Mechanisms in place to address challenges

Diana Chang-Blanc (WHO)

We imagine them capable of all feats, maintaining the unpredictable balance of their burdens with dexterity. *Raphaële Bertho*

Photo: Alain Delorme

Increased challenges at country level today

Ongoing and persistent challenges

- As evidenced by the EVM assessments
- Performance gaps in key areas in immunization supply chains
- Solutions have been reactive, fragmented and unsustainable to keep up with the pace
- System is taken for granted and vulnerable

Without more investment…

- Immunization supply chain country readiness will continue to lag behind the ambitions for new vaccine introduction
- Limited human and financial resources to manage and strengthen in-country immunization supply chains for routine EPI
- Promising approaches and technologies that are available to ease the situation will not be prioritized

How to move forward?

How can SAGE help?

1. Elevate the dialogue and global attention on immunization supply chains

2. Reinforce the urgency of the message for EPI community to 'invest in the backbone of EPI'

3. Advise on the vision and strategy for the future

4. Today is the 'amuse-bouche', April 2014 is the 'entrée'

Anticipated for April 2014

Present ideas that build on the existing learning

- Project Optimize
- 2020 Vision for the future of supply chains for vaccines
- Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Strategy
- Initiatives that have shown proof of concept

Illustrate new strategic thinking and highlight opportunities for revitalized commitment

- WHO-UNICEF Hub
- Increased attention to programmatic implications of immunization policies and strategies (e.g. IPAC)
- GAVI end-to end supply chain strategy
- Gates Foundation supply chain strategy

Not starting from scratch!

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Vaccine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/vaccine

Review

The imperative for stronger vaccine supply and logistics systems

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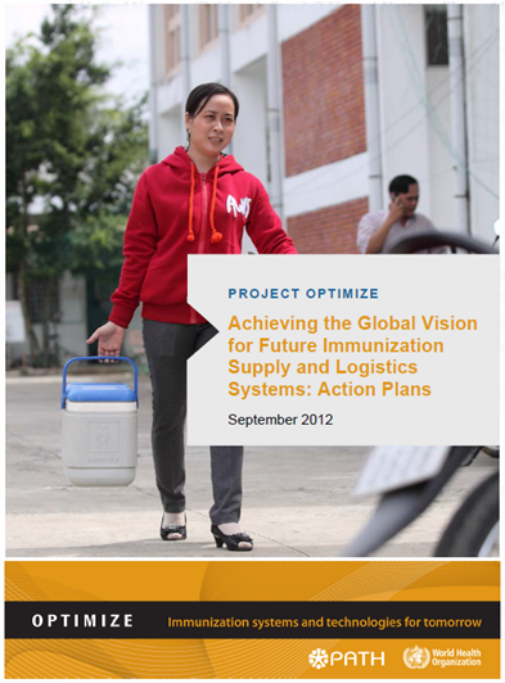
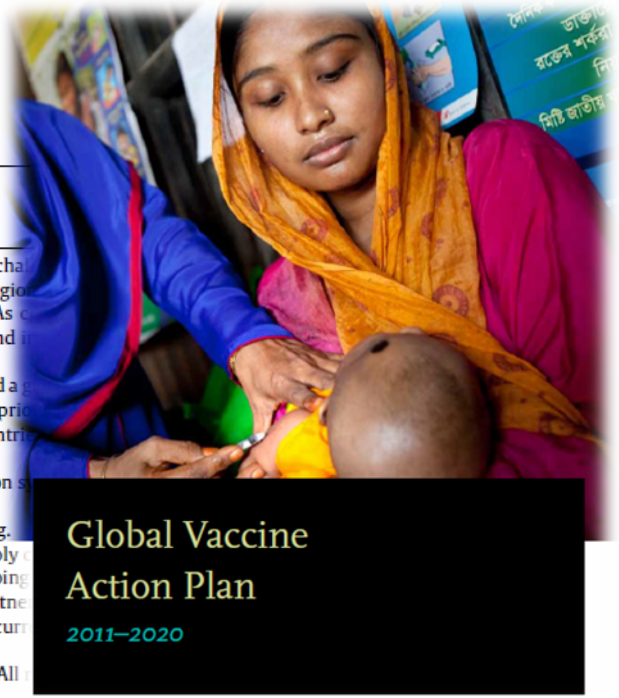


