

FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS (updated 09.13.18)

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USAID Global Health Programs (GHP) and State Department
(all figures in millions USD)

Program	FY18 Omnibus	FY19 President's Budget	FY19 House and Senate Appropriations Committee Levels	FY19 S@L Request
Polio (USAID)	\$59.0	\$24.8 (incl. \$3.5 ESF)	\$59.0	\$59.0 (level with FY18)
Gavi (USAID)	\$290.0	\$250.0	\$290.0	\$290.0 (level with FY18)
UNICEF (State)	\$132.5 (+\$5 for FGM)	\$0	\$132.5	\$132.5 (level with FY18 base)

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
(all figures in millions USD)

Program	FY18 Omnibus	FY19 President's Budget	FY19 House and Senate Appropriations Committee Levels	FY19 S@L Request
Polio Eradication (CDC/GID)	\$176.0	\$165.0	\$176.0	\$176.0 (level with FY18)
Measles (CDC/GID)	\$50.0	\$41.0	\$50.0	\$50.0 (level with FY18)

About the Shot@Life Campaign

The Shot@Life campaign educates, connects, and empowers individuals to champion global vaccines as one of the most cost-effective, high-impact health interventions that save children's lives in developing countries. As America's largest grassroots organization dedicated solely to advocating for global immunization programs, Shot@Life ensures U.S. policymakers continue to strongly support global immunization efforts through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USAID, and the State Department. The campaign also raises funds through individual giving and corporate partnerships that aid the coordination, purchase, delivery, and administration of vaccines to the world's most vulnerable children. Learn more at www.shotatlife.org.

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance

FY19 Request for Gavi Immunization Activities: \$290 million (level with FY18 Omnibus)

In 2000, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, was launched as an innovative public-private partnership to fund the purchase and delivery of life-saving vaccines for children in the world's poorest countries, where 85% of the world's unvaccinated children live. Since inception, Gavi has partnered with developing countries and mobilized support from the United States Government, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the private sector and pharmaceutical industry, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and others, to help immunize nearly 640 million children. This investment has saved more than nine million lives. In January 2015, Gavi convened its second replenishment forum where it marshalled \$7.5 billion in additional donor pledges for the 2016-2020 strategic period.

As one of the Gavi's original six donor countries, the United States has been a critically important partner. Since 2000, the United States has contributed \$1.9 billion to Gavi. Immunizations and vaccines are a critical part of achieving the important goal of ending preventable child deaths and Gavi's activities support and bolster the effectiveness of other USG-funded child survival and health activities. FY19 requested funding will help immunize an estimated 9.2 million children in 2019 alone, leading to 165,000 lives saved. Continued support of Gavi at FY19 requested levels will support the partnership's objective to immunize an additional 300 million children between the 2016-2020 strategic period, saving an additional 5 to 6 million lives.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

FY19 Request for UNICEF: \$132.5 million (level with FY18 Omnibus, not including \$5M FGM)

For more than 50 years, UNICEF has been a world leader in immunizations, partnering closely with the USG, NGOs, and country governments to reach and save the world's most vulnerable children from devastating diseases. In 2017, UNICEF procured 2.5 billion doses of vaccines for over 100 countries, reaching nearly half of the world's children under the age of five. This included support to governments to vaccinate 176 million children against measles vaccine between 2015-2017.

UNICEF is responsible for procuring vaccines for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and purchases vaccines for other global campaigns not covered by Gavi. Due to UNICEF's large purchasing power, the United Nations agency cut in half the cost of the pentavalent vaccine that protects tens of millions of children from potentially deadly infectious diseases, including diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis. UNICEF works in-country to provide vital services at the community level to ensure that vaccines that reach the country's borders are efficiently and effectively delivered to children in the most difficult to reach areas.

Measles Control and Elimination

FY19 Request for CDC Measles and Rubella Programs: \$50 million (level with FY18 Omnibus)

The Measles and Rubella Initiative (M&RI) was founded in 2001 to ensure that no child dies from measles or is born with congenital rubella syndrome (CRS). Measles is one of the most contagious human diseases known, with one person capable of infecting as many as 18 unvaccinated people. When a pregnant mother is infected with rubella, her unborn child has a 90% chance of developing CRS, resulting in multiple serious birth defects and lifelong health complications.

Since its creation, M&RI's global public-private partnership has driven an 84 percent reduction in measles mortality, to the historic low of fewer than 90,000 deaths in 2016. The partnership has vaccinated over 2 billion children, preventing 20.4 million deaths, using a safe and highly effective vaccine that protects children against both diseases and costs only \$2 per dose. For \$1 invested in measles, \$58 is returned in social and economic benefits, making it a global health best buy.

M&RI also strengthens disease surveillance through a global network of over 720 laboratories in nearly all WHO member states, develops preparedness measures to facilitate rapid response during a measles outbreak, and provides technical experts to help country health officials build stronger immunization systems. These investments have led to measles dropping from the fifth cause of child mortality to the fourteenth, the single greatest contribution to reducing global child mortality.

Yet despite these positive steps, 2017 and 2018 have been marked by serious outbreaks around the world, including over 3,500 cases in Venezuela that have spilled over into neighboring countries and has jeopardized the elimination status of the Americas region. Globally, an estimated 245 children still die each day from measles, and nearly 20.8 million children still do not receive their first dose of measles vaccine. While most of measles and rubella activities are funded by the countries themselves, significant funding shortfalls for M&RI through 2020 threaten the partnership's ability to provide support to quickly detect, prevent, and respond to measles.

