

# POLIO

GLOBAL  
ERADICATION  
INITIATIVE

## Financial Resource Requirements 2012-2013

*As of 1 October 2012*



World Health  
Organization

PARTNERS IN THE GLOBAL  
POLIO ERADICATION INITIATIVE

unicef 

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Photo front cover: UNICEF/2012/L. Andriamasinoro. Sani, 4, from Kano State, receives the oral polio vaccine during a door-to-door campaign in Northern Nigeria. He is so proud to show his fingermark. Fingerprinting is essential to make sure that not a single child is missed during campaigns.

Photo back cover: WHO/Sona Bari. Children during an SIA in March 2012 in Islamabad, Pakistan. Pakistan remains one of the three endemic countries. Persistent wild poliovirus transmission is restricted to three groups of districts: (1) Karachi city, (2) a group of districts in Balochistan Province, and (3) districts in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the North-West Frontier Province. The Government of Pakistan and partners have launched an informative new website outlining the latest in the country's polio eradication effort. The website is [www.Endpolio.com.pk](http://www.Endpolio.com.pk).

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## “OUR COMMITMENT TO THE NEXT GENERATION: THE LEGACY OF A POLIO-FREE WORLD”, UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NEW YORK, 27 SEPTEMBER 2012



Pictured from left to right, Canada's International Cooperation Minister Julian Fantino, UK's International Development Minister Alan Duncan, President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan, President Asif Ali Zardari of Pakistan, Bill Gates, co-chair and trustee of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, President Goodluck Jonathan of Nigeria, Willfred J. Wilkinson, chair Rotary Foundation Trustees, and Dr. Margaret Chan, director-general of World Health Organisation, Aseefa Bhutto Zardari, Pakistan polio ambassador and daughter of the President, Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Ali Al-Madani, President, Islamic Development Bank Group, Thomas Frieden, Executive Director of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Anthony Lake, Executive Director UNICEF at a high level event, 'The Legacy of a Polio-Free World', at the United Nations. The event highlighted global solidarity to urgently complete polio eradication. (Stuart Ramson/Insider Images for UN Foundation)

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AusAID	Australian Government Overseas Aid Program
AFP	Acute flaccid paralysis
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
bOPV	Bivalent oral polio vaccine
CDC	US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EAP	Global Polio Emergency Action Plan
FRR	Financial Resource Requirements
GPEI	Global Polio Eradication Initiative
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
mOPV	Monovalent oral polio vaccine
NIDs	National Immunization Days
OPV	Oral polio vaccine
PSC	Programme support costs
SIA	Supplementary Immunization Activities
SNIDs	Sub-national Immunization Days
tOPV	Trivalent oral polio vaccine
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAPP	Vaccine-associated paralytic polio
VDPV	Vaccine-derived poliovirus
WHO	World Health Organization
WPV	Wild poliovirus

# 1 | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Financial Resource Requirements series (FRR) details the funding – required and currently available – to finance activities identified by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) for the 2012-2013 period to interrupt wild poliovirus transmission globally and prepare for the post-eradication era. The FRR is updated quarterly. Programmatic and financial scenarios for the polio eradication endgame strategy and legacy plan (2013-2018) will be presented in an upcoming edition of the FRR. This current edition of the FRR summarizes financial developments in the past quarter in the relevant epidemiological context.

As of 1 October, the 2012-2013 GPEI budget estimates for core costs, planned supplementary immunization activities and emergency response is US\$ 2.18 billion, against which there is a funding gap of US\$ 700 million (US\$ 15 million for 2012 and US\$ 685 million for 2013). New contributions of US\$ 261 million for 2012-2013 were received during the period from June to September 2012 from Bangladesh, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Estonia, JICA Loan Conversion (Pakistan), India, Nigeria, Nepal, Norway, Turkey, UNICEF, United Kingdom (DFID), USAID and US CDC. The Initiative is also tracking US\$ 360 million in firm prospects; if donors fulfill these commitments then the overall funding gap for 2012-2013 will be further reduced to US\$ 340 million.

The budget estimate of US\$ 2.18 billion represents a slight decrease (US\$ 6 million) compared to the May 2012 estimate. Although there were budget cuts across most budget lines, there were significant increases in operations costs (US\$ 28 million) and technical assistance surge capacity (US\$ 37 million) for the three remaining endemic countries (Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nigeria), primarily for 2013.

**Table 1 | GPEI 2012-2013 Budget, as at October 2012**  
(all figures in US\$ millions)

Budget, as at May	2,188.00
Budget Decreases	-6.00
<b>New Budget (Rounded)</b>	<b>2,182.00</b>
Gap, as at May	945.00
Adjustments to confirmed funding*	+24.00
Budget decreases	-6.00
New Contributions	-261.00
<b>New Gap (Rounded)</b>	<b>700.00</b>

\*Reconciliation of earlier projections with actual contributions.

India has shown irrefutably the technical feasibility of eradication. Global success is now a question of political and societal will, and sufficient and timely financing. Recognizing both the epidemiological opportunity and the significant and deadly consequences of failure, and to tip the balance in the

Global Polio Eradication Initiative's (GPEI) favour, the World Health Assembly (WHA) in May 2012 adopted a Resolution declaring the completion of polio eradication a programmatic emergency for global public health. The three remaining endemic countries – Nigeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan – launched national polio emergency action plans, with the oversight of their respective Heads of State. Partner agencies of the GPEI also moved to an emergency footing, operating under the auspices of the Global Emergency Action Plan 2012-2013, to rapidly support countries' efforts through increased technical assistance at the district level.

The emergency approaches are having an impact, with the lowest number of new cases in fewer districts of fewer countries than at any previous time. This year, as of 25 September 2012, 150 cases have been reported from Nigeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Chad. But the risks of not taking advantage of this once-in-a-generation opportunity remain high, if these emergency efforts are not fully and effectively implemented in the last few remaining countries, or are not fully funded. An acute cash shortage in 2012 forced the scaling back or cutting of activities in 24 high-risk countries, putting children in these areas at increased danger of contracting the disease. The Independent Monitoring Board (IMB), in its June 2012 report, underscored the potential consequences associated with the lack of financing, which it called 'not compatible with the ambitious goal of stopping polio transmission globally', and describing it as the 'primary risk' to eradication.

Full financing and effective implementation of the Global Emergency Action Plan 2012-2013 can realistically and rapidly achieve a polio-free world. The May 2012 WHA Resolution declaring polio an emergency clearly outlines the role each stakeholder has to play to attain a polio-free world. It calls on remaining infected countries to fully implement the polio emergency action plans, and urges all Member States to 'make available urgently the financial resources required for the full and continued implementation, to the end of 2013, of the necessary strategic approaches to interrupt wild poliovirus transmission globally.' The implementing partners of the GPEI are also working through a new architecture that ensures greater accountability and the full engagement and oversight of the heads of agencies. Success is a global responsibility, and the benefits of success will be shared equally by all countries and peoples across the world.

On 27 September, the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon hosted a high level event at the United Nations General Assembly called "Our Commitment to the Next Generation: The Legacy of a Polio-free World", where leaders from around the world vowed to step up polio eradication efforts. Heads of state from Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan stood alongside donor government officials and new donors from the public and private sector to outline what is needed to stamp out this disease forever: long-term commitment of resources, applying innovative best practices, and continued

leadership and accountability at all levels of government in the endemic countries. Rotary International, which already has contributed US\$ 1.2 billion to polio eradication, announced additional funding of \$75 million over three years to GPEI. Canada announced an initiative to engage civil society to match funds to GPEI through Rotary and BMGF. In addition to expanding its grant support for Afghanistan, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) announced a three-year \$227 million financing package to Pakistan which will cover the majority of the country's polio vaccination campaign costs. The United Kingdom also provided £25 million as part of its 5-year pledge to the GPEI.

In closing Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of the World Health Organization said "Failure to eradicate polio is unforgivable, forever. Failure is not an option. No single one of us can bring this long, hard drive over the last hurdle. But together we can."

The GPEI is currently developing and budgeting a polio eradication endgame strategy and legacy plan 2013-2018. The initial budget estimate is US\$ 5.5 billion over 6 years. The draft strategy will include the following components: eradication strategies, including strengthening routine immunization; management of associated risks; a process for developing the legacy options, and an indicative 2013-2018 budget. The endgame strategy, following a consultative process, will be shared with the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) in November 2012 and then submitted to the WHO Executive Board in January 2013.

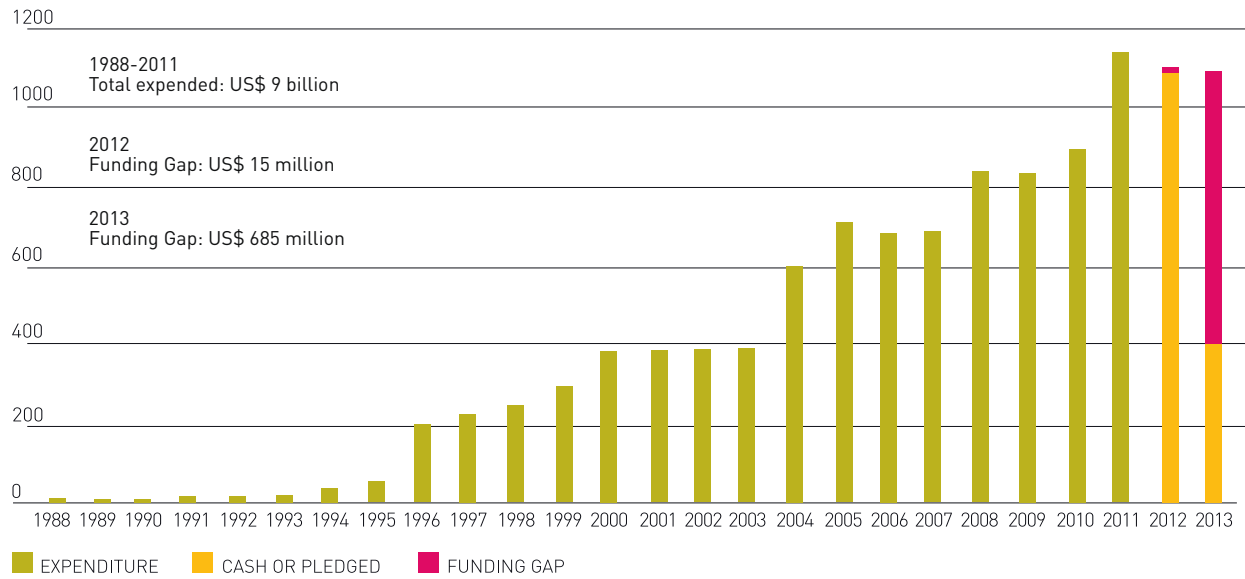
**Table 2 | Summary of external resource requirements by major category of activity, 2012-2013**  
(all figures in US\$ millions)

CORE COSTS	2012	2013	2012-2013
Emergency Response (OPV)	\$5.50	\$20.00	\$25.50
Emergency Response (Ops)	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$60.00
Emergency Response (Soc Mob)	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$7.50
Surveillance and Running Costs (Incl. Security)	\$61.72	\$63.47	\$125.19
Surge Capacity*	\$39.22	\$33.23	\$72.45
Laboratory	\$11.13	\$11.33	\$22.46
Technical Assistance (WHO)	\$128.47	\$128.35	\$256.81
Technical Assistance (UNICEF)	\$28.75	\$33.39	\$62.15
Certification and Containment	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00
Product Development for OPV Cessation	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
Post-eradication OPV Stockpile	\$12.30	\$0.00	\$12.30
SUPPLEMENTARY IMMUNIZATION ACTIVITIES	2012	2013	2012-2013
Oral Polio Vaccine	\$295.40	\$291.41	\$586.82
NIDs/SNIDs Operations (WHO-Bilateral)	\$332.10	\$274.37	\$606.47
NIDs/SNIDs Operations (UNICEF)	\$21.30	\$28.28	\$49.58
Social Mobilization for SIAs	\$71.98	\$85.62	\$157.60
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,044.38</b>	<b>\$1,030.45</b>	<b>\$2,074.83</b>
Programme Support Costs (estimated)**	\$52.61	\$54.53	\$107.13
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,096.99</b>	<b>\$1,084.97</b>	<b>\$2,181.96</b>
Contributions	\$1,082.04	\$399.38	\$1,481.42
Funding Gap	\$14.95	\$685.59	\$700.54
Funding Gap (rounded)	\$15.00	\$685.00	\$700.00

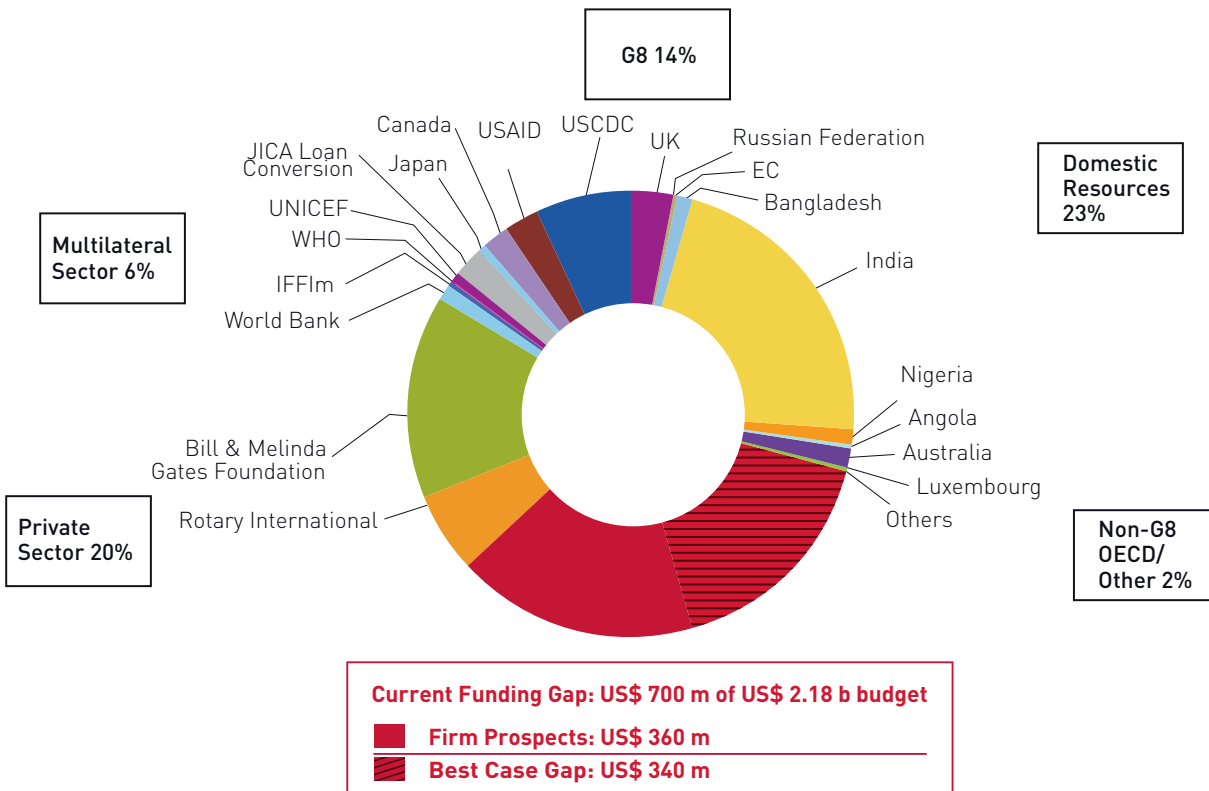
\* UNICEF Social Mobilization surge activities are included under SIA costs for the expanded activities.