B S T R A C T

With the introduction of new vaccines, developing countries are facing serious cha
ccine supply and logistics systems. Storage capacity bottlenecks occur at national, regio
els and system inefficiencies threaten vaccine access, availability, and quality. As
wer and more expensive vaccines and attempt to reach people at different ages and
ir logistics systems must be strengthened and optimized.
As a first step, national governments, donors, and international agencies have crafted a
20 vaccine supply and logistics systems with detailed plans of action to achieve five pri
Vaccine products and packaging are designed to meet the needs of developing countri
mmunization supply systems support efficient and effective vaccine delivery.
The environmental impact of energy, materials, and processes used in immunization
zed.
mmunization information systems enable better and more timely decision-making.
Competent and motivated personnel are empowered to handle immunization supply
Over the next decade, vaccine supply and logistics systems in nearly all developing
quire significant investments of time and resources from global and national partne
vernments. These investments are critical if we are to reach more people with cur
ccines.

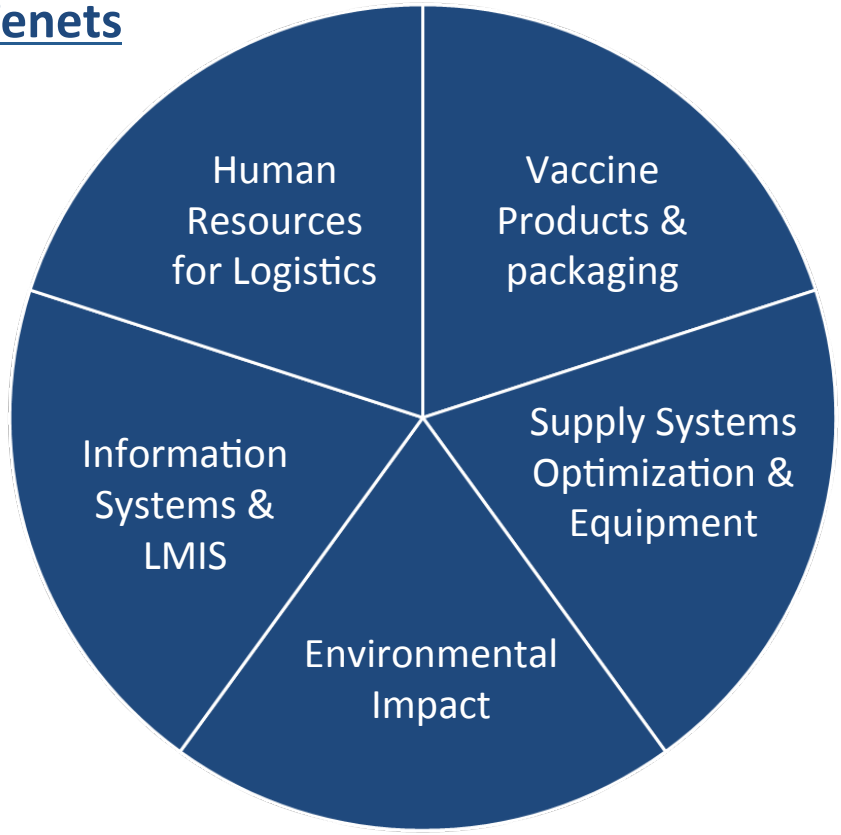


Possible "Vision Statement" and priority areas

Vision Statement

"By 2020, state of the art immunization supply chains meet the changing needs of a changing world in order to achieve the 6 rights"