Polio Eradication

FY19 Request for CDC Polio Eradication Efforts: \$176 million (level with FY18 Omnibus)

FY19 Request for USAID Polio Eradication Efforts: \$59 million (level with FY18 Omnibus)

Thanks to increased funding by the U.S. and the coordinated efforts of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the opportunity for a polio-free world is within reach. Because of GPEI partner organizations, cases have dropped 99.9% globally since 1988, and the virus remains endemic to only three countries, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Nigeria. As of August 2018, there have been only 15 cases of wild polio virus globally, including 12 in Afghanistan and three in Pakistan. The partnership has achieved important milestones on the road to eradication, including the phased transition from trivalent oral polio vaccine (tOPV) to bivalent polio vaccine (bOPV) in 2016, which involved the coordinated efforts of 155 countries. This successful transition will further reduce the risk of rare instances of vaccine-derived poliovirus (VDPV).

Strengthened political ownership and financial commitment in Pakistan has significantly increased vaccine coverage for children in that country. The percentage of children who have received the polio vaccine through national immunization campaigns increased from 75% in 2015 to 95% in 2017. This has resulted in a 97% reduction in polio cases over this period. Improved surveillance in Afghanistan, increased access by vaccination teams in previously inaccessible communities, and a synchronized cross-border task force have also kept the country largely polio-free.

The August 2016 polio outbreak in Nigeria was a setback, after the country had nearly completed three years without a detected case. However, it should be viewed in the greater context of significant progress in the country and on the African continent. As recently as 2012, Nigeria accounted for more than half of all polio cases worldwide. The outbreak in 2016 was confined to a very small area where armed conflict had obstructed access of public health officials. After identifying the outbreak, GPEI partners mobilized a massive vaccination campaign that reached over 40 million children across five border countries in the Lake Chad region. Since that time, no new cases of wild polio have been detected in Nigeria. Since 2001, GPEI has successfully stopped outbreaks in over 40 countries, underscoring the need for continued support.

If we fail to eradicate polio, within a decade we could see a global resurgence of as many as 200,000 new cases each year. Polio eradication is within reach. Now is the time for continued political commitment to realize what will be one of the greatest public health achievements in history and ensure that all children live polio-free, forever.

About Shot@Life

Shot@Life educates, connects, and empowers individuals to champion global vaccines as one of the most effective ways to save the lives of children in developing countries. The campaign rallies the public to advocate and fundraise for global childhood vaccines. We believe that by encouraging people to learn about, advocate for, and donate to vaccines, we can decrease the 1.5 million annual vaccine-preventable childhood deaths and give every child a shot at a healthy life.

We work with partners and volunteers in the United States and around the world to support vaccination efforts in developing countries to ensure that lifesaving vaccines reach the hardest to reach children. Funds raised by Shot@Life go to support UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, in the coordination, purchase, delivery, and administration of vaccines to children in developing countries. Through our U.S. advocacy efforts, we work to ensure U.S. government support for global childhood immunization programs remains strong.

Why Vaccines?

Nearly one-third of deaths among children under five are preventable with vaccines. Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to save and improve the lives of children worldwide. Without them, children have no protection against deadly and disabling diseases such as measles, polio, pneumonia, and diarrheal disease.

Vaccination efforts have already made a big difference in that immunizations have saved the lives of more children than any other medical intervention in the last 50 years. However, with 1.5 million children still dying unnecessarily from vaccine-preventable diseases each year, we have more work to do.

Join Now

Together, we are building a movement to help ensure children have access to lifesaving vaccines. We have more than 1,700 trained volunteers across the U.S. who are advocating and fundraising for global childhood immunizations. Combined with our online network of more than 190,000 and our global volunteers, we are positioned to make a difference for children around the world. We still need your help.

Your voice, your time, and your support can change a child's life forever.

To learn more and to be a child's shot at life, visit ShotAtLife.org

Did You Know?

Around the world, **a child dies every 20 seconds** from a disease that can be prevented by a vaccine.

Funding for global vaccine programs is **less than 1%** of the total U.S. budget, but this funding helps **save 2.5 million lives each year.**



Our Disease Targets

Measles, a highly contagious disease caused by a virus, is transmitted primarily through the air or direct contact. Beginning with a high fever and inflamed eyes, measles can result in serious complications, including blindness and encephalitis. The measles vaccine has resulted in a 84% decrease in measles deaths globally; since 2000, the vaccination has prevented over 20.4 million deaths. However, despite this progress, measles is still responsible for the deaths of nearly 90,000 children each year.

Polio is a high infections disease that primarily affects children under the age of five. It attacks a child's nervous system and can cause total paralysis within hours or even death. As long as a single child remains infected with polio, children in all countries are also at risk of contracting the disease. While no cure exists, polio can be prevented through the use of vaccinations.

Pneumonia is the single largest infectious cause of death in children worldwide. Derived from the pneumococcal bacterium, pneumonia causes lungs to be filled with pus and fluid, limiting oxygen intake and proper breathing. Pneumonia accounts for 16% of all deaths of children under the age of five, killing nearly 1 million children each year. Children whose immune systems are compromised by malnutrition and other factors common in the developing world face an especially high risk of contracting pneumonia. The vast majority of these deaths occur in developing countries, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Diarrheal Disease is the second leading cause of death in children under the age of five, accounting for 9% of deaths. Annually, there are 1.7 million cases of childhood diarrheal disease worldwide and 525,000 children die from the disease. Rotavirus—the leading cause of severe childhood diarrheal disease—is most commonly found among children living in developing countries that lack access to health care. Vaccines are proven to be an effective prevention measure, preventing two-thirds of deaths caused by rotavirus.

Updated 6/2018

Did You Know?

Nearly **one-third of deaths** among children under five are **preventable** by vaccines.

Vaccines for measles, pneumonia, and diarrheal disease **save millions of lives** each year.

Vaccines play a critical role in reaching UN Sustainable Development Goal 3: **reducing preventable childhood deaths.**

