 488. Center for Global Development, 2018). Syria is not included in the Scorecard, but will become eligible in 2019.

^b National DTP3/Penta3 immunisation coverage from 2017, based on WUENIC data. Performance classifications for national coverage are based on those used in WHO's National Immunization Coverage Scorecards: ■ ≥90% ■ 80–89% ■ <80%.

^c National progress is the absolute change in percentage points from 2012 to 2017.

^d These projections are based on current trends and are used to illustrate potential future coverage if things continue as is. They do not account for potential interventions or events that could alter the current trajectory.

^e Wealth equity gap based on difference in DTP3/Penta3 coverage between the wealthiest and poorest households. For performance classifications, we have applied the criteria used in the GVAP Secretariat report: ■ <10% points ■ 10–20% points ■ >20% points – no data. Inequalities estimates are calculated by aligning the most recent DHS/MICS data (no older than 2010) to the most recent trends of national rates from WUENIC estimates, by applying the ratio between estimated national averages from household surveys and national rates from WUENIC to the group inequalities, keeping relative inequalities constant, to give an indication of what more recent inequalities likely look like (see: https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/content/dam/gb/reports/policy/LNOB_Methodology.pdf). We recognise potential limitations due to lack of regularly updated disaggregated data. This is meant to give an illustration of the issue of inequalities in coverage in countries. This only shows one dimension of equity, though other equity dimensions are also very important (e.g. rural–urban location, geographic, mothers' education, etc.).

^f Based on Gavi data. Performance classification: ■ met obligations ■ defaulted but cleared arrears ■ arrears not yet cleared.



















^g Based on most recent data in this year's GVAP secretariat report (collected through the JRF mechanism).

^h Government Routine Immunisation (RI) spend as a percentage of total RI spend is for 2017 for all countries except for: Guinea (2016), Myanmar (2016), Sri Lanka (2016) and Yemen (2016), as this is the most recent data available. Based on WHO's Immunization financing indicators. Performance classification: ■ >70% ■ 30–69% ■ <30%.




ⁱ Performance classification: ■ >5% ■ 4% ■ <3%.

^j UHC index of essential service coverage – defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, noncommunicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population. Performance classification: ■ ≥90% ■ 80–89% ■ <80%. 'Y/N' indicates whether or not a country has formalised their commitment to Universal Health Coverage by passing legislation.

Vaccines scorecard

Vaccine ^a	Coverage (% in Gavi countries), 2017 ^b	Gavi price for full course (USD) ^c						Gavi price change, 2012–2017 (or oldest year) (%)	Cost as proportion of Gavi vaccine package, 2017 (%)	Non-Gavi LMIC price range (USD), 2017	Number of Gavi suppliers	Supply availability for 2018
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017					
Routine												
Pentavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib)	80 	6.50	6.13	5.71	5.04	4.65	2.63	-59.48	12.40	1.95–11.94	4	
Pneumococcal (PCV)	41 	10.50	10.43	10.23	10.17	9.91	9.25	-11.91	43.53	36.93–66.12	2	
Rotavirus (Rota) ^d	28 	5.75	5.82	5.68	4.80	4.45	4.74	-17.50	22.33	10.71–19.04	3	
Inactivated polio (IPV)	39 			1.24	1.25	1.09	1.04	-15.82	4.91	1.49–11.29	2	
Routine/campaign												
Meningitis A (Men-A)	85 	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.60	13.04	2.82	1.34–4.23	1	
Measles (M)	78 	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.28	6.75	1.31	0.28–5.65	2	
Measles-Rubella (MR)	78 	1.05	0.98	1.03	1.01	1.26	1.24	18.47	5.84	1.22–5.64	1	
Japanese encephalitis (JE)	14 			0.27	0.42	0.42	0.41	54.16	1.95		1	
Yellow Fever (YF) ^e	36 	0.79	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.10	1.04	32.19	4.91	1.28–35.16	4	

^a Only routine and routine/campaign vaccines have been included; stockpiles have not been included (e.g. OCV); HPV has not been included as we are looking only at children under five.

^b Coverage performance across Gavi countries:  ≥80%  70–79%  <70%.

^c Price for the full course, with a weighted average across all suppliers, taking into consideration the different volumes procured across the presentation. Source: https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/Product_Menu_20_July_2018.pdf.

^d Rota: In 2016, Merck's product wasn't available so price data is only based on GSK's vaccine.

^e YF: the number of suppliers has changed over the years, ranging from 3 currently to 7 in 2016; this is only based on African countries.

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Every child has the right to a future. Save the Children works in the UK and around the world to give children a healthy start in life, and the chance to learn and be safe. We do whatever it takes to get children the things they need – every day and in times of crisis.

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