Vision Tenets

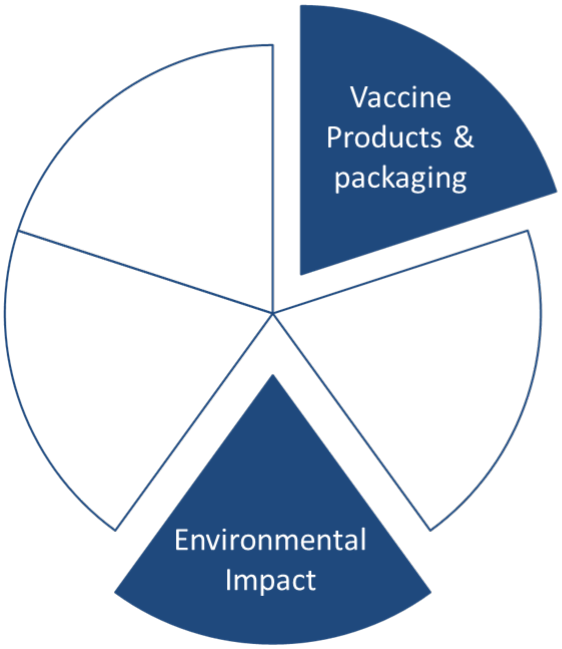


6 Rights of a supply chain

1. **Right products**
2. **Right quantities**
3. **Right place**
4. **Right time**
5. **Right condition**
6. **Right cost**

The Vaccine Product and Packaging Advisory Group (VPPAG)

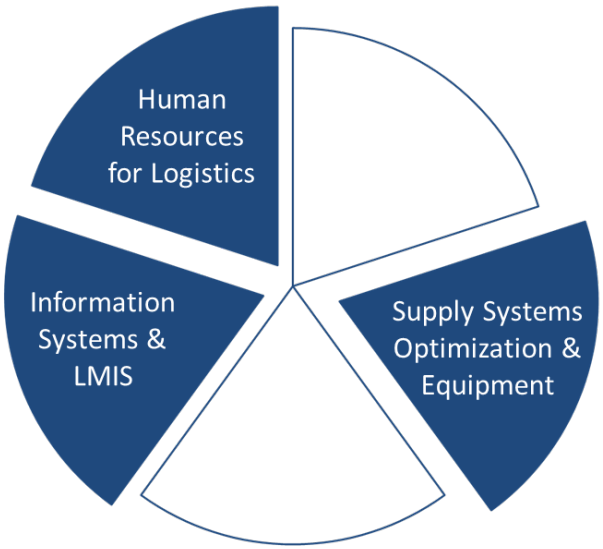
1. VPPAG is a standing committee of and reports to IPAC
2. Public/private sector collaboration chaired by WHO/UNICEF to improve acceptability of products in developing countries
3. Influences the mandatory/critical/preferred characteristics defined in the Programmatic Suitability of Prequalified Vaccines (PSPQ)



Before	After
 Rotavirus (1G) **156 cm³ per dose**	 Rotavirus (3G) **12 cm³ per dose** (x12 reduction from 1G)
 Pneumo (1G) **56 cm³ per dose**	 Pneumo (2G) **12 cm³ per dose** (x5 reduction from 1G)

The WHO/UNICEF Supply Chain and Logistics Hub

Enhanced collaboration and coordination on in-country immunization supply chains strengthening