\*\* Programme Support Costs (PSC) estimates are calculated based on sources and channel of funds.

**Figure 1 | Annual expenditure 1988-2011, contributions and funding gap 2012-2013**  
 (all figures in US\$ millions)



**Figure 2 | Financing 2012-2013, US\$ 1.48 billion contributions**



'Other' includes: the Governments of Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Estonia, Finland, Monaco, Nepal and Turkey, plus other Institutions: Chevron (Angola), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Common Humanitarian Fund (South Sudan), the GOOGLE Foundation/Matching Grant, Total E&P (Angola) and WHO core resources.

## 2 | FINANCIAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS 2012–2013

This Financial Resource Requirements (FRR) outlines the budget to implement the core strategies to stop polio and to institutionalize innovations to improve the quality of intensified SIAs, increase technical assistance to countries with re-established polio transmission, enhance surveillance, systematize the synergies between immunization systems and polio eradication and expand pre-planned vaccination campaigns across the “WPV importation belt” of sub-Saharan Africa. Filling sub-national surveillance gaps, revitalizing surveillance in polio-free Regions, implementing new global surveillance strategies and intensifying social mobilization work are also costed in the 2012–2013 budget.

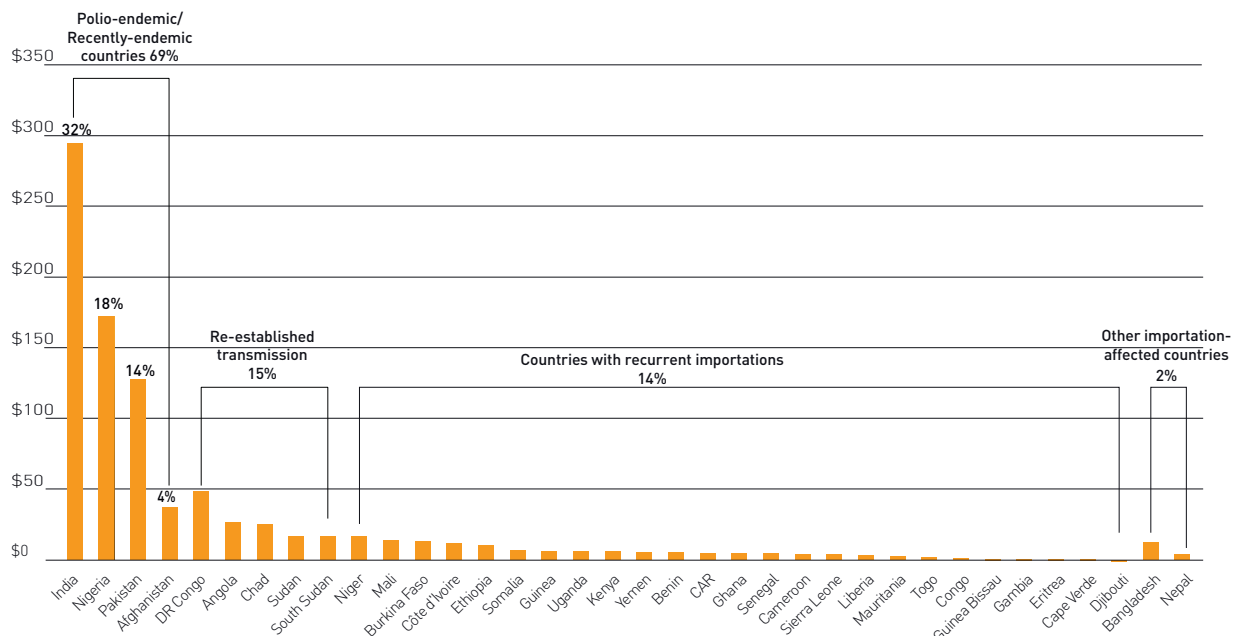
With the launch of the *Global Polio Emergency Action Plan 2012–2013 (EAP)* in May 2012, the Initiative continues to work under an emergency operating framework. The financial requirements outlined in this document reflect the strategic and geographic priorities of the framework as well as the continued implementation of key activities of the *Strategic Plan*. The financial requirements incorporate the full scope of the *Emergency Plan*.

The FRR is updated regularly based on evolving epidemiology; this is the third issue of the year<sup>1</sup>. Financial requirements detailed here represent country requirements and are inclusive of agency (i.e. WHO and UNICEF) overhead costs.

Endemic/recently-endemic<sup>2</sup> countries account for 69% of the country budgets; countries with re-established transmission for 15%; and, other importation-affected countries for 16%.

Just as high-cost control of polio transmission is not sustainable, low-cost control is not effective, since depending on routine immunization alone would lead to 200,000–250,000 cases per year. Neither scenario is optimal when eradication is feasible<sup>3</sup>. Previous cost-effectiveness studies<sup>4</sup> have demonstrated that US\$ 10 billion would be needed over a 20-year period to simply maintain polio cases at current levels, in contrast to the US\$ 2.19 billion presented here. Financial modelling in 2010<sup>5</sup> estimated the financial benefits of polio eradication at US\$ 40–50 billion. Most of those savings (85%) are expected in low-income countries.

**Figure 3 | Comparison of budgets for countries conducting SIAs in 2012 as a % of country-level costs**



1 While the FRR provides overall budget estimates, detailed budgets are available upon request.

2 As of 28 February 2012, India is no longer considered to be a polio-endemic country. For the purposes of the current FRR, it is considered “recently-endemic”.

3 Barrett S, Economics of eradication vs control of infectious diseases. *Bulletin of the WHO*, Volume 82, Number 9, September 2004, 639–718. <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/82/9/en/index.html>

4 Thompson KM, Tebbens RJ. Eradication versus control for poliomyelitis: an economic analysis. *Lancet*. 2007; 369(9570): 1363–71.

5 Tebbens RD, et al. The Economic analysis of the global polio eradication initiative. *Vaccine* 2010, doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2010.10.25.



## 3 | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SPEARHEADING PARTNERS

The spearheading partners of the GPEI are the World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and UNICEF. Rotary International is the leading private-sector donor to polio eradication, advocates with governments and communities and provides field-level support in SIA implementation and social mobilization. CDC deploys a wide range of public health assistance in the form of staff and consultants, provides specialized laboratory and diagnostic expertise and contributes funding.

UNICEF is the lead partner in support of communications and social mobilization, and in the procurement and distribution of oral polio vaccine for supplementary immunization activities. UNICEF also works with partners to strengthen routine immunization, including support to cold chain and vaccine distribution mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.

WHO is responsible for the systematic collection, collation and dissemination of standardized information on strategy implementation and impact, particularly in the areas of surveillance and supplementary immunization activities.

WHO also leads operational and basic research, provides technical and operational support to ministries of health, and coordinates training and deployment of human resources for supplementary technical assistance. WHO also serves as secretariat to the certification process and facilitates implementation and monitoring of bio containment activities.

The budgets that underpin the FRR are prepared by WHO, UNICEF and the national governments that manage the polio eradication activities. The funds to finance the activities flow from multiple channels, primarily through these stakeholders. Both UN agencies support the governments in the preparation and implementation of SIAs.

## 4 | DEFINITION OF THE GPEI ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET ESTIMATES

A robust system of estimating costs drives the development of the global budget estimates from the micro-level up. A schedule for SIAs is drawn up based on the guidance of national Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs), Ministries of Health and the country offices of WHO and UNICEF. In 2011, for example, more than 2.35 billion doses of OPV were administered to more than 430 million children during 300 polio vaccination campaigns in 54 countries<sup>6</sup>.

The recommended schedule of SIAs is used by national governments, working with WHO and UNICEF, to develop budget estimates. These are based on plans drawn up for

SIAs at the local level and take into consideration local costs for all elements of an activity – trainings, community meetings, posters, announcements, vaccinator payments, vehicles, fuel, supplies, etc.

### 4.1. COST DRIVERS OF THE GPEI BUDGET

The key cost drivers of the GPEI budget are OPV and SIA operations, followed by technical assistance, social mobilization and surveillance<sup>7</sup> (See Table 2).

#### 4.1.1. Oral polio vaccine

UNICEF is the agency that procures vaccine for the GPEI, and works to ensure OPV supply security (with

<sup>6</sup> In 2011, OPV was given during 144 National Immunization Days, 129 Sub-national Immunization Days, 10 mop-up campaigns and 17 Child Health Days. Children may have received more than one dose of OPV.

<sup>7</sup> For 2012-2013, for example, OPV accounts for 29% of the budget, operations for 32%, technical assistance for 16%, social mobilization for 9% and surveillance for 6%, with the remainder being dedicated to emergency response, surge capacity, laboratories, research activities, etc.

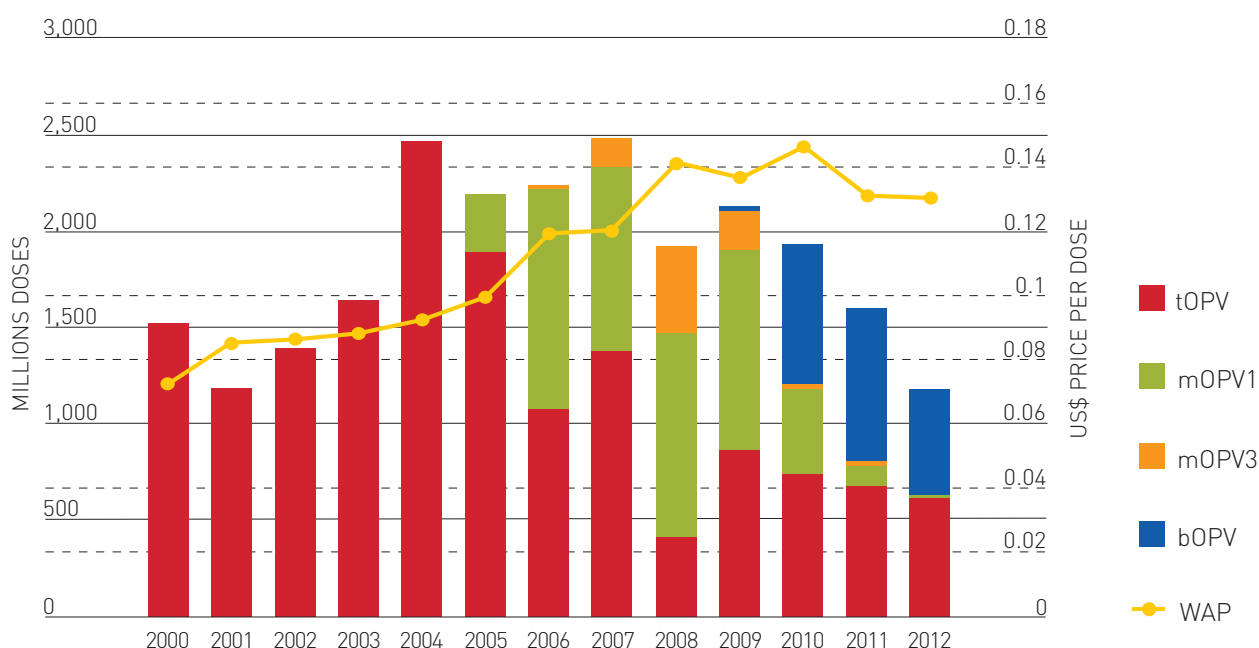
multiple suppliers), at a price that is both affordable to governments and donors and reasonably covers the minimum needs of manufacturers. In 2011, more than 1.6 billion doses of OPV were required for activities in areas with active poliovirus transmission.

Since 2005 the supply landscape has become more complex with the introduction of two types of monovalent OPV (types 1 and 3) and, in 2010, bivalent OPV. This has contributed to a rise in the weighted average price of OPV from US\$ 0.08 per dose to approximately US\$ 0.14

per dose since 2000. The flexibility of manufacturers, to adjust production based on the OPV formulation required, comes at a cost. Currency fluctuations, the demand for high titres and the finite lifespan of OPV – for which demand will drop after the eradication of polio – also contribute to this price increase.

Despite these factors, the weighted average price of each OPV dose in 2011 (US\$ 0.128) and 2012 (US\$ 0.127) show decreases since 2010.

**Figure 4 | OPV supply and weighted average price, 2000–2012**



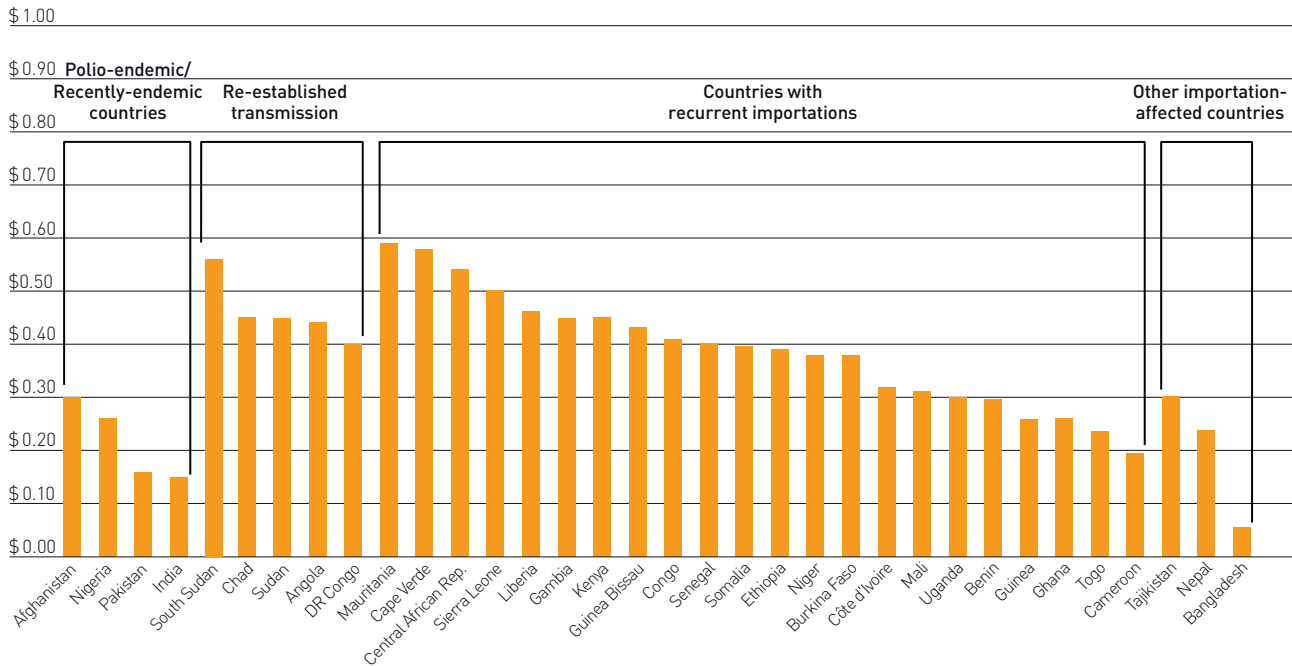
#### 4.1.2. Operations costs

SIAAs are vast operations to deliver vaccine to every household: micro-plans have to be drawn up or updated for every dwelling in the area to be covered, whether a single district or an entire country. Vaccine has to be delivered to distribution centres throughout the target area. Vaccinators have to be trained to vaccinate children and mark fingers and houses, to document their work, to report their activities, to communicate with families appropriately, and so on. Vaccinators have to visit every household; supervisors and monitors have to scour every street for unvaccinated children.

Major factors affecting operations costs are the relative strength of the local infrastructure – whether it be roads, telecommunications or any of a host of facilities – and the local health system, the local economy, availability of semi-skilled workers, security conditions and population density. In 2011, 1.44 million paid vaccinators worked in SIAAs; vaccinator per diems – to cover basic needs such as food and transport – constitute a large portion of operations costs<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Based on local rates for semi-skilled labour and government remuneration for similar tasks.

Figure 5 | Operations costs per child for SIAs, 2012 (all figures in US\$, excluding PSC)

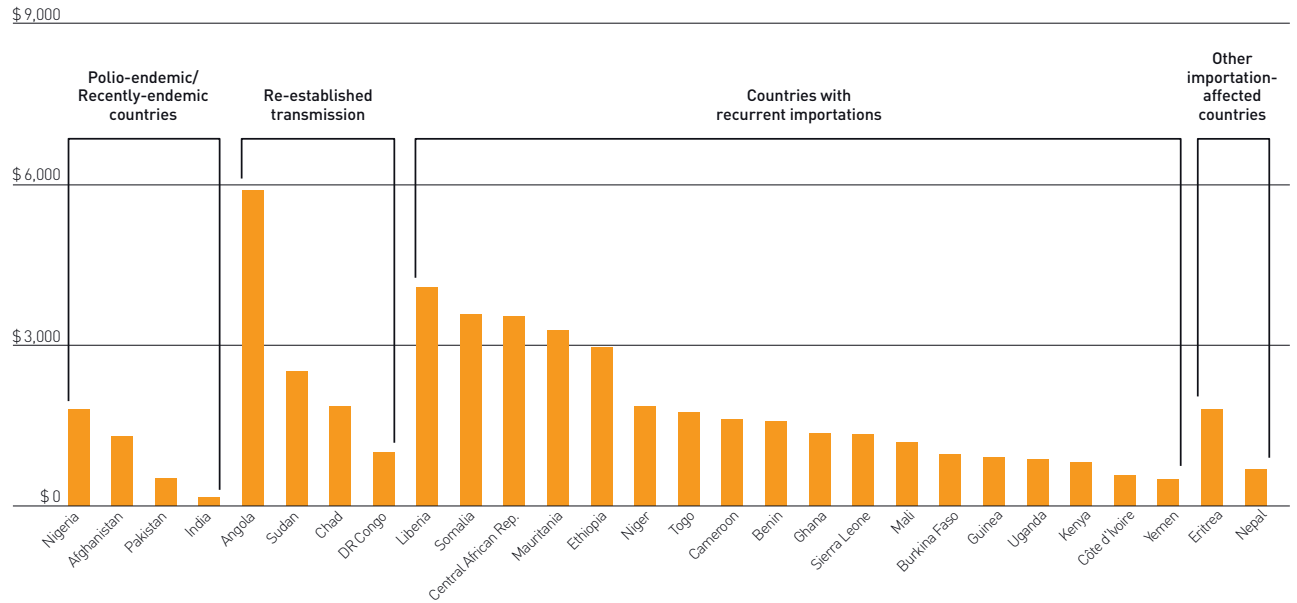


4.1.3. Surveillance

Surveillance budgets cover the detection and reporting of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases, through both an extensive informant network of people who first report cases of AFP and active searches in health facilities for such cases. Subsequent case investigation is followed by collection of two stool samples, transportation to the appropriate laboratory, testing and genetic sequencing, the range of activities related to the management of the information and data generated. The Global Polio Laboratory Network comprises 145 facilities, which in 2011 tested over 201,000 stool samples (from nearly 104,000 cases of AFP and other sources).

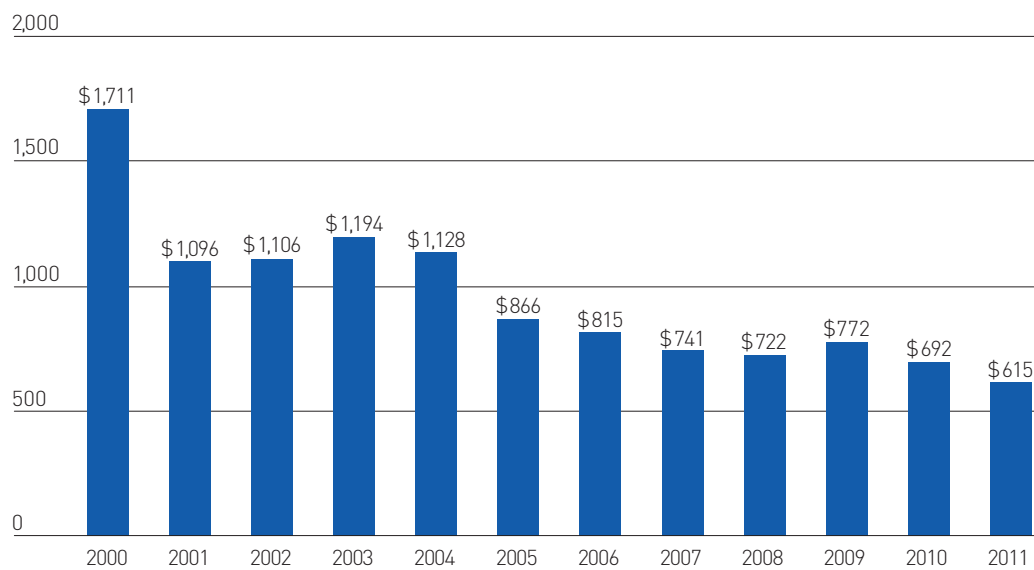
Some of the other activities included under surveillance budget lines are the training of personnel to carry out each of the steps outlined above, as well as regular reviews of the surveillance systems and the purchase and maintenance of equipment, from photocopiers to vehicles. In locations where there are security risks for polio staff, items such as armoured vehicles and appropriate communication equipment may be included in the surveillance budgets. The average cost per AFP case reported dropped from a high of more than US\$ 1,500 in the year 2000, when there was heavy investment in establishing the infrastructure for AFP surveillance to approximately US\$ 581 in 2010. The range among countries in cost per AFP case investigated is based on factors similar to those which affect differences in SIA costs.

Figure 6 | Surveillance cost per AFP case analysis, 2011 (all figures in US\$)\*



\*Figures represent 80% of 2011 data.

Figure 7 | Average cost per AFP case reported (AFR, EMR, SEAR) (all figures in US\$)\*



\*Adjusted for inflation (2011 US\$).

#### 4.1.4. Technical Assistance

GPEI-funded technical assistance (staff and consultants) is deployed to fill capacity gaps when relevant skills are not available within a national health system, to build capacity and to facilitate international information exchange. The priorities for technical assistance are therefore driven by the relative strength of health systems in polio-affected countries as well as how critical the country is to global polio eradication. Matched against the number of children under the age of five years (i.e. the “target population”).

In the 2012 budget, technical assistance is heavily weighted towards the polio-endemic countries, with the next concentration of funds in countries with re-established transmission and recurrent importations areas, followed by polio-free regions, Regional Offices and Headquarters (Tables 3a + 3b).

This assistance provides the human resources necessary for immunization campaign planning, including communication and social mobilization strategy development and implementation, micro-planning, logistics, forecasting and supply management. Funding ensures resources are in place for overall communication capacity development, management skills in strategic planning, finance, human resources and social mobilization in a programme that manages some 20 million workers and volunteers, and communication efforts that help reach over 400 million children each year multiple times with OPV. Finally, technical assistance maintains the surveillance network, which provides reporting on AFP incidence from every district in the world on a weekly basis.

#### EMERGENCY ‘SURGE’ TO SUPPORT ENDEMIC COUNTRY EFFORTS

As part of the global emergency efforts, WHO and UNICEF have deployed significant new technical assistance to highest-risk areas to more effectively support the endemic countries’ eradication efforts.

In total, over 5,000 extra staff have been deployed in the three remaining endemic countries. The bulk of the new staff were already in place by mid-year, and the agencies’ surge in capacity is going hand-in-hand with the Governments, which are undertaking similar activities to scale up technical capacity.

The level of technical support is now significantly higher than that in place in the successful India eradication programme (when comparing ratio of staff to population size). The overriding priority is now to rapidly integrate the newly expanded workforce into a well-functioning operational outfit. Activities are therefore focusing on ensuring the necessary management and training is in place, with relevant administrative support, to ensure the scaled-up workforce can operate in the most efficient – and accountable – manner possible, and to begin making an impact on operations and epidemiology as quickly as possible.

	Nigeria	Pakistan
<b>WHO</b>		
As of September 2012	1,800	301
End of 2012 (projected)	2,207	680
<b>UNICEF</b>		
As of September 2012	2,100	1,056
End of 2012 (projected)	2,500	1,200
<b>Total, end 2012</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>1,880</b>

**Table 3a | WHO Technical Assistance Financial Requirements by category of polio-infected country, 2012** (all figures in US\$ millions)

CATEGORY	Total Cost	% of Total Cost
Endemic/Recently-endemic	\$53.31	31.79%
Re-Established Transmission	\$18.88	11.26%
Recurrent Importations	\$10.65	6.35%
Others (in endemic regions)	\$3.08	1.83%
Polio-Free/Regional Offices	\$29.53	17.61%
Surge Capacity	\$39.22	23.39%
HQ	\$13.03	7.77%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$167.69</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 3b | UNICEF Technical Assistance Financial Requirements by category of polio-infected country, 2012** (all figures in US\$ millions)

CATEGORY	Total Cost	% of Total Cost
Endemic/Recently-endemic	\$15.48	53.85%
Re-Established Transmission	\$5.02	17.46%
Recurrent Importations	\$3.45	12.00%
Others (in endemic regions)	\$0.02	0.05%
HQ/Regional Offices	\$4.78	16.63%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$28.75</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Technical assistance on this scale is unique in public health and essential to finishing polio eradication. Polio eradication staff now constitute the single largest resource of technical assistance for immunization in low-income countries. For example, in 2011, polio-funded staff are 93% of immunization staff and 35% of all staff in the WHO African Region. In each component of a strong immunization system – logistics, service delivery, monitoring and supervision, surveillance and community participation – polio eradication staff have a wealth of experience.

#### 4.1.5. Social Mobilization and Communication

Social mobilization and communication efforts are essential to ensuring high levels of community demand for oral polio vaccine. During the past eighteen months, there has been massive investment in building and strengthening social mobilization networks across priority countries. The trust being established by volunteer social mobilizers is already helping to persuade reluctant parents to vaccinate their children and to increase demand in some of the highest risk areas for polio.

To achieve the goal of eradication, intensive efforts are underway to better understand why some children continue to be missed. Social risk profiling and rapid social research is increasingly being used better target communication and social mobilization interventions. Reasons for unvaccinated children go beyond lack of awareness of campaigns, to children who are missed due to sickness or because they are sleeping; parents who are dissatisfied with vaccination teams or have concerns about OPV safety; those who simply wish the vaccinators to return at another time or reach them at another location or those that are just not reached at all by vaccination teams.

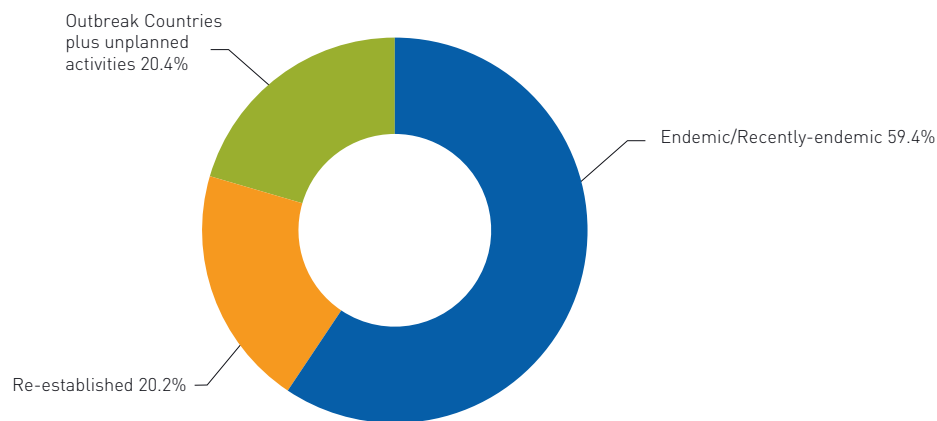
Reaching missed children and their families involves building trust by working closely with networks of traditional, political and religious leaders and other local influencers. In high-risk areas, dedicated social mobilizers work to increase local ownership of the programme, moving away from ‘top-down’ approaches, in favour of building a movement of grassroots community demand for oral polio vaccine and other basic health services.

The intensification of efforts to engage key community members requires increased financial resources. Pakistan's plans for scale-up of the newly established Communication Network (COMNet) in the highest risk areas, has required a revised financial budget (\$22.4 million) which constitutes a large proportion of the overall social mobilization requirements in this FRR publication. This level of community engagement significantly increases the cost per child reached in the high-risk areas, but is vital to ensure high campaign coverage and polio eradication as evidenced by the key role of Social Mobilization Network (SMNet) in India's recent progress. The SMNet in India has been the driving force of community support for OPV demand; within communities, social mobilizers motivate teachers, religious leaders and local influencers to support polio eradication. India has now been polio-free for more than twelve months (and is no longer considered endemic).

In the 2012-2013 budget, 59.4% is allocated for the endemic/recently endemic and 20.2% for re-established countries. This includes the costs of intensified social mobilization in targeting chronically missed children in the high-risk areas of Pakistan and Nigeria, where new networks of local-level mobilizers, 1,200 and 2,500 in each country respectively, will be in the field by the end of 2012. The budget also includes the costs of maintaining the more than 9,000 community mobilizers that make up India's SMNet.

As the GPEI operates in emergency mode, continued funding for social mobilization and communication is critical to enhance the existing capacities of endemic and re-established countries that have scaled-up activities in the last twelve months; and to maintain efforts in those countries that have persistent transmission such as Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Cameroon, and the Central African Republic.

**Figure 8 | 2012-2013 Social Mobilization Requirements, US\$ 156.97 million\***



\* Includes requirements for unplanned activities.

## 5 | POLIO RESEARCH

The role of research continues to expand with emphasis on the acceleration of both eradication activities and preparations for post-certification.

The research agenda to accelerate eradication helps identify ways to reach more children and to enhance both humoral and mucosal immunity in targeted populations. Scientific and operational research are guided by the Polio Research Committee, composed of experts in epidemiology, public health communications, virology and immunology. Throughout 2012, innovative new approaches evaluated in 2011, will be scaled up, such as the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to improve microplan development and implementation, and use of mobile phone technology to facilitate real-time data collection and analysis. Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS), to more accurately verify quality of supplementary immunization activities, will be increasingly used in key endemic and outbreak settings. The Short Interval Additional Dose (SIAD) strategy, an approach used by the programme to more rapidly build population immunity through the successive administration of two doses of vaccine within a 1–2 week period, will be fully evaluated in a trial in Pakistan.

Research continues to play a critical part in evaluating implementation of eradication activities, and further sensitizing tactical approaches. Research is further evaluating the programmatic benefits of bivalent OPV in improving population immunity, assess programme performance, better tracking the evolving epidemiology of virus transmission, assessing and improving the quality of SIAs and related monitoring efforts, and evaluating new tools and strategies to predict and stop outbreaks and limit new international spread of virus.

For post-certification, research is assessing post-eradication risks and facilitating the development of new products and approaches to mitigate those risks (i.e. affordable inactivated poliovirus vaccine – IPV – options, antivirals, new diagnostics).

To develop affordable IPV options, a number of strategies are being pursued, including a schedule

reduction (the administration of fewer doses in a routine schedule); a reduction of the antigen dose (i.e., fractional-dose inactivated poliovirus vaccine); the use of adjuvants, resulting in a decreased need for antigen; optimization of production processes (i.e., increasing cell densities, creating new cell lines, or using alternative inactivation agents); and the development of an IPV produced from Sabin strains or further attenuated strains that would be appropriate for production in developing countries.

The goal of these strategies is to achieve a “break-even” IPV price of approximately US\$ 0.50 per dose against OPV so that any country can adopt IPV in their routine immunization schedule after eradication.

Social data is an area where more innovation is needed, and UNICEF is working closely with partners to look at alternative methods and means – including the use of new technologies – for collecting, analysing and harnessing this vital information more quickly.

A number of countries, including Angola, Chad, DR Congo and Nigeria, have undertaken rapid qualitative social research in recent months to gain a deeper understanding of why children are missed. These studies are already revealing critical insights into local cultural beliefs around immunization. These findings are being used to fashion localized communication strategies, as well as – we hope – contribute to more effective operational approaches. Across the countries the research points to low risk perception of the disease, as well as concerns about OPV safety, and poor vaccinator team behavior and communication skills.

The on-going lack of systematic and reliable data on missed children – to reveal who, and why they go unvaccinated - continues to hamper communication and operational planning on the ground. Revising monitoring systems and forms will help bring greater intelligence and focus to programme strategies. This is an urgent priority in all countries, and until it is remedied, programmes are not reaching their potential, and children continue to be missed.



## 6 | REVIEW OF THE GPEI BUDGETS AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

The GPEI budget development is paired with a regular, interactive process of reviewing and reprioritizing activities in light of evolving epidemiology and available resources.

The GPEI reviews the epidemiology of poliovirus globally and the SIA priorities on an ongoing basis, guided by the advice of national and regional Technical Advisory Groups as well as the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE). The Independent Monitoring Board (IMB), started in December 2010 to evaluate – on a quarterly basis – the progress towards each of the major milestones of the *GPEI Strategic Plan 2010–2012*, determines the impact of any ‘mid-course corrections’ that are deemed necessary, and advise on additional measures appropriate.

An in-depth weekly epidemiological review is complemented by weekly and bi-weekly teleconference check-ins between WHO and UNICEF headquarters and regional offices which provide opportunities to adjust allocations. The FRR is therefore updated regularly to adapt to the changing epidemiology and priorities.

After a budget review process at the regional office and headquarters levels, funds for country SIAs are released from WHO and UNICEF headquarters to regions and then countries. For staff and surveillance, funds are disbursed on a quarterly or semi-annual basis, depending on the GPEI cash flow. For most countries, funds for OPV are released by UNICEF six to eight weeks before SIAs.

## 7 | DONORS

Since the 1988 World Health Assembly (WHA) resolution to eradicate polio, funding commitments have totalled over US\$ 9 billion. In addition to contributions by national governments to their own polio eradication efforts, 52 public and private donors have each given more than US\$ 1 million, with 21 of these having given US\$ 25 million or more.

Donors to the GPEI include a wide range of donor governments, private foundations (e.g. Rotary International, BMGF, United Nations Foundation), multilateral organizations, development banks, NGOs and corporate partners. Several of these partners have contributed in excess of US\$ 250 million to the global eradication effort, including the United States of America, Rotary International, BMGF, India, the United Kingdom, the World Bank, Japan, Germany, and Canada.

International contributions to national polio eradication efforts have been complemented by domestic resources. As of 1 October 2012, domestic funding pledged towards the 2012–2013 budget continues to surpass G8 contributions. India, who has largely self-financed for the past several years, provided US\$ 416 million in 2010–2011 and is projected to contribute US\$ 240.5 million for 2012 and US\$ 207 million for 2013. Nigeria, Pakistan and Angola have also provided substantial domestic resources towards eradicating polio. Other contributions from polio-affected countries – including both financial and non-monetary expenditures, and in-kind contributions such as the time spent by volunteers, health workers and others in the planning and implementation of SIAs – are estimated to have a dollar value approximately equal to that of international financial contributions.<sup>9</sup>

**Table 4 | Donor profiles for 1985–2014** (contributions in US\$ millions)

Contribution	Public Sector Partners	Development Banks	Private Sector Partners
>1,000	United Kingdom, United States of America		Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International
500–1,000		World Bank	
250–499	Canada, Germany, Japan		
100–249	European Commission, GAVI/IFFIm, Netherlands, UNICEF, WHO		
50–99	Australia, Norway		
25–49	Denmark, France, Italy, Russian Federation, Sweden		United Nations Foundation
5–24	Ireland, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, Spain		American Red Cross, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, IFPMA, Sanofi Pasteur, UNICEF National Committees, Oil for Food Program
1–4	Austria, Belgium, Finland, Kuwait, Malaysia, Monaco, New Zealand, Portugal, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates	African Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank	Advantage Trust (HK), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), De Beers, Google Foundation, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, OPEC, Pew Charitable Trust, Wyeth, Shinnyo-en

<sup>9</sup> Aylward R, et al, Politics and practicalities of polio eradication, *Global Public Goods for Health. Health Economic and Public Health Perspectives*, editors Smith R, Beaglehole R, Woodward D, Drager N. Oxford University Press, 2003.

# 8 | ANNEXES

## Annex A | Supplementary immunization activities, 2012–2013 (all activities are expressed in percentages and categorization includes cVDPVs)

Countries with poliovirus within the last 6 months	Countries with poliovirus between 6 and 12 months
Countries with no poliovirus for more than 12 months	Not conducted (Jan–June)/ At-risk (July–December)

Region/Country	2012											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<b>Endemic/Recently-endemic countries</b>												
Afghanistan	54		100	100		41	CHD 66   87		100	100		51
Pakistan	100		66   10	100	5	60	100	60	100   5			71
Nigeria		100	100	60	22		49		45	42		42
India	17	100	40	100		42			42		42	
<b>Countries with re-established transmission</b>												
Chad	CHD 100	100	100	100	18   75	18   75	11	11	11	100	100	
DR Congo	CHD 18   9	9	9	48	100	100	30			40	40	
Angola			100   100			100				36	64	
Sudan			100	100	50						100	50   50
South Sudan		100	100	1							100	100
<b>Countries with recurrent importations</b>												
<b>West Africa</b>												
Niger		61	100   21		100	50   98			31	100	100	50
Guinea			100		100	46				100	100	
Côte d'Ivoire			100		100					100	100	
Mali			100		90	91				100	100	
Burkina Faso			100		100	48				100	100	
Liberia			100		100					100	100   CHD 100	
Sierra Leone			100	100	69					100	100	
Benin			100	100						100	100	
Mauritania			100	100						100	100	
Ghana			100	100						100	100	
Senegal				100	100					100	100	
Gambia			100	100						100	100	
Guinea Bissau			100	100						100	CHD 92	
Togo			100	100						100	100	
Cape Verde			100	100						100	100	
<b>Horn of Africa</b>												
Kenya							31   69	31   69	9	9		
Yemen	100		CHD 100		100	100			25			
Somalia		CHD 100   100	100						100	100		
Uganda			35   65		CHD 100				35   65			
Ethiopia										20	20	30
Djibouti			100	100								
Eritrea			100	100	CHD 49							
<b>Central Africa</b>												
Central African Republic		100	100		100	27		27	100	100		
Congo						100			100			
Gabon				100	100							
Cameroon			44	CHD 44   44							44	6   44   6
Burundi						CHD 89						
Rwanda	11									CHD 100		
Zimbabwe						CHD 100						
<b>Other importation-affected countries</b>												
<b>South-East Asia</b>												
Nepal		CHD 17		100						CHD 59		CHD 24
Myanmar			CHD 100									
Bangladesh	100	100										
<b>Western Pacific</b>												
China			2	2								
<b>Europe</b>												
Russian Federation				5	5							
Tajikistan								100	100			
Uzbekistan					67   66							
Georgia				50	50							
Ukraine				100	100							
Kyrgyzstan								67	67			
Kazakhstan				100	100							
Turkmenistan				100	100							

<sup>1</sup>self-financing and not included in the FRR costing  
CHD = Child Health Day

## Annex A (continued)

Region/Country	2013											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<b>Countries with poliovirus within the last 6 months</b>												
<b>Endemic/Recently-endemic countries</b>												
Afghanistan		30	100	30	100			100	30	100	30	
Pakistan	100	10	40	50	100			100	50	100	50	
Nigeria		100	100		40	40		40	40		40	40
India	100	100	50			50			50		50	
<b>Countries with re-established transmission</b>												
Chad		100	100							100	100	
DR Congo					100	100		50	50			
Angola					100	100		50	50			
Sudan					100	100				50	50	
South Sudan					100	100				100	100	
<b>Countries with recurrent importations</b>												
<b>West Africa</b>												
Niger				100	100				100	100		
Guinea				100	100				100			
Côte d'Ivoire				100	100				100			
Mali				100	100				100			
Burkina Faso				100	100				100			
Liberia				100	100				100			
Sierra Leone				100	100				100			
Benin				100	100				100	100		
Mauritania					100				100			
Ghana					100				100			
Senegal					100				100			
Gambia					100				100			
Guinea Bissau					100				100			
Togo					100				100			
Cape Verde					100				100			
<b>Horn of Africa</b>												
Kenya								35	35			
Yemen								100	100			
Somalia				100	100							
Uganda								35	35			
Ethiopia								100	100			
Djibouti								100	100			
Eritrea								100	100			
<b>Central Africa</b>												
Central African Republic		100	100						100			
Congo				100	100							
Cameroon				50	50							
<b>Other importation-affected countries</b>												
<b>South-East Asia</b>												
Nepal										100	100	
Bangladesh										100	100	
<b>Europe</b>												
Tajikistan						50	50					
Uzbekistan						50	50					
Georgia						50	50					
Kyrgyzstan						50	50					

**Annex B | Details of external funding requirements in polio-endemic and highest-risk countries, 2012–2013, excluding programme support costs (all figures in US\$ millions)**

2012						
Country	AFP Surveillance	Social Mobilization	Technical Assistance	OPV	Op Costs	Total Costs 2012
<b>Endemic/Recently-endemic countries</b>						
Afghanistan	\$2.35	\$2.56	\$9.24	\$8.42	\$14.83	\$37.40
India	\$6.72	\$16.01	\$18.81	\$128.52	\$124.19	\$294.26
Pakistan	\$3.23	\$22.42	\$19.69	\$51.08	\$31.17	\$127.59
Nigeria	\$12.50	\$4.22	\$52.52	\$39.70	\$63.41	\$172.36
<b>Countries with re-established transmission</b>						
Chad	\$0.88	\$5.67	\$7.90	\$4.22	\$6.72	\$25.39
Angola	\$1.85	\$2.55	\$9.44	\$3.79	\$9.04	\$26.67
DR Congo	\$2.19	\$5.14	\$10.50	\$10.45	\$20.34	\$48.61
Sudan	\$0.52	\$0.96	\$1.16	\$4.19	\$10.12	\$16.94
South Sudan	\$1.24	\$1.46	\$4.48	\$2.29	\$7.33	\$16.80
<b>Countries with recurrent importations</b>						
<b>West Africa</b>						
Niger	\$0.57	\$1.05	\$1.49	\$5.08	\$8.48	\$16.66
Côte d'Ivoire	\$0.28	\$0.79	\$1.31	\$4.38	\$4.76	\$11.52
Mali	\$0.25	\$0.83	\$0.19	\$5.03	\$7.71	\$14.00
Guinea	\$0.18	\$0.31	\$0.33	\$2.13	\$3.14	\$6.09
Burkina Faso	\$0.26	\$0.82	\$0.35	\$4.58	\$6.94	\$12.95
Liberia	\$0.22	\$0.25	\$0.54	\$0.70	\$1.72	\$3.43
Sierra Leone	\$0.22	\$0.42	\$0.47	\$0.77	\$1.72	\$3.59
Ghana	\$0.35	\$0.33	\$0.18	\$0.96	\$2.54	\$4.36
Mauritania	\$0.18	\$0.54	\$0.16	\$0.34	\$1.10	\$2.31
Senegal	\$0.31	\$0.61	\$0.16	\$0.52	\$2.73	\$4.33
Benin	\$0.18	\$0.48	\$0.45	\$1.72	\$2.42	\$5.24
Gambia	\$0.05	\$0.11	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.21	\$0.50
Guinea Bissau	\$0.06	\$0.17	\$0.14	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$0.73
Togo	\$0.13	\$0.21	\$0.19	\$0.29	\$0.84	\$1.66
Cape Verde	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.10	\$0.21
<b>Horn of Africa</b>						
Kenya	\$0.43	\$0.26	\$1.08	\$1.03	\$2.41	\$5.21
Ethiopia	\$2.98	\$0.30	\$1.86	\$0.86	\$3.61	\$9.60
Uganda	\$0.39	\$0.32	\$0.58	\$1.80	\$2.89	\$5.97
Somalia	\$0.62	\$0.15	\$2.17	\$0.50	\$2.93	\$6.37
Djibouti	\$0.05	-	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.06
Eritrea	\$0.13	-	\$0.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.31
Yemen	\$0.19	-	\$0.24	\$2.12	\$2.93	\$5.49
<b>Central Africa</b>						
Congo	\$0.13	\$0.00	\$0.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.67
Cameroon	\$0.39	\$0.55	\$0.63	\$0.96	\$1.64	\$4.17
Central African Republic	\$0.46	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.48	\$1.95	\$4.49
Madagascar	\$0.39	-	\$0.07	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$0.58
<b>Other importation-affected countries</b>						
<b>South-East Asia</b>						
Nepal	\$0.45	-	\$1.64	\$1.10	\$0.48	\$3.67
Bangladesh	\$1.03	-	\$1.45	\$7.26	\$2.60	\$12.34
<b>Europe</b>						
Tajikistan	\$0.12	-	-	-	-	\$0.12
Uzbekistan	\$0.04	-	-	-	-	\$0.04
Georgia*	\$0.04	-	-	-	-	\$0.04
Kyrgyzstan	\$0.01	-	-	-	-	\$0.01

\*Self-financing

## Annex B (continued)

2013						
Country	AFP Surveillance	Social Mobilization	Technical Assistance	OPV	Op Costs	Total Costs 2013
<b>Endemic/Recently-endemic countries</b>						
Afghanistan	\$2.42	\$4.19	\$9.16	\$8.62	\$13.12	\$37.51
India	\$6.80	\$16.54	\$18.25	\$133.48	\$81.66	\$256.74
Pakistan	\$3.33	\$23.34	\$17.61	\$47.23	\$27.44	\$118.95
Nigeria	\$12.88	\$3.92	\$49.58	\$35.16	\$68.60	\$170.13
<b>Countries with re-established transmission</b>						
Chad	\$0.90	\$6.56	\$8.10	\$2.57	\$3.36	\$21.49
Angola	\$1.91	\$2.18	\$9.43	\$3.39	\$10.61	\$27.53
DR Congo	\$2.25	\$4.42	\$12.67	\$9.42	\$18.07	\$46.83
Sudan	\$0.53	\$0.83	\$1.24	\$3.88	\$7.53	\$14.01
South Sudan	\$1.27	\$1.88	\$5.01	\$2.48	\$7.40	\$18.03
<b>Countries with recurrent importations</b>						
<b>West Africa</b>						
Niger	\$0.59	\$1.47	\$1.41	\$3.23	\$5.54	\$12.24
Côte d'Ivoire	\$0.29	\$0.81	\$1.31	\$3.09	\$4.46	\$9.96
Mali	\$0.25	\$0.98	\$0.15	\$3.35	\$4.93	\$9.66
Guinea	\$0.18	\$0.21	\$0.33	\$1.59	\$2.30	\$4.61
Burkina Faso	\$0.27	\$0.71	\$0.35	\$3.13	\$4.79	\$9.25
Liberia	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.54	\$0.41	\$1.33	\$2.75
Sierra Leone	\$0.23	\$0.93	\$0.47	\$0.62	\$1.44	\$3.68
Ghana	\$0.36	\$0.78	\$0.19	\$1.91	\$2.69	\$5.93
Mauritania	\$0.18	\$0.81	\$0.12	\$0.24	\$0.76	\$2.10
Senegal	\$0.32	\$0.65	\$0.17	\$1.04	\$0.93	\$3.12
Benin	\$0.18	\$0.93	\$0.44	\$2.90	\$3.35	\$7.80
Gambia	\$0.05	\$0.12	\$0.06	\$0.11	\$0.21	\$0.56
Guinea Bissau	\$0.06	\$0.30	\$0.14	\$0.10	\$0.29	\$0.90
Togo	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.19	\$0.59	\$0.88	\$1.93
Cape Verde	\$0.05	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.04	\$0.10	\$0.21
<b>Horn of Africa</b>						
Kenya	\$0.44	\$0.64	\$0.85	\$0.75	\$1.54	\$4.22
Ethiopia	\$3.07	\$1.23	\$1.68	\$5.32	\$11.01	\$22.31
Uganda	\$0.40	\$0.08	\$0.58	\$0.78	\$1.17	\$3.01
Somalia	\$0.64	\$0.50	\$1.37	\$1.07	\$2.30	\$5.87
Djibouti	\$0.01	-	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.32	\$0.34
Eritrea	\$0.14	\$0.06	\$0.18	\$0.00	\$0.28	\$0.65
Yemen	\$0.19	-	\$0.26	\$1.26	\$4.09	\$5.80
<b>Central Africa</b>						
Congo	\$0.14	\$0.44	\$0.55	\$0.33	\$0.73	\$2.18
Cameroon	\$0.41	\$0.78	\$0.63	\$0.92	\$0.98	\$3.71
Central African Republic	\$0.47	\$1.12	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$1.09	\$3.73
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	\$0.00
<b>Other importation-affected countries</b>						
<b>South-East Asia</b>						
Nepal	\$0.49	\$0.22	\$1.65	\$1.86	\$2.48	\$6.69
Bangladesh	\$1.06	\$0.90	\$1.21	\$9.18	\$2.65	\$15.01
<b>Europe</b>						
Tajikistan	\$0.13	-	-	\$0.22	\$0.38	\$0.73
Uzbekistan	\$0.04	\$0.20	-	\$0.53	\$0.92	\$1.68
Georgia*	\$0.04	-	-	\$0.04	\$0.08	\$0.16
Kyrgyzstan	\$0.01	-	-	\$0.12	\$0.21	\$0.35

\*Self-financing

## Annex B (continued)

2012-2013						
Country	Total AFP Surveillance	Total Social Mobilization	Total Tech. Assistance	Total OPV	Total Op Costs	Total Costs 2012-2013
<b>Endemic/Recently-endemic countries</b>						
Afghanistan	\$4.78	\$6.75	\$18.40	\$17.04	\$27.95	\$74.91
India	\$13.52	\$32.55	\$37.06	\$262.00	\$205.86	\$551.00
Pakistan	\$6.56	\$45.76	\$37.30	\$98.31	\$58.61	\$246.55
Nigeria	\$25.38	\$8.14	\$102.10	\$74.86	\$132.01	\$342.49
<b>Countries with re-established transmission</b>						
Chad	\$1.78	\$12.23	\$16.00	\$6.80	\$10.08	\$46.89
Angola	\$3.76	\$4.73	\$18.88	\$7.18	\$19.65	\$54.20
DR Congo	\$4.44	\$9.56	\$23.17	\$19.87	\$38.41	\$95.45
Sudan	\$1.05	\$1.79	\$2.40	\$8.07	\$17.64	\$30.94
South Sudan	\$2.51	\$3.34	\$9.48	\$4.78	\$14.73	\$34.83
<b>Countries with recurrent importations</b>						
<b>West Africa</b>						
Niger	\$1.16	\$2.52	\$2.91	\$8.31	\$14.02	\$28.90
Côte d'Ivoire	\$0.57	\$1.60	\$2.61	\$7.48	\$9.22	\$21.48
Mali	\$0.50	\$1.81	\$0.34	\$8.38	\$12.64	\$23.66
Guinea	\$0.36	\$0.52	\$0.65	\$3.73	\$5.44	\$10.69
Burkina Faso	\$0.53	\$1.53	\$0.70	\$7.71	\$11.73	\$22.20
Liberia	\$0.44	\$0.49	\$1.08	\$1.11	\$3.05	\$6.18
Sierra Leone	\$0.44	\$1.35	\$0.94	\$1.38	\$3.16	\$7.27
Ghana	\$0.71	\$1.11	\$0.37	\$2.87	\$5.23	\$10.29
Mauritania	\$0.36	\$1.35	\$0.28	\$0.58	\$1.86	\$4.41
Senegal	\$0.62	\$1.26	\$0.33	\$1.57	\$3.67	\$7.45
Benin	\$0.36	\$1.41	\$0.89	\$4.62	\$5.77	\$13.04
Gambia	\$0.11	\$0.23	\$0.13	\$0.16	\$0.42	\$1.05
Guinea Bissau	\$0.12	\$0.47	\$0.29	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.63
Togo	\$0.27	\$0.35	\$0.37	\$0.88	\$1.72	\$3.58
Cape Verde	\$0.09	\$0.05	\$0.02	\$0.06	\$0.20	\$0.42
<b>Horn of Africa</b>						
Kenya	\$0.87	\$0.91	\$1.93	\$1.78	\$3.94	\$9.43
Ethiopia	\$6.04	\$1.53	\$3.53	\$6.18	\$14.62	\$31.91
Uganda	\$0.78	\$0.39	\$1.16	\$2.58	\$4.06	\$8.98
Somalia	\$1.25	\$0.65	\$3.53	\$1.57	\$5.23	\$12.24
Djibouti	\$0.06	-	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.32	\$0.40
Eritrea	\$0.27	\$0.06	\$0.36	\$0.00	\$0.28	\$0.96
Yemen	\$0.38	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$3.39	\$7.02	\$11.29
<b>Central Africa</b>						
Congo	\$0.27	\$0.44	\$1.09	\$0.33	\$0.73	\$2.85
Cameroon	\$0.80	\$1.33	\$1.26	\$1.88	\$2.62	\$7.89
Central African Republic	\$0.92	\$1.92	\$1.41	\$0.92	\$3.04	\$8.22
Madagascar	\$0.39	-	\$0.07	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$0.58
<b>Other importation-affected countries</b>						
<b>South-East Asia</b>						
Nepal	\$0.95	\$0.22	\$3.29	\$2.96	\$2.96	\$10.37
Bangladesh	\$2.09	\$0.90	\$2.66	\$16.44	\$5.25	\$27.35
<b>Europe</b>						
Tajikistan	\$0.25	\$0.00	-	\$0.22	\$0.38	\$0.85
Uzbekistan	\$0.07	\$0.20	-	\$0.53	\$0.92	\$1.72
Georgia*	\$0.07	\$0.00	-	\$0.04	\$0.08	\$0.19
Kyrgyzstan	\$0.02	-	\$0.00	\$0.12	\$0.21	\$0.36

\*Self-financing





## Annex C (continued)

WHO African Region	2013	WHO Region of the Americas	2013
Algeria	\$0.03	Regional surveillance and laboratory	\$0.62
Angola	\$1.91		
Benin	\$0.18		
Botswana	\$0.09	<b>WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region</b>	<b>2013</b>
Burkina Faso	\$0.27	Afghanistan	\$2.42
Burundi	\$0.09	Djibouti	\$0.05
Cameroon	\$0.41	Egypt	\$0.38
Cape Verde	\$0.05	Iraq	\$0.06
Central African Republic	\$0.47	Pakistan	\$3.33
Chad	\$0.90	Somalia	\$0.64
Comoros	\$0.05	Sudan	\$0.53
Congo	\$0.14	South Sudan	\$1.27
Côte d'Ivoire	\$0.29	Yemen	\$0.19
DR Congo	\$2.25	Regional surveillance and laboratory	\$1.55
Equatorial Guinea	\$0.05	Subtotal	\$10.42
Eritrea	\$0.14		
Ethiopia	\$3.07	<b>WHO South-East Asia Region</b>	<b>2013</b>
Gabon	\$0.09	Bangladesh	\$1.06
Gambia	\$0.05	India	\$6.80
Ghana	\$0.36	Indonesia	\$0.79
Guinea	\$0.18	Myanmar	\$0.42
Guinea-Bissau	\$0.06	Nepal	\$0.49
Kenya	\$0.44	Regional surveillance and laboratory	\$5.17
Lesotho	\$0.05	Subtotal	\$14.72
Liberia	\$0.23		
Madagascar	\$0.40	<b>WHO European Region</b>	<b>2013</b>
Malawi	\$0.18	Armenia	\$0.01
Mali	\$0.25	Azerbaijan	\$0.03
Mauritania	\$0.18	Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$0.08
Mauritius	\$0.02	Georgia	\$0.04
Mozambique	\$0.27	Kazakhstan	\$0.01
Namibia	\$0.14	Kyrgyzstan	\$0.01
Niger	\$0.59	Moldova	\$0.01
Nigeria	\$12.88	Tajikistan	\$0.13
Rwanda	\$0.11	Turkey	\$0.01
Sao Tome and Principe	\$0.01	Turkmenistan	\$0.04
Senegal	\$0.32	Ukraine	\$0.04
Seychelles	\$0.01	Uzbekistan	\$0.04
Sierra Leone	\$0.23	Regional surveillance and laboratory	\$1.39
South Africa	\$0.27	Subtotal	\$1.82
Swaziland	\$0.07		
Togo	\$0.14	<b>WHO Western Pacific Region</b>	<b>2013</b>
Uganda	\$0.40	Regional surveillance and laboratory	\$0.84
United Republic of Tanzania	\$0.41		
Zambia	\$0.36	<b>WHO/HQ</b>	<b>2013</b>
Zimbabwe	\$0.25	WHO/HQ	\$11.65
Regional surveillance and laboratory	\$5.45		
Subtotal	\$34.73	<b>Global</b>	<b>2013</b>
		Total	\$74.79

### Annex D | Technical assistance, country-level details 2012-2013, excluding programme support costs (all figures in US\$ millions)

WHO African Region	2012	WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region	2012	UNICEF	2012
Angola	\$7.22	Afghanistan	\$4.73	UNICEF HQ/RO	\$4.78
Benin	\$0.25	Djibouti	\$0.01	Afghanistan	\$3.45
Botswana	\$0.15	Egypt	\$0.07	India	\$2.22
Burkina Faso	\$0.23	Iran	\$0.01	Pakistan	\$3.57
Burundi	\$0.04	Pakistan	\$8.15	Nigeria	\$6.24
Cameroon	\$0.55	Somalia	\$1.44	Chad	\$1.93
Central African Republic	\$0.60	Sudan	\$1.10	Angola	\$0.54
Chad	\$2.84	South Sudan	\$3.66	DR Congo	\$1.68
Congo	\$0.33	Yemen	\$0.24	Sudan	\$0.06
Côte d'Ivoire	\$1.06	Regional Office	\$1.78	South Sudan	\$0.82
DR Congo	\$6.29	Subtotal	\$21.20	Niger	\$0.33
Equatorial Guinea	\$0.13			Côte d'Ivoire	\$0.25
Eritrea	\$0.18			Mali	\$0.04
Ethiopia	\$1.51	<b>WHO South-East Asia Region</b>	<b>2012</b>	Guinea	\$0.25
Gabon	\$0.27	Bangladesh	\$1.45	Burkina Faso	\$0.12
Gambia	\$0.06	India	\$16.59	Liberia	\$0.06
Ghana	\$0.12	Indonesia	\$0.80	Sierra Leone	\$0.04
Guinea	\$0.08	Myanmar	\$0.39	Ghana	\$0.07
Guinea-Bissau	\$0.13	Nepal	\$1.63	Mauritania	\$0.10
Kenya	\$0.85	Regional Office	\$1.56	Senegal	\$0.03
Lesotho	\$0.09	Subtotal	\$22.41	Benin	\$0.19
Liberia	\$0.48			Gambia	\$0.01
Madagascar	\$0.07	<b>WHO European Region</b>	<b>2012</b>	Guinea Bissau	\$0.01
Malawi	\$0.10	Regional Office/Countries	\$1.60	Togo	\$0.00
Mali	\$0.15	Subtotal	\$1.60	Cape Verde	\$0.01
Mauritania	\$0.06			Kenya	\$0.23
Mozambique	\$0.41	<b>WHO</b>	<b>2012</b>	Ethiopia	\$0.35
Namibia	\$0.24	WHO/HQ	\$13.03	Uganda	\$0.17
Niger	\$1.16	Short Term Tech Assistance	\$11.46	Somalia	\$0.73
Nigeria	\$23.83	Subtotal	\$24.49	Congo	\$0.21
Rwanda	\$0.19			Cameroon	\$0.08
Senegal	\$0.14	<b>Surge Capacity</b>	<b>2012</b>	Central African Republic	\$0.20
Sierra Leone	\$0.43	Afghanistan	\$1.06	Nepal	\$0.02
South Africa	\$0.69	Angola	\$1.69	Subtotal	\$28.75
Swaziland	\$0.15	Chad	\$3.13		
Togo	\$0.19	DR Congo	\$2.52	<b>Global WHO-Unicef</b>	<b>2012</b>
Uganda	\$0.41	Nigeria	\$22.45	Total	\$196.44
United Republic of Tanzania	\$0.40	Pakistan	\$7.97		
Zambia	\$0.65	Kenya	\$0.04		
Zimbabwe	\$0.18	United Republic of Tanzania	\$0.03		
IST (Central block)	\$1.12	Uganda	\$0.03		
IST (South/East block)	\$1.60	Regional Office	\$0.31		
IST (West block)	\$1.21	Subtotal	\$39.22		
Regional Office	\$1.29				
Subtotal	\$58.11				
		<b>WHO Western Pacific Region</b>	<b>2012</b>		
		Regional Office	\$0.66		
		Subtotal	\$0.66		

\* IST= Inter-country Support Team

## Annex D (continued)

WHO African Region	2013	WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region	2013	UNICEF	2013
Angola	\$7.22	Afghanistan	\$4.97	UNICEF HQ/RO	\$6.23
Benin	\$0.25	Djibouti	\$0.01	Afghanistan	\$3.08
Botswana	\$0.15	Egypt	\$0.07	India	\$1.90
Burkina Faso	\$0.23	Iraq	\$0.01	Pakistan	\$2.45
Burundi	\$0.04	Pakistan	\$7.32	Nigeria	\$9.23
Cameroon	\$0.55	Somalia	\$1.51	Chad	\$2.13
Central African Republic	\$0.60	Sudan	\$1.15	Angola	\$0.54
Chad	\$2.84	South Sudan	\$3.84	DR Congo	\$3.86
Congo	\$0.33	Yemen	\$0.26	Sudan	\$0.09
Côte d'Ivoire	\$1.06	Regional Office	\$1.87	South Sudan	\$1.17
DR Congo	\$6.29	Subtotal	\$21.02	Niger	\$0.25
Equatorial Guinea	\$0.13			Benin	\$0.19
Eritrea	\$0.18			Burkina Faso	\$0.12
Ethiopia	\$1.51	<b>WHO South-East Asia Region</b>	<b>2013</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	\$0.25
Gabon	\$0.27	Bangladesh	\$1.21	Sierra Leone	\$0.04
Gambia	\$0.06	India	\$16.35	Guinea	\$0.25
Ghana	\$0.12	Indonesia	\$0.52	Liberia	\$0.06
Guinea	\$0.08	Myanmar	\$0.39	Mauritania	\$0.06
Guinea-Bissau	\$0.13	Nepal	\$1.63	Senegal	\$0.03
Kenya	\$0.85	Regional Office	\$1.56	Guinea Bissau	\$0.01
Lesotho	\$0.09	Subtotal	\$21.66	Cape Verde	\$0.01
Liberia	\$0.48			Togo	\$0.00
Madagascar	\$0.07			Ghana	\$0.07
Malawi	\$0.10	<b>WHO European Region</b>	<b>2013</b>	Ethiopia	\$0.17
Mali	\$0.15	Regional Office/Countries	\$1.65	Somalia	\$0.73
Mauritania	\$0.06	Subtotal	\$1.65	Uganda	\$0.17
Mozambique	\$0.41			Cameroon	\$0.08
Namibia	\$0.24	<b>WHO</b>	<b>2013</b>	Congo	\$0.22
Niger	\$1.16	WHO/HQ	\$13.42	Nepal	\$0.02
Nigeria	\$23.83	Short Term Tech Assistance	\$11.81	Subtotal	\$33.39
Rwanda	\$0.19	Subtotal	\$25.23		
Senegal	\$0.14				
Sierra Leone	\$0.43	<b>Surge Capacity</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Global WHO-Unicef</b>	<b>2013</b>
South Africa	\$0.69	Afghanistan	\$1.11	Total	\$194.97
Swaziland	\$0.15	Angola	\$1.69		
Togo	\$0.19	Chad	\$3.13		
Uganda	\$0.41	DR Congo	\$2.52		
United Republic of Tanzania	\$0.40	Nigeria	\$16.52		
Zambia	\$0.65	Pakistan	\$7.85		
Zimbabwe	\$0.18	Kenya	\$0.04		
IST (Central block)	\$1.12	United Republic of Tanzania	\$0.03		
IST (South/East block)	\$1.60	Uganda	\$0.03		
IST (West block)	\$1.21	Regional Office	\$0.31		
Regional Office	\$1.29	Subtotal	\$33.23		
Subtotal	\$58.11				
		<b>WHO Western Pacific Region</b>	<b>2013</b>		
		Regional Office	\$0.68		
		Subtotal	\$0.68		

\* IST= Inter-country Support Team

## Annex E | Confirmed/Tentative\* funding and funding gaps for polio-endemic, recently-endemic and re-established transmission countries (all amounts in US\$ millions, excluding indirect (overhead) costs)

### AFGHANISTAN

	2012	2013	2012–2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	4	4	8
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	4	4	8
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
Requirements	\$8.42	\$8.62	\$17.04
Confirmed funding			
CIDA	\$3.53	\$0.00	\$3.53
AusAID	\$0.62	\$0.00	\$0.62
Japan	\$3.79	\$0.00	\$3.79
National Committee for UNICEF (Saudi Arabia)	\$0.48	\$0.00	\$0.48
Total	\$8.42	\$0.00	\$8.42
Tentative funding			
World Bank Grant	\$0.00	\$7.82	\$7.82
Japan	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$0.80
Total	\$0.00	\$8.62	\$8.62
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$8.62	\$8.62
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
Requirements	\$14.83	\$13.12	\$27.95
Operational Costs (WHO)	\$5.12	\$3.28	\$8.40
Operational Costs (UNICEF)	\$9.71	\$9.84	\$19.55
Confirmed funding			
CIDA (UNICEF)	\$5.40	\$4.23	\$9.63
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$1.01	\$0.00	\$1.01
Japan (UNICEF)	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.10
UNICEF RR	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$2.00
USAID (UNICEF)	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.02
BMGF (WHO)	\$0.86	\$0.00	\$0.86
CIDA (WHO)	\$4.00	\$1.66	\$5.66
Rotary International (WHO)	\$0.26	\$0.00	\$0.26
Total	\$13.65	\$5.89	\$19.54
Tentative funding			
Saudi Arabia (WHO)	\$0.00	\$0.18	\$0.18
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$1.40	\$1.40
Japan (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$3.03	\$3.03
Total	\$0.00	\$4.61	\$4.61
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.18	\$7.23	\$8.41
WHO	\$0.00	\$1.62	\$1.62
UNICEF	\$1.18	\$5.61	\$6.79
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.18	\$2.62	\$3.80
WHO	\$0.00	\$1.44	\$1.44
UNICEF	\$1.18	\$1.18	\$2.36
<b>WHO SURVEILLANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$2.35	\$2.42	\$4.77
Confirmed funding			
CIDA	\$0.00	\$1.25	\$1.25
USAID	\$2.17	\$0.00	\$2.17
AusAID	\$0.18	\$0.00	\$0.18
Total	\$2.35	\$1.25	\$3.60
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$1.17	\$1.17
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$9.24	\$9.15	\$18.39
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$4.73	\$4.97	\$9.70
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$3.45	\$3.07	\$6.52
Surge Capacity	\$1.06	\$1.11	\$2.17
Confirmed funding			
CIDA (WHO)	\$4.59	\$3.18	\$7.77
AusAID (WHO)	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.02
CDC (WHO)	\$0.38	\$0.00	\$0.38
Japan (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.37	\$0.37
BMGF (UNICEF)	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
CIDA (UNICEF)	\$1.47	\$0.90	\$2.37
Total	\$7.46	\$4.45	\$11.91
Tentative funding			
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.08	\$0.08
Total	\$0.00	\$0.08	\$0.08
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.78	\$4.70	\$6.48
WHO	\$0.80	\$2.90	\$3.70
UNICEF	\$0.98	\$1.80	\$2.78
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.78	\$4.62	\$6.40
WHO	\$0.80	\$2.90	\$3.70
UNICEF	\$0.98	\$1.72	\$2.70
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</b>			
Requirements	\$2.56	\$4.19	\$6.75
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$1.81	\$0.00	\$1.81
Japan	\$0.00	\$1.05	\$1.05
Rotary	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75
Total	\$2.56	\$1.05	\$3.61
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$3.14	\$3.14
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
Total requirements	\$37.40	\$37.50	\$74.90
WHO	\$13.26	\$11.78	\$25.04
UNICEF	\$24.14	\$25.72	\$49.86
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$2.96	\$24.86	\$27.82
WHO	\$0.80	\$5.67	\$6.47
UNICEF	\$2.16	\$19.17	\$21.33

\*Tentative funding is indicative and subject to change pending final negotiations and formal agreements.

## ANGOLA

	2012	2013	2012–2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	3	2	5
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	1	2	3
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
Requirements	\$3.79	\$3.39	\$7.18
Confirmed funding			
Japan	\$1.03	\$0.48	\$1.51
CDC	\$2.77	\$0.00	\$2.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3.79</b>	<b>\$0.48</b>	<b>\$4.27</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.91</b>	<b>\$2.91</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
Requirements	\$9.04	\$10.61	\$19.65
Operational Costs (WHO)	\$1.20	\$8.06	\$9.26
Operational Costs (UNICEF)	\$0.09	\$2.55	\$2.64
Operational Costs (Govt of Angola)	\$7.75	\$0.00	\$7.75
Confirmed funding			
Total E&P Angola (UNICEF)	\$0.09	\$0.00	\$0.09
BMGF (WHO)	\$1.20	\$0.00	\$1.20
Govt of Angola	\$4.52	\$0.00	\$4.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.81</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$5.81</b>
Tentative funding			
Govt of Angola	\$3.23	\$8.49	\$11.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3.23</b>	<b>\$8.49</b>	<b>\$11.72</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$3.23</b>	<b>\$10.61</b>	<b>\$13.84</b>
WHO	\$0.00	\$8.06	\$8.06
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$2.55	\$2.55
Govt of Angola	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$3.23
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.12</b>	<b>\$2.12</b>
WHO	\$0.00	\$1.18	\$1.18
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.94	\$0.94
Govt of Angola	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>WHO SURVEILLANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$1.85	\$1.91	\$3.76
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$0.93	\$1.02	\$1.95
USAID	\$0.78	\$0.00	\$0.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1.71</b>	<b>\$1.02</b>	<b>\$2.73</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.14</b>	<b>\$0.89</b>	<b>\$1.03</b>
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$9.44	\$9.45	\$18.89
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$7.22	\$7.22	\$14.44
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$0.53	\$0.54	\$1.07
Surge Capacity	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$3.38
Confirmed funding			
Australia (WHO)	\$1.24	\$0.00	\$1.24
BMGF (WHO)	\$1.03	\$0.00	\$1.03
CDC (WHO)	\$0.09	\$0.00	\$0.09
DFID(WHO)	\$1.88	\$0.00	\$1.88
Rotary International (WHO)	\$1.49	\$0.00	\$1.49
Russia (WHO)	\$0.93	\$0.00	\$0.93
BMGF (UNICEF)	\$0.53	\$0.41	\$0.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7.19</b>	<b>\$0.41</b>	<b>\$7.60</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$2.25</b>	<b>\$9.04</b>	<b>\$11.29</b>
WHO	\$2.25	\$8.91	\$11.16
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.13	\$0.13
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</b>			
Requirements	\$2.55	\$2.18	\$4.73
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$1.59	\$0.00	\$1.59
Rotary International	\$0.76	\$0.00	\$0.76
Japan	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.55</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.55</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.18</b>	<b>\$2.18</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
Total requirements	\$26.67	\$27.54	\$54.21
WHO	\$11.96	\$18.88	\$30.84
UNICEF	\$6.96	\$8.66	\$15.62
Govt of Angola	\$7.75	\$0.00	\$7.75
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$5.62</b>	<b>\$25.63</b>	<b>\$31.25</b>
WHO	\$2.39	\$17.86	\$20.25
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$7.77	\$7.77
Govt of Angola	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$3.23
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$2.39</b>	<b>\$17.14</b>	<b>\$19.53</b>
WHO	\$2.39	\$10.98	\$13.37
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$6.16	\$6.16
Govt of Angola	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

## CHAD

	2012	2013	2012–2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	5	4	9
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	3	0	3
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
Requirements	\$4.22	\$2.57	\$6.79
Confirmed funding			
CDC	\$2.30	\$0.00	\$2.30
BMGF	\$1.36	\$2.57	\$3.93
Japan	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.35
Saudi Arabia	\$0.21	\$0.00	\$0.21
Total	\$4.22	\$2.57	\$6.79
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
Requirements	\$6.72	\$3.36	\$10.08
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$4.76	\$0.00	\$4.76
Rotary International	\$0.89	\$0.00	\$0.89
Total	\$5.65	\$0.00	\$5.65
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.07	\$3.36	\$4.43
<b>WHO SURVEILLANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$0.88	\$0.90	\$1.78
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$0.66	\$0.00	\$0.66
CIDA	\$0.22	\$0.00	\$0.22
Total	\$0.88	\$0.00	\$0.88
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$0.90	\$0.90
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$7.90	\$8.10	\$16.00
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$2.84	\$2.84	\$5.68
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$1.93	\$2.13	\$4.06
Surge Capacity	\$3.13	\$3.13	\$6.26
Confirmed funding			
Australia (WHO)	\$1.28	\$0.00	\$1.28
BMGF(WHO)	\$2.42	\$0.00	\$2.42
Rotary International (WHO)	\$1.45	\$0.00	\$1.45
CDC (WHO)	\$0.06	\$0.00	\$0.06
CDC (UNICEF)	\$0.28	\$0.00	\$0.28
BMGF (UNICEF)	\$1.05	\$0.75	\$1.80
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$0.60
Total	\$7.14	\$0.75	\$7.89
Tentative funding			
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.58	\$0.58
Total	\$0.00	\$0.58	\$0.58
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.76	\$7.35	\$8.11
WHO	\$0.76	\$5.97	\$6.73
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$1.38	\$1.38
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.76	\$6.77	\$7.53
WHO	\$0.76	\$5.97	\$6.73
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$0.80
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</b>			
Requirements	\$5.67	\$6.56	\$12.23
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$1.59	\$0.00	\$1.59
Rotary	\$2.15	\$0.00	\$2.15
Japan	\$1.93	\$0.00	\$1.93
Total	\$5.67	\$0.00	\$5.67
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$6.56	\$6.56
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
Total requirements	\$25.39	\$21.49	\$46.88
WHO	\$13.57	\$10.23	\$23.80
UNICEF	\$11.82	\$11.26	\$23.08
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.84	\$18.17	\$20.01
WHO	\$1.84	\$10.23	\$12.07
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$7.94	\$7.94
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.84	\$17.59	\$19.43
WHO	\$1.84	\$10.23	\$12.07
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$7.36	\$7.36

## DR CONGO

	2012	2013	2012–2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	2	2	4
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	4	2	6
Child Health Day (CHD)	1	0	1
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
Requirements	\$10.45	\$9.42	\$19.87
Confirmed funding			
JICA	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.50
UNICEF	\$0.85	\$0.00	\$0.85
CDC	\$5.83	\$0.00	\$5.83
BMGF	\$3.27	\$1.50	\$4.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10.45</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$11.95</b>
Tentative Funding			
JICA	\$0.00	\$0.80	\$0.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.80</b>	<b>\$0.80</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$7.92	\$7.92
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$7.12	\$7.12
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
Requirements	\$20.34	\$18.07	\$38.41
Operational costs (UNICEF)	\$2.10	\$2.05	\$4.15
Operational costs (WHO)	\$18.24	\$16.02	\$34.26
Confirmed funding			
JICA (UNICEF)	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.20
USAID (UNICEF)	\$1.17	\$0.00	\$1.17
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.73	\$0.00	\$0.73
BMGF (WHO)	\$12.68	\$0.00	\$12.68
Rotary International (WHO)	\$2.56	\$0.00	\$2.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17.34</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$17.34</b>
Tentative Funding			
World Bank (WHO)	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$3.00
USAID (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$1.26	\$1.26
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3.00</b>	<b>\$1.26</b>	<b>\$4.26</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$3.00	\$18.07	\$21.07
WHO	\$3.00	\$16.02	\$19.02
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$2.05	\$2.05
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$16.81	\$16.81
WHO	\$0.00	\$16.02	\$16.02
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.79	\$0.79
<b>WHO SURVEILLANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$2.19	\$2.25	\$4.44
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$1.64	\$0.00	\$1.64
CIDA	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.30
USAID	\$0.25	\$0.00	\$0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.19</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.19</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$2.25	\$2.25
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$2.25	\$2.25
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$10.49	\$12.67	\$23.16
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$6.29	\$6.29	\$12.58
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$1.68	\$3.86	\$5.54
Surge Capacity	\$2.52	\$2.52	\$5.04
Confirmed funding			
Australia(WHO)	\$1.97	\$0.00	\$1.97
BMGF (WHO)	\$2.43	\$0.00	\$2.43
CIDA(WHO)	\$1.18	\$0.00	\$1.18
Rotary International (WHO)	\$3.23	\$0.00	\$3.23
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$1.07	\$0.00	\$1.07
BMGF (UNICEF)	\$0.61	\$0.79	\$1.40
AusAID (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.65	\$0.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10.49</b>	<b>\$1.44</b>	<b>\$11.93</b>
Tentative Funding			
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.40	\$0.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.40</b>	<b>\$0.40</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$11.23	\$11.23
WHO	\$0.00	\$8.81	\$8.81
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$2.42	\$2.42
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$10.83	\$10.83
WHO	\$0.00	\$8.81	\$8.81
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$2.02	\$2.02
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</b>			
Requirements	\$5.14	\$4.42	\$9.56
Social mobilization costs	\$5.14	\$4.42	\$9.56
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$3.81	\$0.00	\$3.81
USAID	\$0.20	\$0.00	\$0.20
Rotary International	\$1.03	\$0.84	\$1.87
CDC	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.14</b>	<b>\$0.84</b>	<b>\$5.98</b>
Tentative funding			
USAID	\$0.00	\$0.55	\$0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.55</b>	<b>\$0.55</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$3.58	\$3.58
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$3.03	\$3.03
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
Total requirements	\$48.61	\$46.83	\$95.44
WHO	\$29.24	\$27.08	\$56.32
UNICEF	\$19.37	\$19.75	\$39.12
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$3.00	\$43.05	\$46.05
WHO	\$3.00	\$27.08	\$30.08
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$15.97	\$15.97
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$40.44	\$40.44
WHO	\$0.00	\$27.08	\$27.08
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$12.96	\$12.96

## INDIA

	2012	2013	2012–2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	2	2	4
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	4	4	8
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
Requirements	\$128.52	\$133.48	\$262.00
Projected and Confirmed Funding			
Government of India (GoI)	\$127.13	\$132.25	\$259.38
Japan	\$1.39	\$0.00	\$1.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$128.52</b>	<b>\$132.25</b>	<b>\$260.77</b>
Tentative funding			
Japan	\$0.00	\$1.23	\$1.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.23</b>	<b>\$1.23</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$1.23	\$1.23
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
Requirements	\$113.69	\$73.51	\$187.20
Government of India (GoI)	\$113.69	\$73.51	\$187.20
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>WHO OPERATIONAL COSTS (non-GoI budget)</b>			
Requirements	\$10.51	\$8.15	\$18.66
Confirmed Funding			
BMGF	\$9.68	\$0.00	\$9.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9.68</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$9.68</b>
Tentative funding			
BMGF	\$0.00	\$2.04	\$2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.04</b>	<b>\$2.04</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.83	\$8.15	\$8.98
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.83	\$6.11	\$6.94
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION COSTS (non-GoI budget)</b>			
Requirements	\$16.01	\$16.53	\$32.54
Confirmed funding			
BMGF	\$9.08	\$1.92	\$11.00
Rotary International	\$5.30	\$0.00	\$5.30
UNICEF Regular Resources	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Japan	\$0.18	\$0.00	\$0.18
USAID	\$1.45	\$1.24	\$2.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16.01</b>	<b>\$3.16</b>	<b>\$19.17</b>
Tentative funding			
Rotary International	\$0.00	\$2.58	\$2.58
UNICEF Regular Resources	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$0.50
Japan	\$0.00	\$0.29	\$0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$3.37</b>	<b>\$3.37</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$13.37	\$13.37
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
<b>SURVEILLANCE &amp; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$25.53	\$25.05	\$50.58
Surveillance Costs	\$6.72	\$6.80	\$13.52
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$16.59	\$16.35	\$32.94
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$2.22	\$1.90	\$4.12
Confirmed funding			
BMGF (UNICEF)	\$1.96	\$1.20	\$3.16
CDC (UNICEF)	\$0.26	\$0.00	\$0.26
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
BMGF (WHO)	\$1.20	\$0.00	\$1.20
DFID(WHO)	\$16.19	\$0.00	\$16.19
Rotary International (WHO)	\$2.10	\$0.00	\$2.10
CDC (WHO)	\$1.05	\$0.00	\$1.05
USAID (WHO)	\$2.77	\$0.00	\$2.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25.53</b>	<b>\$1.20</b>	<b>\$26.73</b>
Tentative funding			
CDC (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.20	\$0.20
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.70</b>	<b>\$0.70</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$23.85	\$23.85
WHO	\$0.00	\$23.15	\$23.15
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.70	\$0.70
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$23.15	\$23.15
WHO	\$0.00	\$23.15	\$23.15
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
Total requirements	\$294.25	\$256.72	\$550.97
WHO	\$33.82	\$31.30	\$65.12
UNICEF	\$146.75	\$151.91	\$298.66
Govt of India	\$113.69	\$73.51	\$187.20
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.83	\$46.60	\$47.43
WHO	\$0.83	\$31.30	\$32.13
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$14.07	\$14.07
Govt of India	\$0.00	\$1.23	\$1.23
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.83	\$39.26	\$40.09
WHO	\$0.83	\$29.26	\$30.09
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Govt of India	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00



## NIGERIA

	2012	2013	2012–2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	2	2	4
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	5	6	11
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>\$39.70</b>	<b>\$35.16</b>	<b>\$74.86</b>
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
World Bank Buy-down	\$24.23	\$0.00	\$24.23
UNICEF Regular Resources	\$6.22	\$0.00	\$6.22
BMGF	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Germany	\$0.98	\$0.00	\$0.98
Japan	\$6.55	\$0.00	\$6.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37.98</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$37.98</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
World Bank (Buy-down)	\$1.72	\$35.16	\$36.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1.72</b>	<b>\$35.16</b>	<b>\$36.88</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$1.72</b>	<b>\$35.16</b>	<b>\$36.88</b>
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>\$63.41</b>	<b>\$68.59</b>	<b>\$132.00</b>
Operational Costs (WHO)*	\$58.02	\$59.12	\$117.14
Operational Costs (UNICEF)	\$5.39	\$9.47	\$14.86
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF (WHO)	\$6.78	\$0.00	\$6.78
European Commission (WHO)	\$6.83	\$0.00	\$6.83
Government of Nigeria, 2011 carry-over (WHO)	\$4.68	\$0.00	\$4.68
Government of Nigeria, 2012 (WHO)	\$24.70	\$0.00	\$24.70
Rotary International (WHO)	\$9.44	\$0.00	\$9.44
USAID (WHO)	\$1.38	\$0.00	\$1.38
GAVI (WHO)	\$0.95	\$0.00	\$0.95
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$2.91	\$0.00	\$2.91
UNICEF Regular Resources	\$0.11	\$0.00	\$0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$57.78</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$57.78</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Government of Nigeria, 2013 (WHO)	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
BMGF(WHO)	\$0.00	\$15.05	\$15.05
Germany(WHO)	\$0.00	\$6.82	\$6.82
Canada(WHO)	\$3.26	\$7.25	\$10.51
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$2.37	\$0.00	\$2.37
Germany (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$2.75	\$2.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.63</b>	<b>\$61.87</b>	<b>\$67.50</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$5.63</b>	<b>\$68.56</b>	<b>\$74.22</b>
WHO	\$3.26	\$9.12	\$62.38
UNICEF	\$2.37	\$9.47	\$11.84
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$6.72</b>	<b>\$6.72</b>
WHO	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$6.72	\$6.72
<b>WHO SURVEILLANCE</b>			
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>\$12.50</b>	<b>\$12.88</b>	<b>\$25.38</b>
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF	\$5.15	\$0.00	\$5.15
CIDA	\$3.75	\$0.00	\$3.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8.90</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$8.90</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Canada (WHO)	\$0.00	\$2.50	\$2.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.50</b>	<b>\$2.50</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$3.61</b>	<b>\$12.88</b>	<b>\$16.49</b>
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$3.61</b>	<b>\$10.38</b>	<b>\$13.99</b>
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>\$52.52</b>	<b>\$49.58</b>	<b>\$102.10</b>
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$23.83	\$23.83	\$47.66
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$6.24	\$9.23	\$15.47
Surge Capacity	\$22.45	\$16.52	\$38.97
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
Australia (WHO)	\$0.22	\$0.00	\$0.22
BMGF (WHO)	\$16.50	\$0.00	\$16.50
CDC (WHO)	\$2.13	\$0.00	\$2.13
CIDA (WHO)	\$3.75	\$0.00	\$3.75
DFID (WHO)	\$17.70	\$0.00	\$17.70
Spain (WHO)	\$0.25	\$0.00	\$0.25
Rotary International (WHO)	\$0.44	\$0.00	\$0.44
BMGF (UNICEF)	\$2.25	\$2.04	\$4.29
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$1.49	\$0.00	\$1.49
CDC (UNICEF)	\$0.15	\$0.00	\$0.15
UNICEF Regular Resources	\$2.35	\$0.00	\$2.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47.23</b>	<b>\$2.04</b>	<b>\$49.27</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.43	\$0.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.43</b>	<b>\$0.43</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$5.29</b>	<b>\$47.54</b>	<b>\$52.83</b>
WHO	\$5.29	\$40.35	\$45.64
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$7.19	\$7.19
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$5.29</b>	<b>\$47.11</b>	<b>\$52.40</b>
WHO	\$5.29	\$40.35	\$45.64
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$6.76	\$6.76
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</b>			
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>\$4.22</b>	<b>\$3.92</b>	<b>\$8.14</b>
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF	\$3.22	\$0.00	\$3.22
CDC	\$0.23	\$0.00	\$0.23
Rotary International	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3.98</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$3.98</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Germany	\$0.00	\$1.39	\$1.39
Rotary International	\$0.24	\$2.43	\$2.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.24</b>	<b>\$3.82</b>	<b>\$4.06</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.24</b>	<b>\$3.92</b>	<b>\$4.16</b>
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.10</b>	<b>\$0.10</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>\$172.35</b>	<b>\$170.13</b>	<b>\$342.48</b>
WHO	\$116.80	\$112.35	\$229.15
UNICEF	\$55.55	\$57.78	\$113.33
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$16.49</b>	<b>\$168.09</b>	<b>\$184.58</b>
WHO	\$12.16	\$112.35	\$124.51
UNICEF	\$4.34	\$55.74	\$60.08
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$8.89</b>	<b>\$64.31</b>	<b>\$73.20</b>
WHO	\$8.90	\$50.73	\$59.63
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$13.58	\$13.58

\* Operational cost under WHO includes traditional leaders engagement

## PAKISTAN

	2012	2013	2012-2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	4	4	8
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	4	4	8
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
Requirements	\$51.08	\$47.23	\$98.31
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
World Bank Buy-down (Supplement)	\$25.60	\$0.00	\$25.60
Japan	\$1.84	\$0.00	\$1.84
JICA Loan Conversion	\$23.64	\$6.38	\$30.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$51.08</b>	<b>\$6.38</b>	<b>\$57.46</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
World Bank Buy-down (Supplement)	\$0.00	\$23.00	\$23.00
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	\$0.00	\$17.85	\$17.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$40.85</b>	<b>\$40.85</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$40.85</b>	<b>\$40.85</b>
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
Requirements	\$31.17	\$27.44	\$58.61
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF	\$0.94	\$0.00	\$0.94
JICA Loan Conversion	\$27.23	\$0.00	\$27.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28.17</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$28.17</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Saudi Arabia	\$0.00	\$0.94	\$0.94
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	\$0.00	\$26.50	\$26.50
Japan*	\$8.30	\$0.00	\$8.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8.30</b>	<b>\$27.44</b>	<b>\$35.74</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$3.00</b>	<b>\$27.44</b>	<b>\$30.44</b>
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>-\$5.30</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>-\$5.30</b>
<b>WHO SURVEILLANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$3.23	\$3.33	\$6.56
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF	\$2.01	\$0.00	\$2.01
CDC	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.10
USAID	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.61</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$2.61</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.62</b>	<b>\$3.33</b>	<b>\$3.95</b>
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.62</b>	<b>\$3.33</b>	<b>\$3.95</b>
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$19.69	\$17.61	\$37.30
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$8.15	\$7.31	\$15.46
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$3.57	\$2.45	\$6.02
Surge Capacity	\$7.97	\$7.85	\$15.82
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF (WHO)	\$2.60	\$0.00	\$2.60
DFID (WHO)	\$7.36	\$0.00	\$7.36
Rotary International (WHO)	\$1.86	\$0.00	\$1.86
CDC (WHO)	\$1.11	\$0.00	\$1.11
USAID (WHO)	\$1.87	\$0.00	\$1.87
BMGF (UNICEF)	\$1.30	\$2.07	\$3.37
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.72	\$0.00	\$0.72
CDC (UNICEF)	\$0.16	\$0.00	\$0.16
USAID (UNICEF)	\$1.39	\$0.00	\$1.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18.37</b>	<b>\$2.07</b>	<b>\$20.44</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.38	\$0.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.38</b>	<b>\$0.38</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$1.32</b>	<b>\$15.54</b>	<b>\$16.86</b>
WHO	\$1.32	\$15.16	\$16.48
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.38	\$0.38
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$1.32</b>	<b>\$15.16</b>	<b>\$16.48</b>
WHO	\$1.32	\$15.16	\$16.48
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</b>			
Requirements	\$22.42	\$23.34	\$45.76
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF	\$9.78	\$0.00	\$9.78
USAID	\$10.11	\$0.00	\$10.11
Japan	\$0.40	\$0.00	\$0.40
Rotary International	\$2.13	\$0.00	\$2.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22.42</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$22.42</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Rotary International	\$0.00	\$3.41	\$3.41
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	\$0.00	\$19.93	\$19.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$23.34</b>	<b>\$23.34</b>
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$23.34</b>	<b>\$23.34</b>
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
Total requirements	\$127.59	\$118.95	\$246.54
WHO	\$50.52	\$45.93	\$96.45
UNICEF	\$77.07	\$73.02	\$150.09
<b>Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>\$4.94</b>	<b>\$110.50</b>	<b>\$115.44</b>
WHO	\$4.94	\$45.93	\$50.87
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$64.57	\$64.57
<b>Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)</b>	<b>-\$3.36</b>	<b>\$18.49</b>	<b>\$15.13</b>
WHO	-\$3.36	\$18.49	\$15.13
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

\* The operational cost surplus is tentative pending the finalization of Japan's funding commitment and any future adjustments to campaign activities.

## SOUTH SUDAN

	2012	2013	2012-2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	4	4	8
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	0	0	0
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
Requirements	\$2.29	\$2.48	\$4.77
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
Common Humanitarian Funds	\$0.52	\$0.00	\$0.52
Japan	\$1.10	\$0.00	\$1.10
CERF	\$0.40	\$0.00	\$0.40
OFDA	\$0.26	\$0.00	\$0.26
BMGF	\$0.00	\$1.24	\$1.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.29</b>	<b>\$1.24</b>	<b>\$3.53</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$1.24	\$1.24
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$1.24	\$1.24
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
Requirements	\$7.33	\$7.40	\$14.73
Operational costs(WHO)	\$3.32	\$3.03	\$6.35
Operational costs(UNICEF)	\$4.01	\$4.37	\$8.38
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$2.08	\$1.07	\$3.15
UNICEF Regular Resources	\$1.70	\$0.00	\$1.70
CHF (UNICEF)	\$0.08	\$0.00	\$0.08
CERF (UNICEF)	\$0.15	\$0.00	\$0.15
BMGF (WHO)	\$3.32	\$0.00	\$3.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7.33</b>	<b>\$1.07</b>	<b>\$8.40</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$1.87	\$1.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.87</b>	<b>\$1.87</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$6.33	\$6.33
WHO	\$0.00	\$3.03	\$3.03
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$3.30	\$3.30
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$4.46	\$4.46
WHO	\$0.00	\$3.03	\$3.03
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$1.43	\$1.43
<b>WHO SURVEILLANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$1.24	\$1.27	\$2.51
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.30
USAID	\$0.33	\$0.00	\$0.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.63</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.63</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.61	\$1.27	\$1.88
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$4.48	\$5.01	\$9.49
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$3.66	\$3.84	\$7.50
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$0.82	\$1.17	\$1.99
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
DFID (WHO)	\$2.23	\$0.00	\$2.23
Rotary International (WHO)	\$0.45	\$0.00	\$0.45
CDC (WHO)	\$0.12	\$0.00	\$0.12
BMGF (UNICEF)	\$0.57	\$0.37	\$0.94
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.25	\$0.31	\$0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3.62</b>	<b>\$0.68</b>	<b>\$4.30</b>
<b>Tentative funding</b>			
Rotary International (UNICEF)	\$0.00	\$0.31	\$0.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.31</b>	<b>\$0.31</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.86	\$4.33	\$5.19
WHO	\$0.86	\$3.84	\$4.70
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.49	\$0.49
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.86	\$4.02	\$4.88
WHO	\$0.86	\$3.84	\$4.70
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.18	\$0.18
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</b>			
Requirements	\$1.46	\$1.88	\$3.34
<b>Confirmed funding</b>			
BMGF	\$1.46	\$0.00	\$1.46
AusAID	\$0.00	\$0.25	\$0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1.46</b>	<b>\$0.25</b>	<b>\$1.71</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$1.63	\$1.63
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
Total requirements	\$16.80	\$18.04	\$34.84
WHO	\$8.22	\$8.14	\$16.36
UNICEF	\$8.58	\$9.90	\$18.48
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.46	\$14.80	\$16.26
WHO	\$1.47	\$8.14	\$9.61
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$6.66	\$6.66
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$1.46	\$12.62	\$14.08
WHO	\$1.47	\$8.14	\$9.61
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$4.48	\$4.48

## SUDAN

	2012	2013	2012–2013
National Immunization Days (NIDs)	3	2	5
Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs)	1	2	3
<b>ORAL POLIO VACCINE</b>			
Requirements	\$4.19	\$3.88	\$8.07
Confirmed funding			
CDC	\$3.14	\$0.00	\$3.14
Saudi Arabia 2011	\$1.05	\$0.00	\$1.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4.19</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$4.19</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$3.88	\$3.89
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>			
Requirements	\$10.12	\$7.53	\$17.65
Confirmed funding			
Rotary International (WHO)	\$3.70	\$0.00	\$3.70
CDC (WHO)	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
DFID (WHO)	\$2.86	\$0.00	\$2.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7.56</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$7.56</b>
Tentative funding			
Saudi Arabia (WHO)	\$0.00	\$1.86	\$1.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.86</b>	<b>\$1.86</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$2.56	\$7.53	\$10.09
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$2.56	\$5.67	\$8.23
<b>WHO SURVEILLANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$0.52	\$0.53	\$1.05
Surveillance	\$0.52	\$0.53	\$1.05
Confirmed funding			
Rotary International	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
DFID	\$0.52	\$0.00	\$0.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.52</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.52</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$0.53	\$0.53
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
Requirements	\$1.15	\$1.24	\$2.39
Technical assistance (WHO)	\$1.09	\$1.15	\$2.24
Technical assistance (UNICEF)	\$0.06	\$0.09	\$0.15
Confirmed funding			
DFID (WHO)	\$0.85	\$0.00	\$0.85
CDC (WHO)	\$0.24	\$0.00	\$0.24
CDC (UNICEF)	\$0.06	\$0.00	\$0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1.15</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1.15</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.00	\$1.24	\$1.24
WHO	\$0.00	\$1.15	\$1.15
UNICEF	\$0.00	\$0.09	\$0.09
<b>UNICEF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</b>			
Requirements	\$0.96	\$0.83	\$1.79
Confirmed funding			
Rotary International	\$0.15	\$0.00	\$0.15
UNICEF Regular Resources	\$0.40	\$0.00	\$0.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.55</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.55</b>
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$0.41	\$0.83	\$1.24
<b>SUMMARY</b>			
Total requirements	\$16.94	\$14.01	\$30.95
WHO	\$11.73	\$9.21	\$20.94
UNICEF	\$5.21	\$4.80	\$10.01
Funding Gap (exclusive of tentative funding)	\$2.98	\$14.01	\$16.99
WHO	\$2.56	\$9.21	\$11.77
UNICEF	\$0.42	\$4.80	\$5.22
Funding Gap (inclusive of tentative funding)	\$2.98	\$12.15	\$15.13
WHO	\$2.56	\$7.35	\$9.91
UNICEF	\$0.42	\$4.80	\$5.22





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**EVERY  
LAST CHILD**

The logo for 'Every Last Child' features the text 'EVERY LAST CHILD' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The word 'EVERY' is on the top line, 'LAST' is on the second line, and 'CHILD' is on the third line. Two orange footprints are integrated into the design: one is positioned to the right of the word 'LAST', and the other is positioned to the left of the word 'CHILD'.