

DFID supplementary submission

Funding for vaccines, treatments and tests research: COVID and GAVI

1. CEPI (£250 million for vaccines)

- a) **Definition:** CEPI (Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations) is a Norwegian Association, a coalition between public, private, philanthropic and civil society organisations that work in partnership.
- b) **Where the money was? What period it covered? What sort of drawdown/actual spend it was**
- DFID has pledged up to £230m to CEPI in their search for a Covid19 vaccine. This is in addition to a £20m contribution provided by DHSC (Total UK pledged contribution - £250m).
 - Initial tranche (£20m) disbursed in March 2020 and covers period 1 March'20 – 31 May'20. Balance (£210m) covers period to 31 March 21.
- c) **Where the money is going, how it is getting there, what will it be used for and how will we know if it did any good?**
- Funds will go to successful organisations identified through CEPI's competitive calls for proposals.
 - Funds will be used primarily to support CEPI's vaccine work for the benefit of low/middle income countries (LMICs)
 - Success will be the development of an effective vaccine for COVID19 that is accessible and affordable in developing countries. We will know about the extent to which this work advances the scientific evidence base through our usual monitoring processes including receipt of reports from CEPI, published peer reviewed research papers etc. However, vaccine research is very high risk and there is no guarantee that our funding through CEPI will result in a successful vaccine candidate.

2. The COVID-19 Therapeutics Accelerator (CTA or "The Accelerator") (£40m for treatments)

- a) **Definition:** A collaboration initiative. This is a new initiative that commenced in March 2020 to accelerate the development of treatments for Covid19, in low- and middle-income countries. The accelerator is supporting the development and scale up of a broad range of (including oral and non-oral) therapeutic modalities for COVID19. The immediate focus is to develop therapies that can be made available within this year.
- b) **Where the money was? What period it covered? What sort of drawdown/actual spend it was**
- DFID has pledged up to £40 million to the initiative alongside the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Wellcome, Mastercard and other funders.
 - Funding will cover financial year 2020/21. Funding not yet disbursed.
 - Funding is a targeted contribution.
- c) **Where the money is going? how it is getting there, what will it be used for and how will we know if it did any good?**
- Funding will go to organisations successfully awarded funding in accordance with the "The Accelerator" processes.

- Funds will partly be routed through The Wellcome Trust and partly disbursed directly from DFID.
- The Accelerator will provide funding for groups to research (i.e. conduct clinical trials), develop and bring effective COVID-19 treatments to market quickly for use in Low/Middle Income countries (LMICs)
- Success will be the development of effective therapeutics that are available, affordable and accessible in LMICs. We will know about the extent to which this work advances the scientific evidence base through our usual monitoring processes including receipt of reports, published peer reviewed research papers etc. DFID staff are also on the CTA Steering Committee which meets weekly to review the progress of the research.

3. FIND (£23 million for tests)

a) Definition:

- The Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND) is a not-for-profit charitable foundation based in Geneva. As a Product Development Partnership (PDP) they work closely with industry and academic partners to research, develop and support the accessibility of new health technologies for developing countries.
- FIND's specific purpose is to drive innovation in the development and delivery of diagnostics to combat major diseases affecting the world's poorest populations. It is the only organisation of its kind solely focussing on diagnostics and has the technical expertise to address the full diagnostics value chain, from end-to-end, from test developers to end-users.

b) Where the money was? What period it covered? What sort of drawdown/actual spend it was

- DFID has pledged up to £23m to FIND. The period for this particular funding is from March 2020-March 2021.
- Of this funding £11m will be paid in June, £7m November and £5m March 2021 for COVID activities (this is an assumption based on forecasting as funding is core funding and paid upon funding requests).

c) Where the money is going, how it is getting there, what will it be used for and how will we know if it did any good?

- Funds to FIND will be used for the evaluation of new diagnostics, and quality assurance of new tests; Capacity building of southern partners in laboratory capacity; Piloting a rapidly deployable, mobile laboratory for diagnostics for new outbreaks; Support on manufacturing to produce high quality rapid diagnostics tests (incl. for home use); market access for LMICs to access vital diagnostics; and Driving further innovation and building LMIC diagnostic capacity using digital tools.
- Success will be the development and availability of new diagnostics tests in LMICs. We obtain formal and detailed annual reports from FIND and, in addition, we are in close contact with FIND programme staff.

4. WHO (specifically the £75m for critical health systems response)

a) Definition:

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health whose primary role is to direct and coordinate international health within the United Nations system.

b) Where the money was? What period it covered? What sort of drawdown/actual spend it was

- This £75 million is going towards the WHO's COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP) and includes £10 million to the flash WHO appeal announced in February and March 2020 (£5 million through the Department for Health and Social Care and £5million through the Department for International Development (DFID)) and a further £65 million for the SPRP was announced in April 2020.
- The money is for this calendar year and was distributed via a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

c) Where the money is going, how it is getting there, what will it be used for and how will we know if it did any good?

- The funding goes to WHO for their SPRP to help the WHO lead international efforts to stop the spread of COVID-19 and end the pandemic, including: global coordination; planning for country level preparedness and response; global procurement and supply; the science and research and development agenda; and communications. The COVID-19 response by WHO will be subject to international review.

5. GAVI (the equivalent of £330 p.a. 2021-26) for range of vaccines etc.

a) Definition:

- Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public-private partnership, formed in 2000. Gavi's core mandate is to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing access to immunisation in developing countries.
- The organising principle of Gavi's work is equity, to ensure that even the hardest to reach children in the poorest countries are immunised.
- Gavi provides subsidised vaccines, and finances health and immunisation system strengthening in the 68 poorest countries in the world. It works in partnership with WHO and UNICEF to deliver vaccines in country. The Gavi Board includes developing country and donor governments, the World Bank, industrialised and developing country vaccine industries, research and technical agencies, civil society organisations and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.
- Gavi immunises nearly 50% of the children born every year worldwide, which means it has significant market power to negotiate lower prices for vaccines and ensure the best value for money for its donors.
- The UK pledged £1.65 billion to Gavi for 2021-2025. At the Global Vaccine Summit, the UK raised \$8.8 billion (which includes the UK's pledge), for Gavi's work over the next five years. The key focus for Gavi in the light of COVID-19, is to maintain an unrelenting focus on routine immunisation within countries' primary health care recovery plans, to prevent outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases such as measles or yellow fever.

b) Where the money was? What period it covered? What sort of drawdown/actual spend it was

- The UK's pledge of £1.65 billion is devoted to Gavi's core mandate. Of the £1.65 billion, £1.36 billion is new core money and approx. £290 million is UK funding that will be available to Gavi through our existing contribution to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm). £25 million of this funding is focused on Gavi's Matching Fund, which will match private sector contributions 1:1 for Gavi's core work.

c) Where the money is going, how it is getting there, what will it be used for and how will we know if it did any good?

- The £1.65 billion is for Gavi's core work over the next five years. This includes vaccine programmes (subsidised vaccines for Gavi eligible countries), as well as health systems strengthening support (which address bottlenecks to immunisation in-country).
- Procurement of vaccines: Gavi has a strong comparative advantage for delivering immunisation support. Gavi operates in 68 countries and this scale of delivery provides it a strong purchasing power. Gavi uses UNICEF as its procurement agent for vaccines and related commodities, and this partnership has demonstrated itself to be extremely effective in leveraging Gavi's high commodity volumes to negotiate reduced prices with vaccine manufacturers. For example, the total cost of fully immunising a child with pentavalent, pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines in Gavi supported countries fell by over 52% from 2010 to 2017.
- Health systems strengthening support: Countries apply for tailored grants to Gavi to strengthen the elements of their health systems which are most critical to the delivery of immunisation. This includes supply chains, data systems, community engagement, gender transformative strategies, demand generation and leadership and management capacities.
- The effectiveness of Gavi's model to deliver immunisation support at scale means the UK cannot replicate its impact either bilaterally or through any other investment channels.
- Since 2000, Gavi has consistently demonstrated its ability to deliver strong results. It has supported the immunisation of over 760 million children in more than 68 developing countries, raising coverage across the world's poorest countries by 22%. This has contributed to the prevention of 13 million future deaths from diseases such as meningitis, hepatitis B, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, polio, rotavirus diarrhoea, and yellow fever. Consistent evidence of this progress has been observed through DFID's Annual Reviews, the last of which achieved an A.