From Global Guidance

- Guidance
- Policies
- Evidence

To Strategic Support

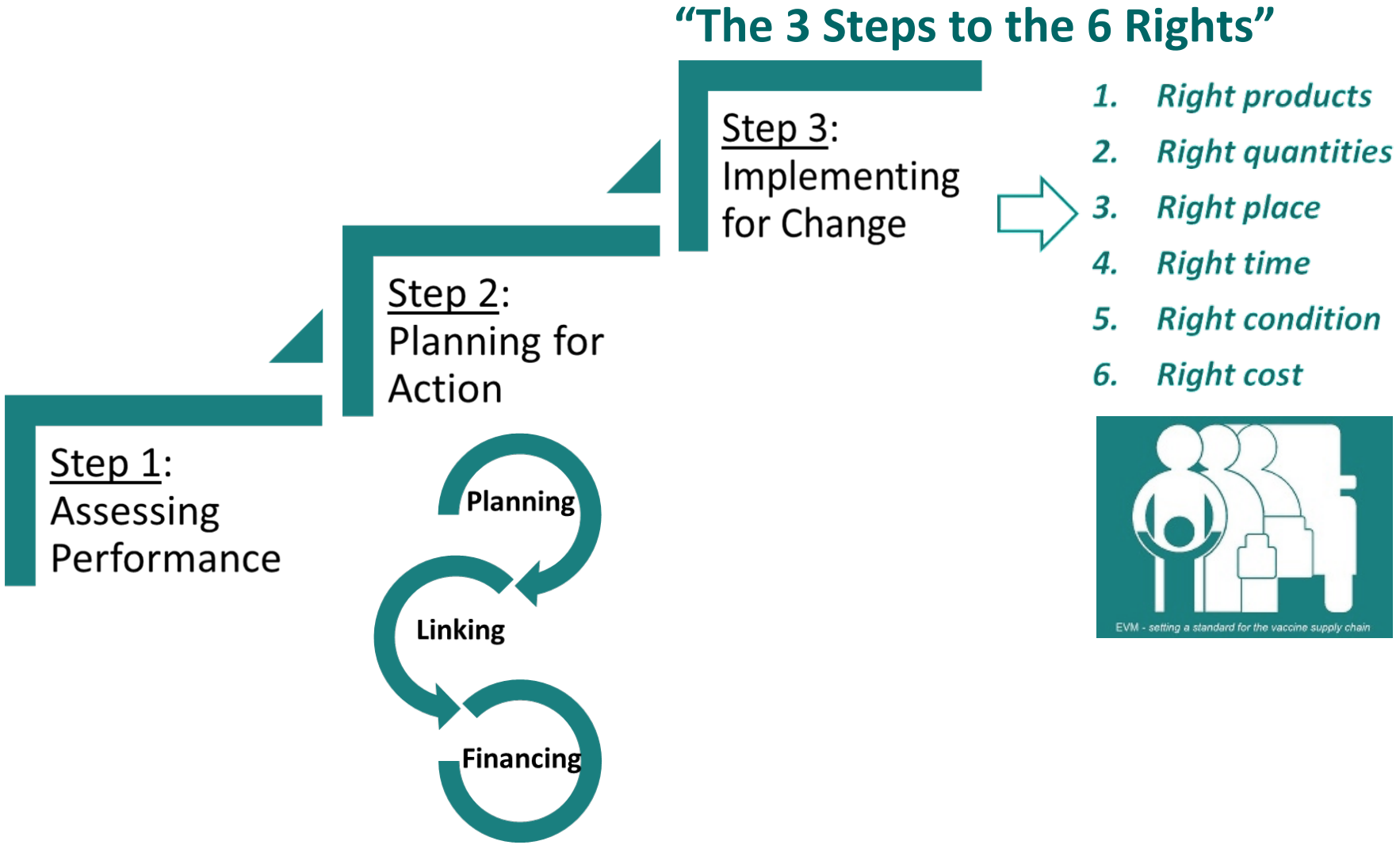
- Implementation
- Technical assistance
- Capacity building

"Hub for Knowledge & Expertise"

