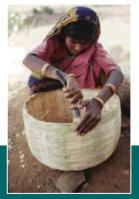
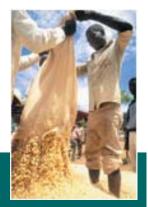




The UK Multilateral Aid Review and GAVI











UK Multilateral Aid Review

- Published March 2011
- To ensure the UK gets maximum value for money from contributions to multilaterals
- 43 multilateral organisations or funds
- Assessed against contribution to UK development objectives and organisational strengths





Framework

Contribution to UK Development Objectives

- Criticality to international and UK aid objectives
- Attention to fragile contexts, gender and environment/climate change considerations
- Focus on poor countries
- Contribution to results

Organisational Strengths

- Cost and value consciousness
- Partnership behaviour
- Strategic/performance management
- Financial resources management
- Transparency and accountability
- Capacity for positive change





Scoring

- Individual components were scored on a range from 1 to 4, where 1 is unsatisfactory and 4 is strong
- Composite indices were derived from this, so a score of less than 2 is unsatisfactory, 2 to 2.49 is weak, 2.55 to 2.9 is satisfactory, and 3 or above is strong

3 and above		Strong
2.5 - 2.99		Satisfactory
2 – 2.49		Weak
Less than 2	Unsatisfactory	





Sources of evidence

- Multilateral organisations' own results reporting, strategy documents and evidence submitted to the Review
- Surveys e.g. MOPAN, Paris
- Data from other assessments e.g. QUODA
- Evidence submitted by UK civil society
- DFID reviews of multilateral performance in 10 countries
- Discussions with developing country governments
- Stakeholder views



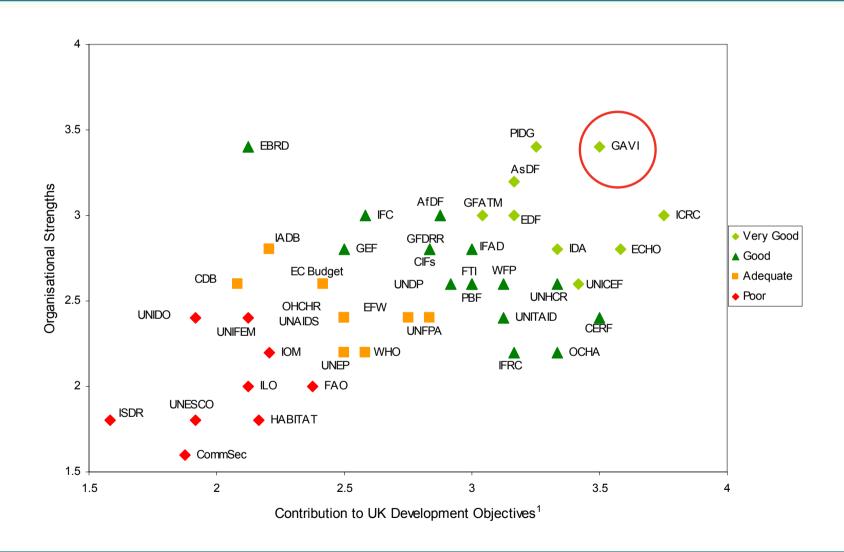


What is GAVI?

- Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
- Alliance of developed and developed country governments, WHO, UNICEF, WB, vaccine industry, research organisations, NGOs, Gates Foundation and others
- Funds immunisation in 56 countries with per capita income less than \$1500
- In ten years it has vaccinated 250 million children and prevented 5 million premature deaths (\$3 bn)
- No in-country presence. Works through governments, WHO and UNICEF.











Why did GAVI perform so well? Results and Impact

- Critical for under 5 children: 250m vaccinated, 5m lives saved
- One of the best value for money buys: cost per life saved
- Immunisation coverage at highest level ever in GAVI-eligible countries
- Ambitious, well-defined objectives and results framework have enabled it to demonstrated results
- Data quality audits
- Reduced inequalities including gender
- Raised the overall level of donor resources for immunisation





Why did GAVI perform so well? - Instruments

- Innovative private sector instruments -
 - International Finance Facility for Immunisation: \$3 bn from capital markets
 - Advance Market Commitments: development of a new vaccine for pneumococcal disease
 - 50% of vaccines purchased from manufacturers in emerging countries
- Responsive use of direct access -
 - Funds flow through MoH mechanisms and are audited using the countries own processes providing accountability to the country.
 - GAVI programmes aligned with national immunisation plans and use country led plans, indicators and results
 - "GAVI is the easiest donor others have their own agenda country decides but we need to justify what we ask for"





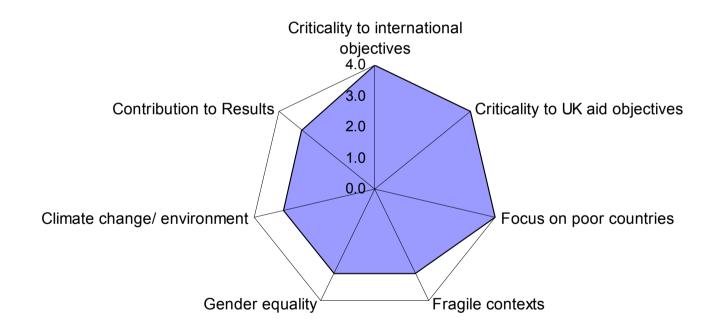
Why did GAVI perform so well? – Efficiency and Effectiveness

- Focus: 56 poorest countries (GNI/capita < \$1500)
- Coverage: 80% Africa (funds); 50% (eligible countries)
- Predictability: 10 year commitments
- Fragile states: works creatively (e.g. through NGOs) where governments have difficultly reaching all districts
- Merit-based recruitment of staff, including CEO and Chair
- Independent evaluations and independent review committee of projects
- Transparency: International Aid Transparency Signatory
- Board: Implementing Countries, Donor Governments, Civil Society,
 Research Institutions, UN agencies, Foundations and the Private Sector.
- Country level coordination committees and community mobilisation





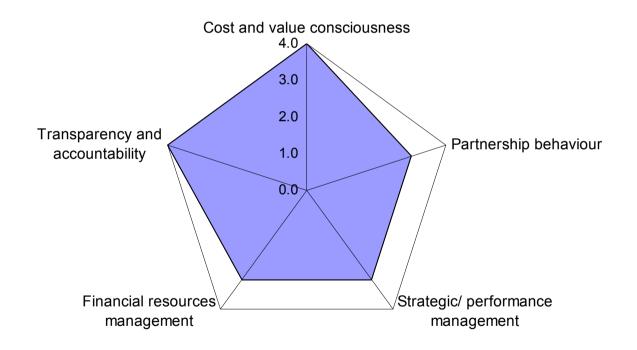
GAVI Contribution to UK Development Objectives







GAVI Organisational Strengths







Summary

- Results
- Instruments
- Efficiency and effectiveness