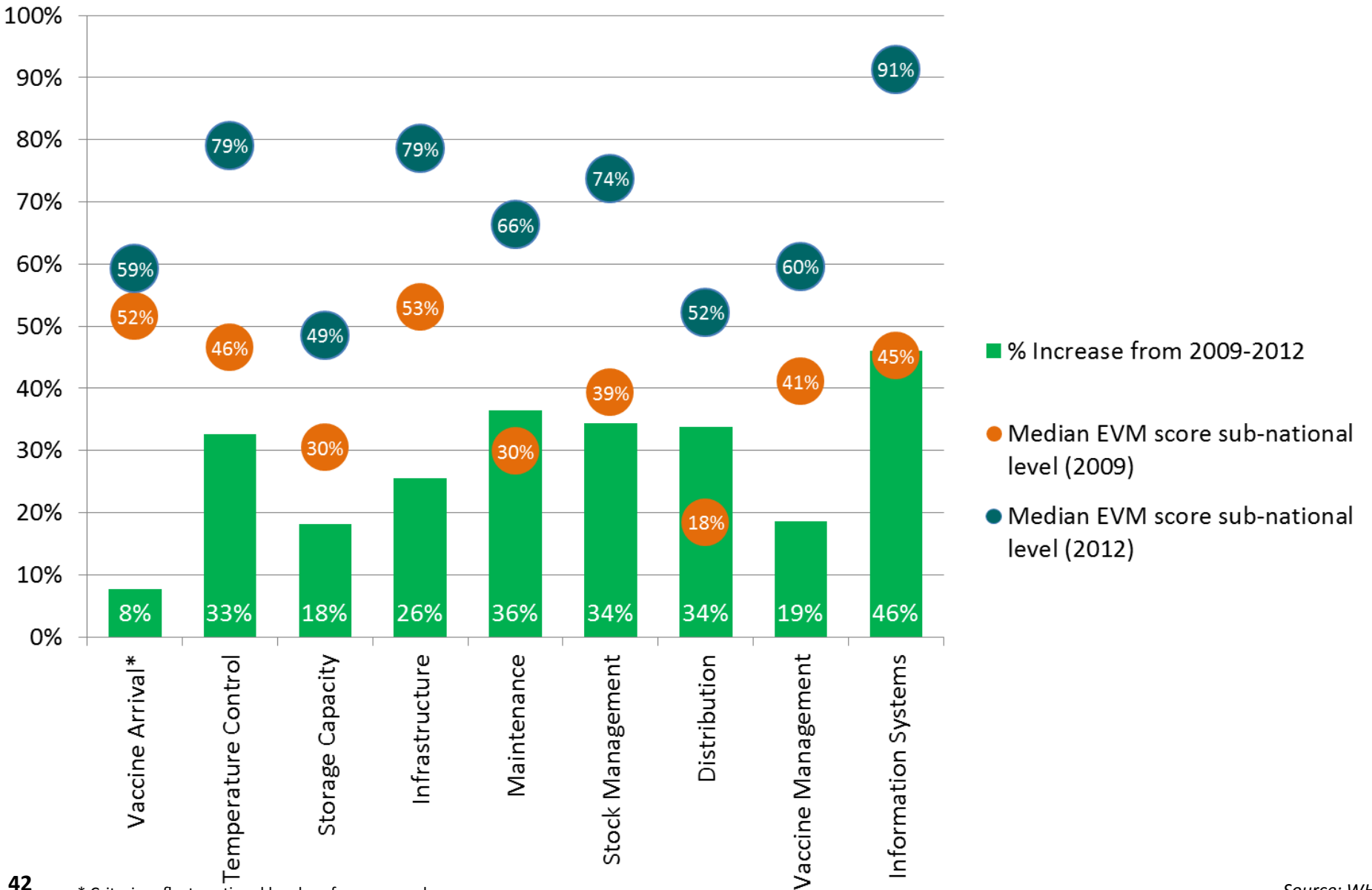
World Health Organization unicef

The Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Strategy

Essential component of WHO/UNICEF strategy for immunization supply chain strengthening in-country:



Senegal is the first country to have gone through the 3 steps

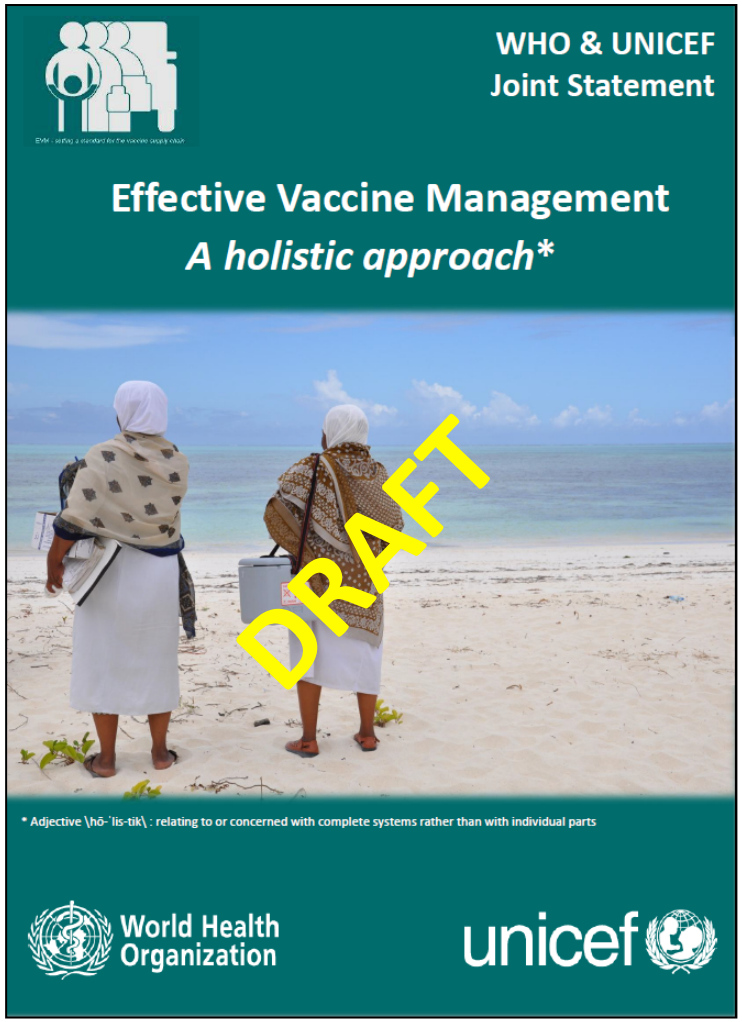


* Criteria reflects national level performance only.

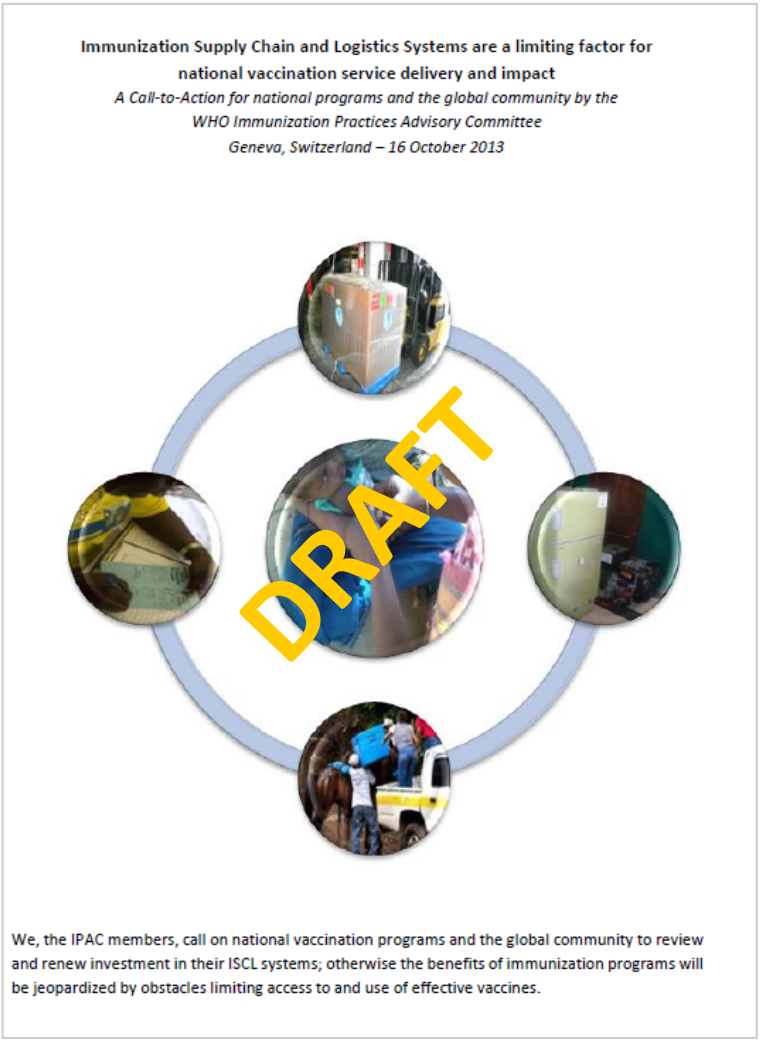
Source: WHO

In progress: Raising visibility and urgency

WHO/UNICEF Joint Statement



IPAC "Call to Action" for national programmes and the global community



Requested guidance from SAGE in April 2014

1. **Input into vision and strategy for strengthening in-country immunization supply chains**

2. **Endorsement of IPAC "Call to Action" on in-country immunization supply chain strengthening**
   - Recommendations to countries and community

3. **Advise on how to leverage more country ownership and increase prioritization on immunization supply chain issues**

4. **Get people to listen!**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION