

Member State Briefing



Impact of the COVID - 19 pandemic and pathway to recovery through Immunization Agenda 2030

Kate O'Brien, Director Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals

21 April 2022

Agenda

21 April 2022: Member State Briefing: 13h30- 15h00 (CET)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Opening Remarks (5 mins) | DDG Zsuzsanna Jakab |
| 2 | COVID-19 pandemic and pathway to recovery through Immunization
Agenda 2030 (25 mins) | Director Kate O'Brien |
| 3 | Regional perspective (10 mins) | AFRO Representative
Messeret Shibeshi |
| 4 | Q&A Discussion (45 mins) | Unit Head Craig Burgess |
| 5 | Closing (5 mins) | Director Kate O'Brien |

COVID- 19 pandemic and pathway to recovery through Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)

Where are we & what have we learned?

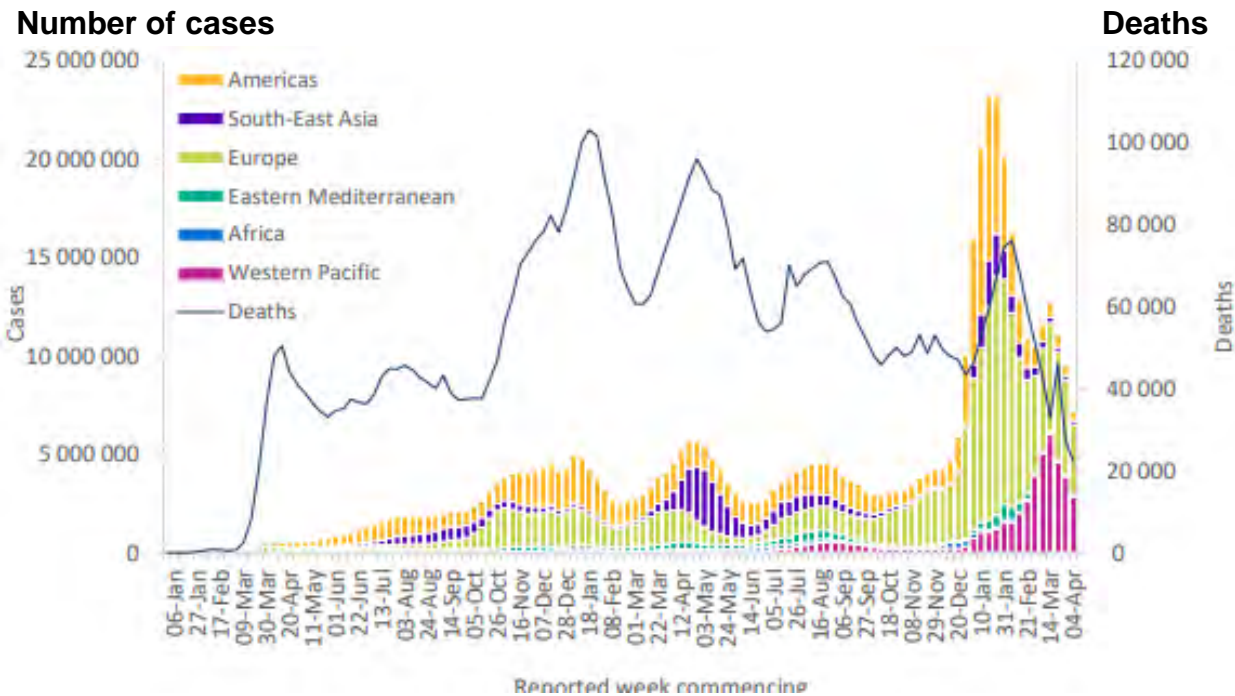
1. COVID- 19 pandemic and vaccine update
 2. Unintended impacts
 3. Opportunities for immunization and beyond
-



Two years on, the COVID - 19 pandemic is 'far from over': while globally decreasing, the evolution of COVID - 19 deaths is region - dependent

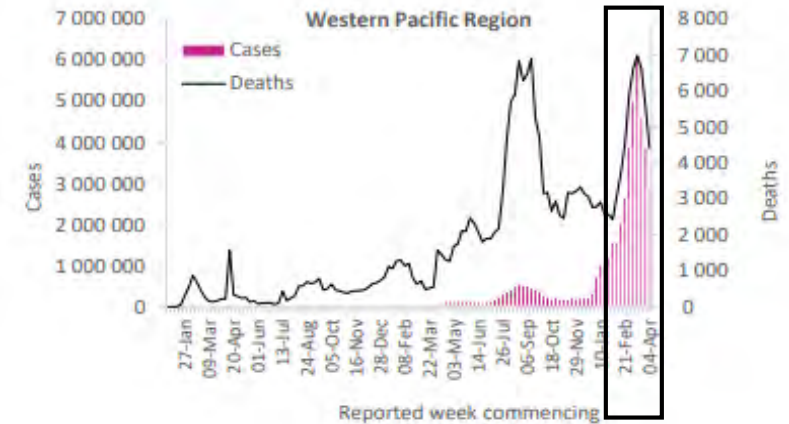
Global evolution of COVID- 19 cases and deaths

- New cases: > 7.2 mn
- Cumulative cases: > 496 mn
- New deaths: ~ 22'000
- Cumulative deaths: > 6.1 mn

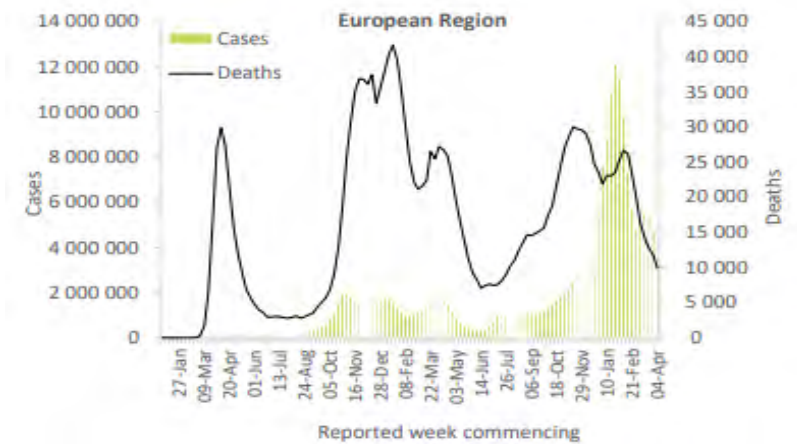


Variability by region: examples of WPRO and EURO

WPRO



EURO



The WHO SAGE Roadmap highlights the need to prioritize protecting higher - risk groups and includes boosters

Priority-use groups [†]	Vaccine coverage rates of <i>higher priority-use</i> (I & II) groups			
	Low →	Moderate →	High →	Very high
I. Highest priority-use Older adults; *immunocompromised persons; health workers	Primary series + Additional dose ^①		+ Booster ^{②a}	
II. High priority-use Adults with comorbidities; pregnant persons; teachers and other essential workers; disadvantaged socio-demographic subpopulations at higher risk of severe COVID-19		Primary series	+ Booster ^{②a}	
III. Medium priority-use Remaining adults; children and adolescents with comorbidities			Primary series ^{②b}	+ Booster ^③
IV. Lowest priority-use Healthy children and adolescents				Primary series + Booster ¹ ^④

Prioritizing vaccinating high priority-use groups will have most impact on reducing morbidity, mortality & protect health systems

Several future policy issues could impact the COVID-19 vaccination programme:

- **Hybrid immunity** (protection afforded by vaccination+SARS-CoV-2 infection)
- **Number of doses, repeat boosters**
- **Mix and Match schedules**
- **.....Others**

Issued 22 January 2022

Vaccines Effectiveness (VE) remains substantial against Omicron

AS OF MAR 31

55 studies provide quality information on how vaccines perform against Omicron



Conducted in 19 countries



With 5 vaccines considered

- Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Janssen, Sinovac



Studies showed several limitations

- Minimal data for some VE estimates with large CI
- Early Omicron cases might have different risk profile
- Residual confounding
- Severe disease might include persons incidentally infected with omicron rather than due to omicron



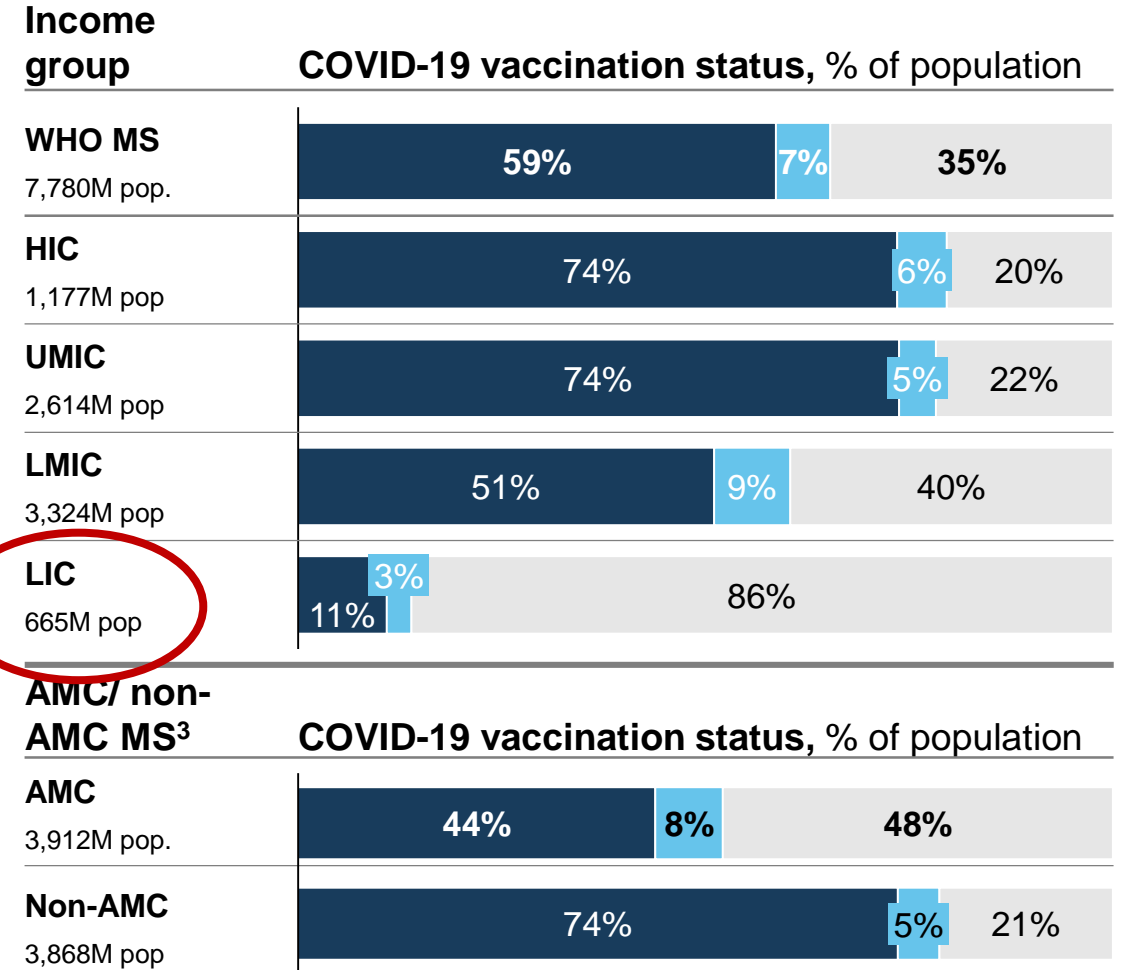
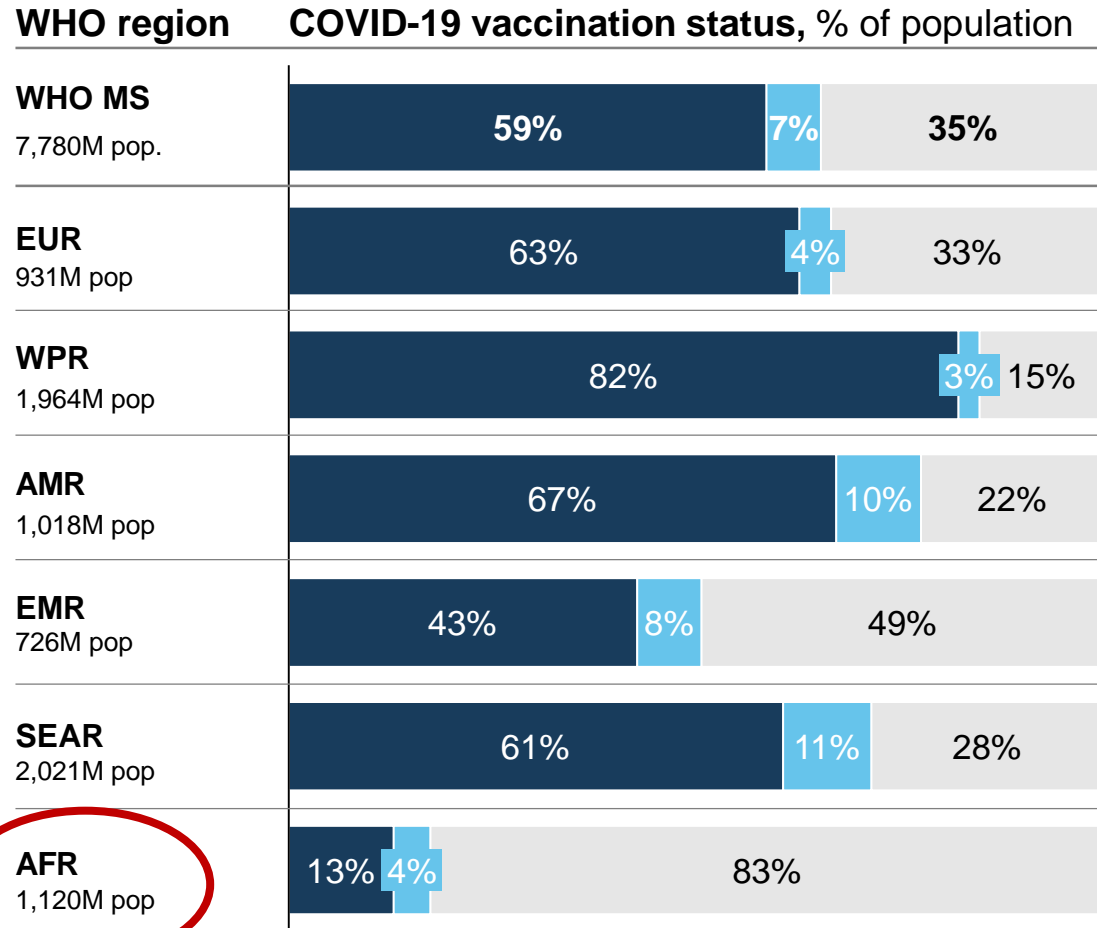
Key take-aways

- 1 **Primary series VE declines over time for all products**, especially against symptomatic disease and infection
- 2 **Booster dose increases VE against all outcomes**
- 3 **Booster dose VE against hospitalization/severe disease is ~80-90%** and substantially higher than VE against infection/clinical disease
- 4 Very limited data, especially on boosters, for some products

Although 59% of the world's population ² has been vaccinated with primary series, significant disparities exist between regions and income groups

■ Share of population vaccinated with complete primary vaccination ■ Share of population partially vaccinated¹

DATA AS OF APR 19, 11:00 AM CET



1. Excl. people that completed the primary vaccination
2. The total population might also include children and other people not eligible for vaccination
3. Including only the 90 AMC Member States; AMC = COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC)

AMC countries have on average vaccinated 63% of their Healthcare Workers (HCWs) population based on reported data as of Apr 11

DATA AS OF APR 11, 2022

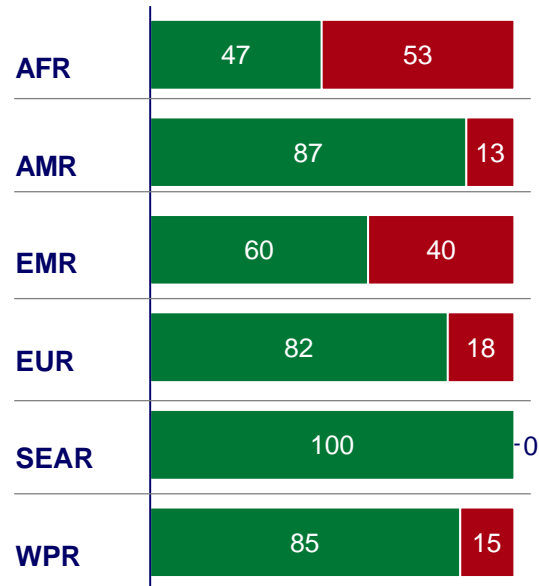
PRELIMINARY - FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

COVID-19 primary vaccination status,
% of HCW population

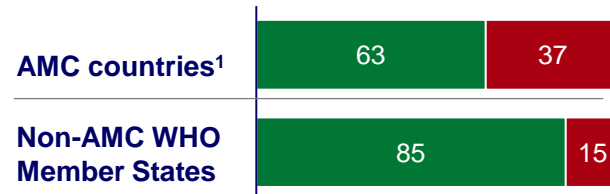
■ Completed primary vaccination
■ Not completed primary vaccination



Per WHO region



AMC/ Non-AMC



Key takeaways

- 1 In total, based on reported data, 82% of HCW population has completed primary series
- 2 AMC reporting countries have on average lower vaccination coverage than Non-AMC reporting countries

Several data limitations to highlight:

- **Capping at 100%:** some countries report coverage beyond 100%
- **The target population definition is inconsistent** especially in HICs, which can impact the HCW coverage reported
- Data from **press research** has been leveraged for some HICs²
- **Few non-AMC countries** are reporting HCW vaccination data
- Some non-AMC countries do **not report regularly**
- Data Caution: For some countries estimated number of HCWs varies between source (ILO estimates vs reported by country)

1. Excluding India












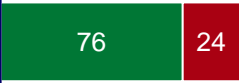









2. Publicly available HCW vaccination coverage data was leveraged for some HICs to compensate the difference in target population definition or lack of reporting (BEL, FIN, FRA, DEU, GRC, ITA, JPN, NLD, NOR, SVK, ESP, GBR, USA, URY) before further correction

35% of the 60+ population of AMC countries have completed primary vaccination based on reported data as of Apr 11

DATA AS OF APR 11, 2022

PRELIMINARY - FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

 Completed primary vaccination  Not completed primary vaccination

WHO region	Total ¹		AMC countries ¹		Non-AMC WHO Member States			
	COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of 60+ population		AMC reporting, N count. (total)	Proportion of total population within region with reported data	COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of 60+ population	Countries reporting, N count. (total)	Proportion of total population within region with reported data	COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of 60+ population
Total			56 (91)	51%		68 (104)	83%	
AFR			26 (40)	83%		2 (7)	4%	
AMR			5 (10)	73%		16 (25)	94%	
EMR			3 (11)	51%		4 (11)	61%	
EUR			4 (6)	89%		37 (48)	45%	
SEAR			5 (91)	25%		1 (1)	100%	
WPR			13 (15)	100%		10 (12)	100%	

Based on available data from reporting countries, the **vaccination coverage of the older population seems to be significantly lower in AMC countries**

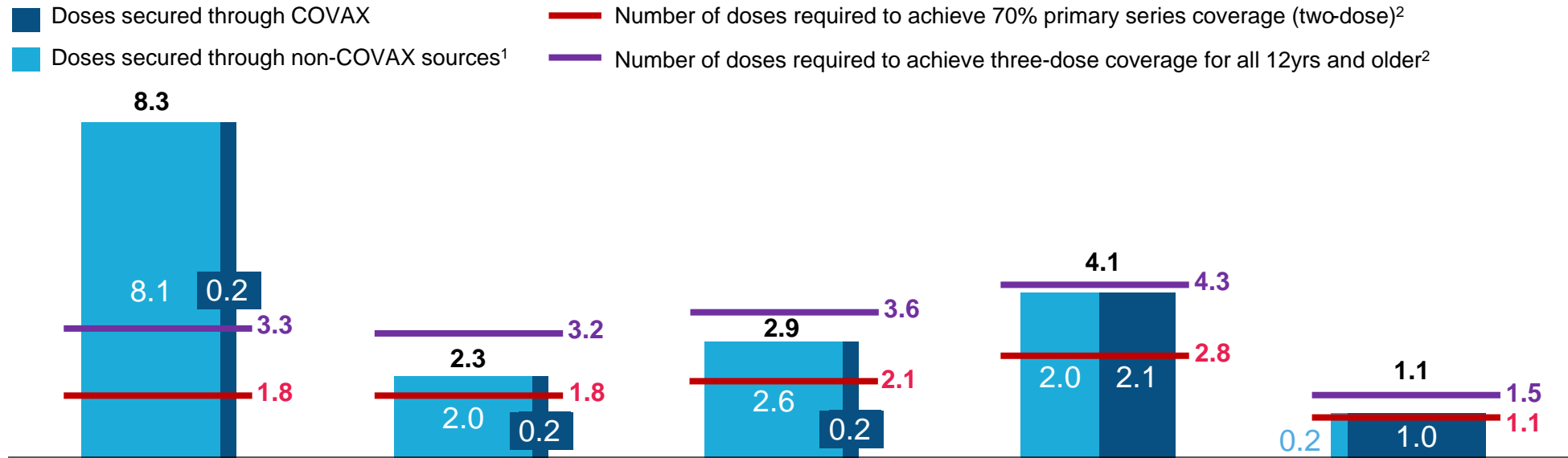
Caution: The data reported by EMR represents about half the population in the region while for AMR and WPR more than 75% of the population is represented

1. Excluding India

Globally, there are more than enough vaccines available to protect every adult and adolescent (12yrs+) with a 3- dose regimen; however, distribution remains unequal

DATA AS OF APRIL 6

Total available global supply (COVAX and non-COVAX) (billion doses)



NOTES

Chart figures show COVAX & non-COVAX doses. Ordering of the stack does not imply any 'time of use' for respective doses. Since 2021, COVAX & non-COVAX doses have been administered in parallel.

Number of doses administered (billion doses)³

2.3

1.7

1.9

2.0

0.1

Number of doses secured per capita

6.2

1.7

1.9

2.1

1.3

1 Linksbridge Global Market Assessment analysis. In calculating number of doses secured per capita, assumes 10% wastage of doses.

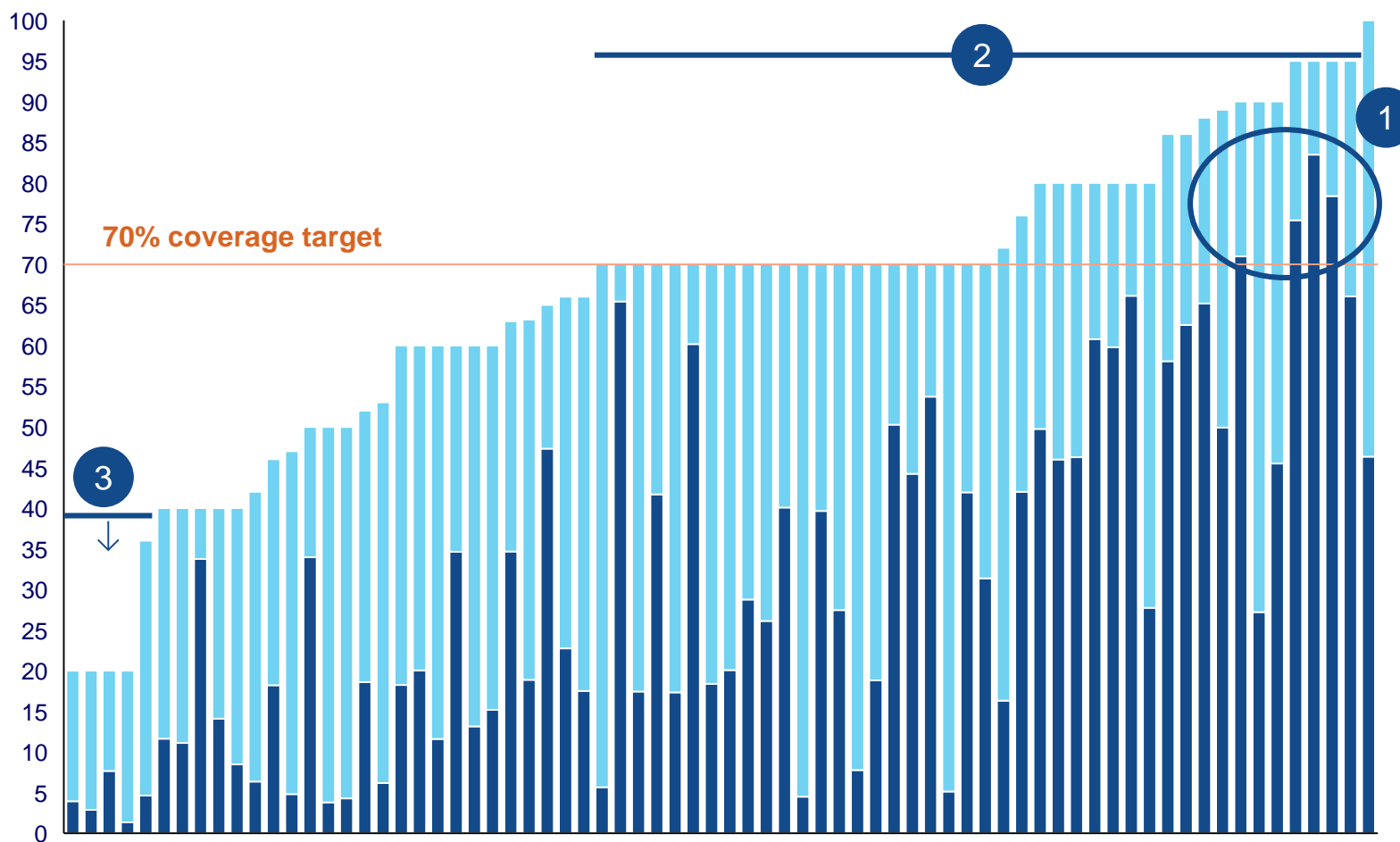
2 Both dose requirement calculations assume 10% wastage.

3 WHO COVID-19 vaccine dashboard, as of 11 April 2022

43/72 ¹AMC countries are targeting 70% or above while 29 have targets below WHO target

TARGET DATA AS OF MARCH 16, COVERAGE DATA AS OF APRIL 4

% of population



■ Remaining to reach the target communicated to COVAX
 ■ Population currently vaccinated with complete initial protocol

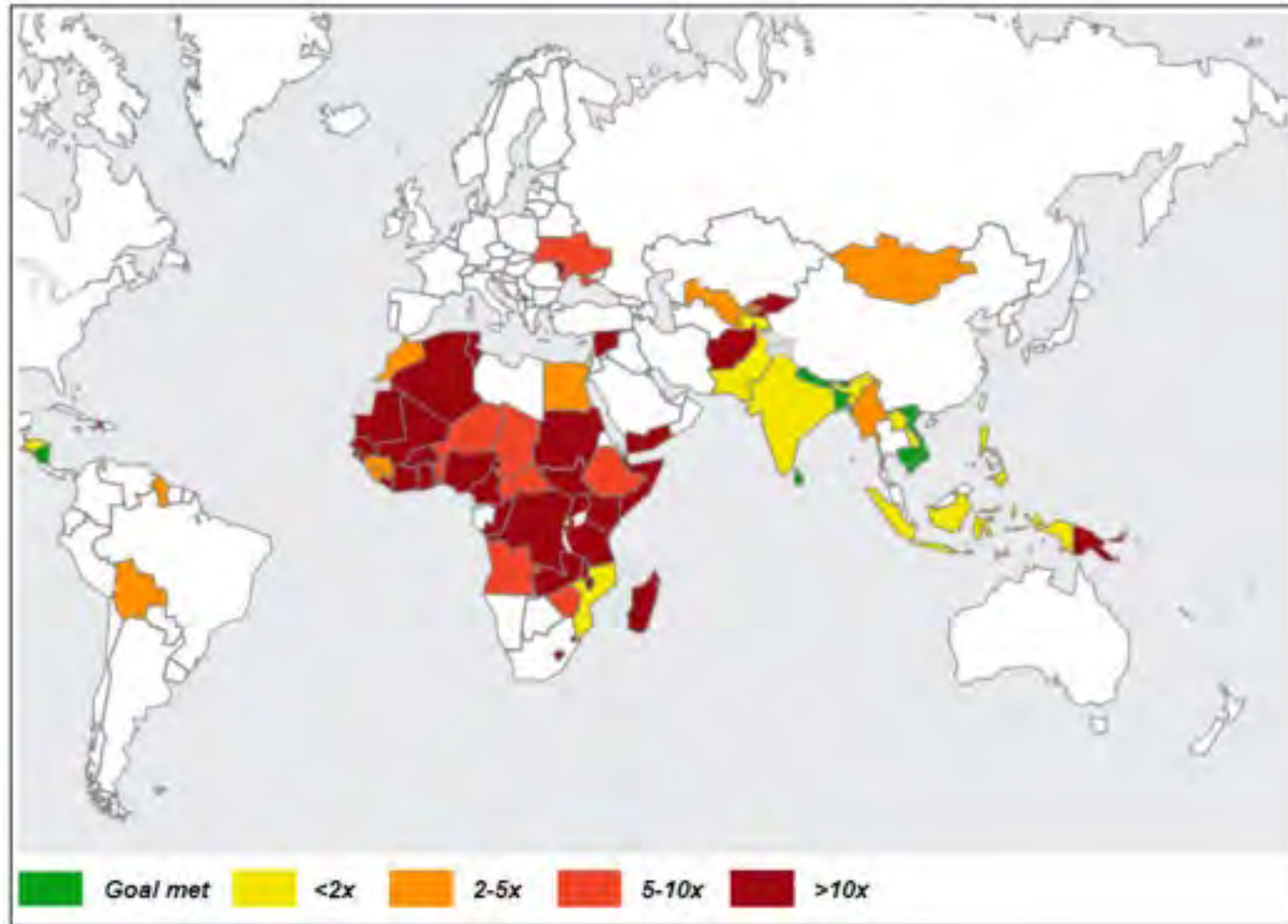
Key takeaways

- 1 Only 4 AMC91 countries have reached the 70% target
- 2 43 countries of the 72 that communicated their target through the demand planning process are targeting $\geq 70\%$
- 3 29 countries of the 72 are targeting below 70%, of these only 5 are below 40%

Reasons for lower targets include epidemiology, vaccine performance, and limitations of health systems/competing priorities locally

1. not all countries submitted targets
 2. Excluding India, coverage of older adults populations including India is 56%

Scale - up required to reach WHO 70% coverage target by 30 June 2022 based on current daily vaccination rates across AMC participants



COVID- 19 pandemic and pathway to recovery through Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)

Where are we & what have we learned?

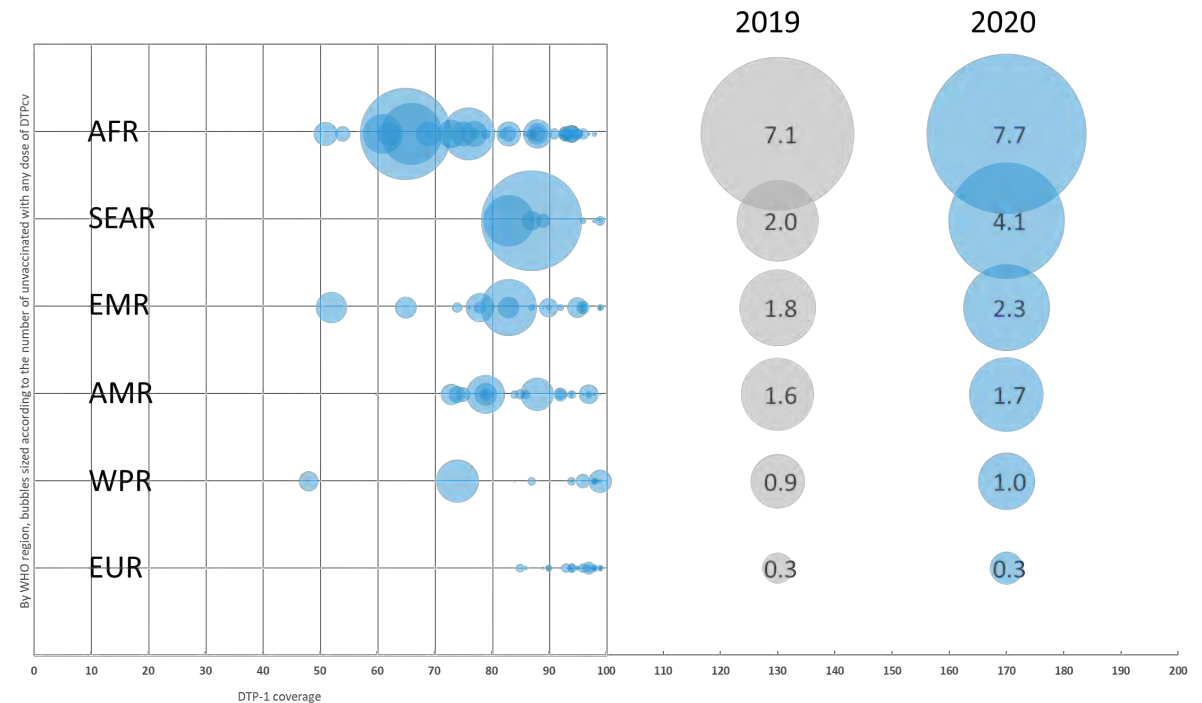
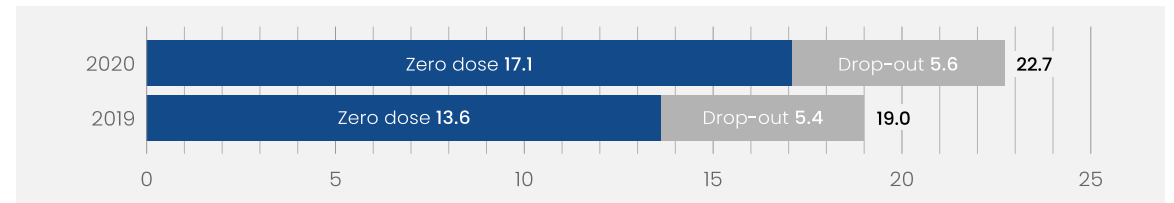
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COVID- 19 pandemic led to major backsliding on childhood vaccinations in 2020

Number of “zero-dose children*” increased across all regions in 2020

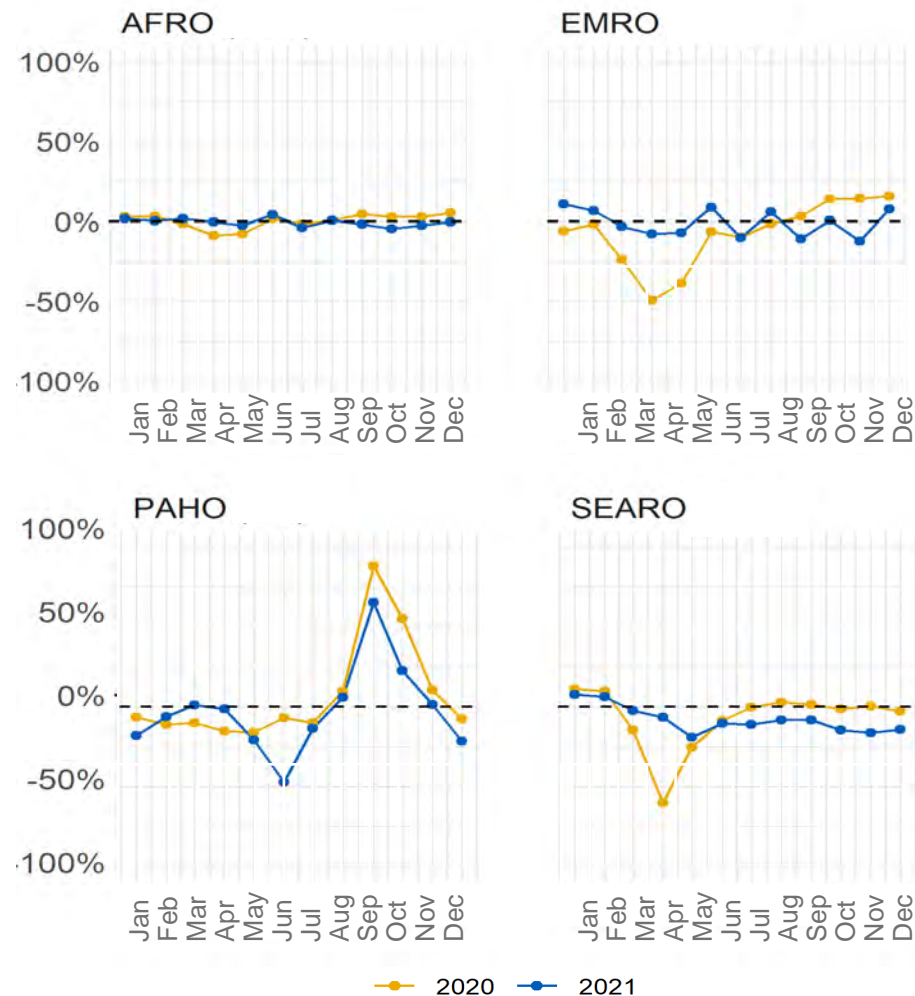
- 23 million children missed out on basic vaccines through routine immunization services in 2020
- Most of these – up to 17 million children – did not receive a single vaccine (zero dose children)
- Zero-dose children live disproportionately in the African continent & in countries affected by conflict.



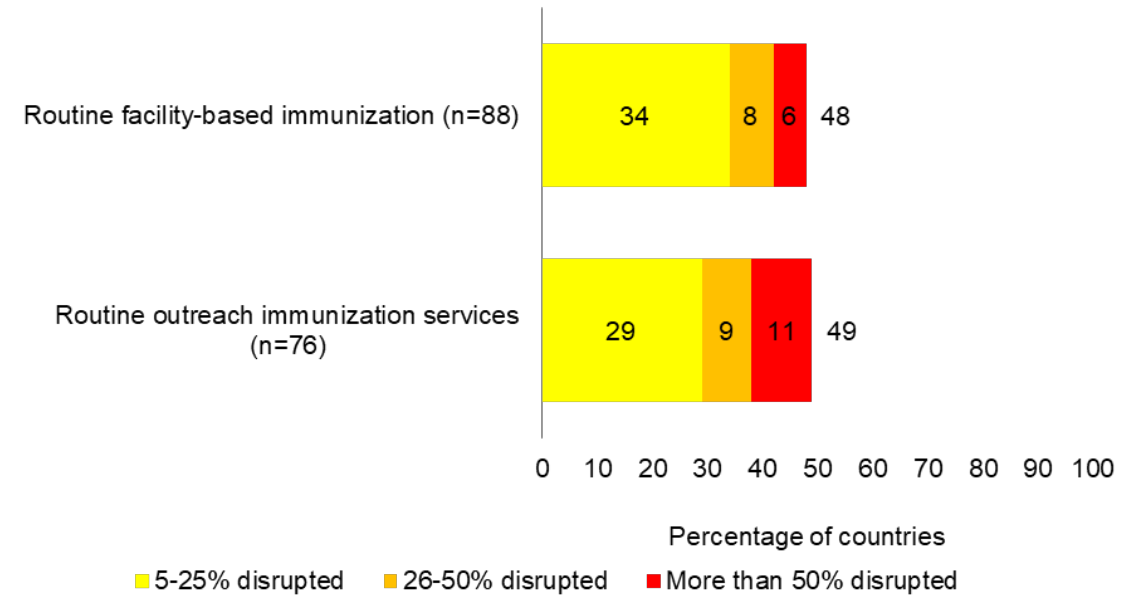
* Zero dose children defined as those lacking DTP1
 Source: WUENIC 2020, 15 July 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/15-07-2021-covid-19-pandemic-leads-to-major-backsliding-on-childhood-vaccinations-new-who-unicef-data-shows>

Impact of COVID on Routine Immunization: Mixed picture

Weighted relative difference in #DTP3 vaccinated in 2021 & 2020, compared to 2019



Percentage of countries reporting disruptions in routine immunization services in Q4 2021 due to COVID - 19



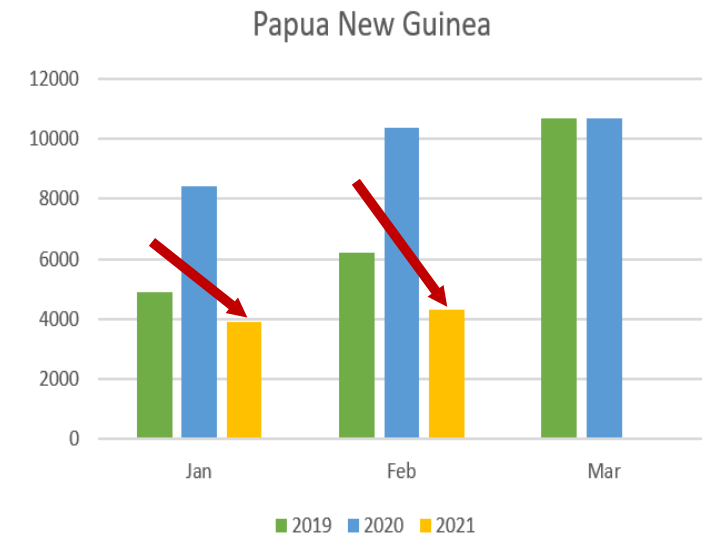
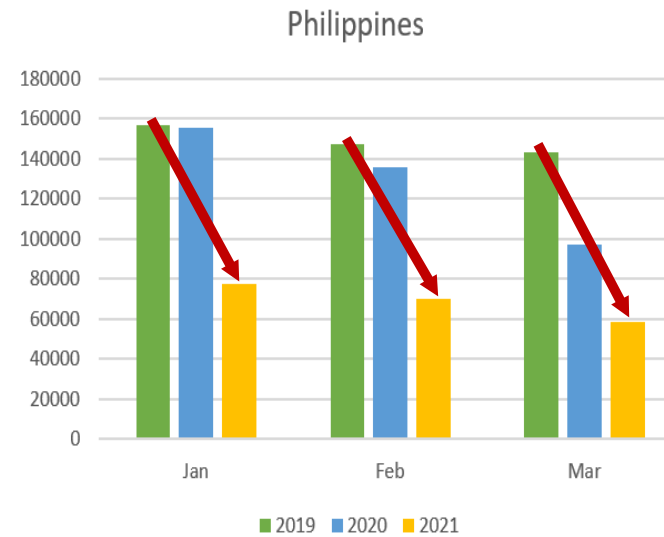
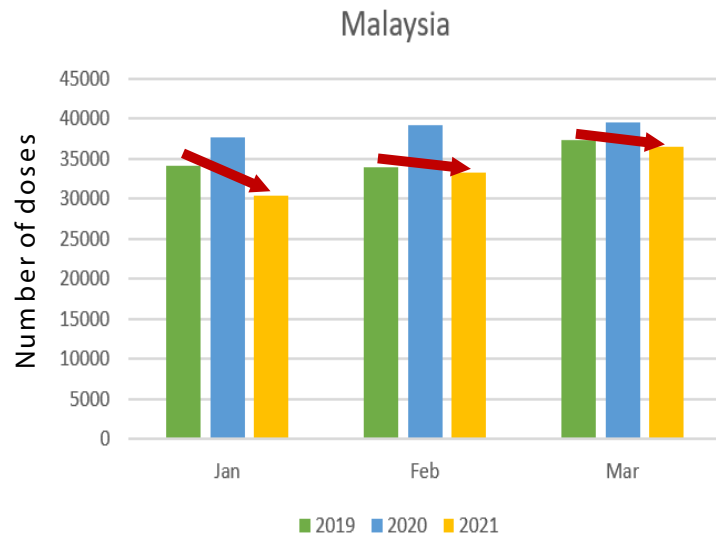
Almost half of countries reported disruptions to both routine facility-based and outreach immunization services

Diff. for each country weighted by surviving infants for each country. Source: Monthly admin estimates, March 2022. Analysis includes countries with consistent reporting through December 2021 (AFRO: 32, EMRO: 5, PAHO: 18, SEARO: 6, WPRO: 0).

Threats against gains in the Western Pacific Regional Measles Elimination

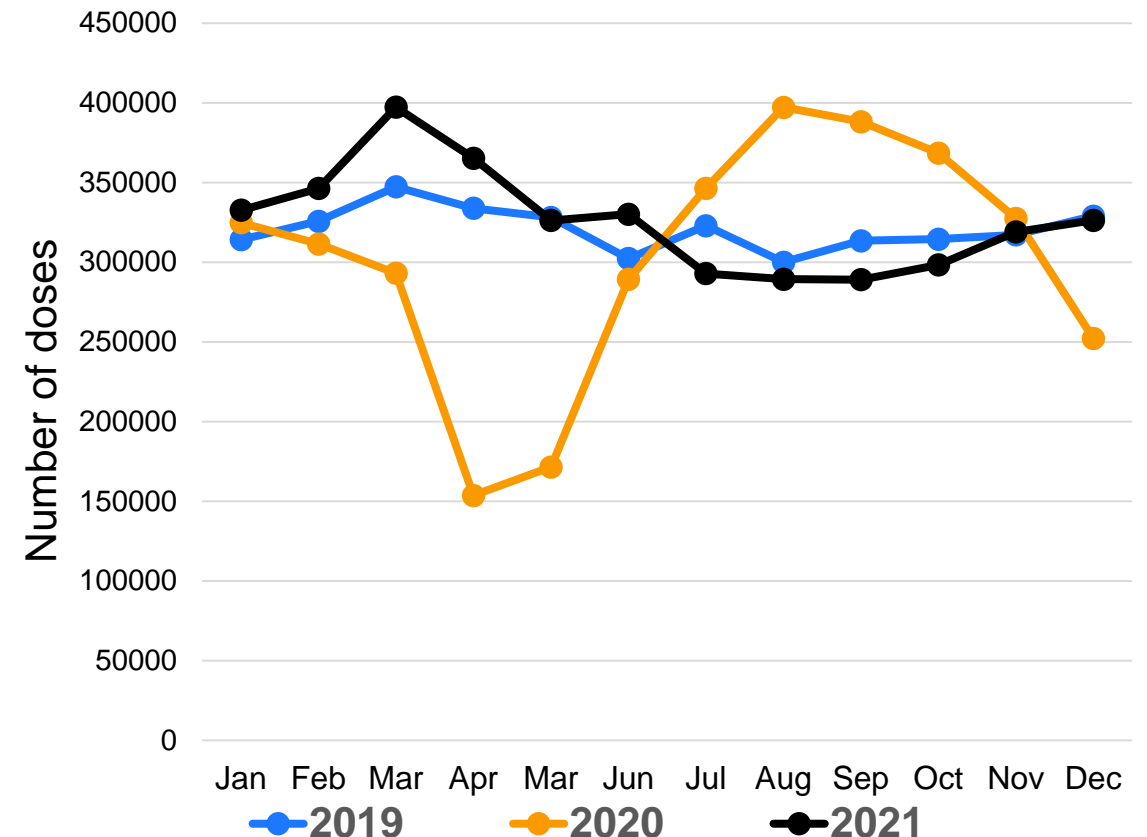
Decreased measles vaccination coverage amid COVID

- 19 Pa ndem ic



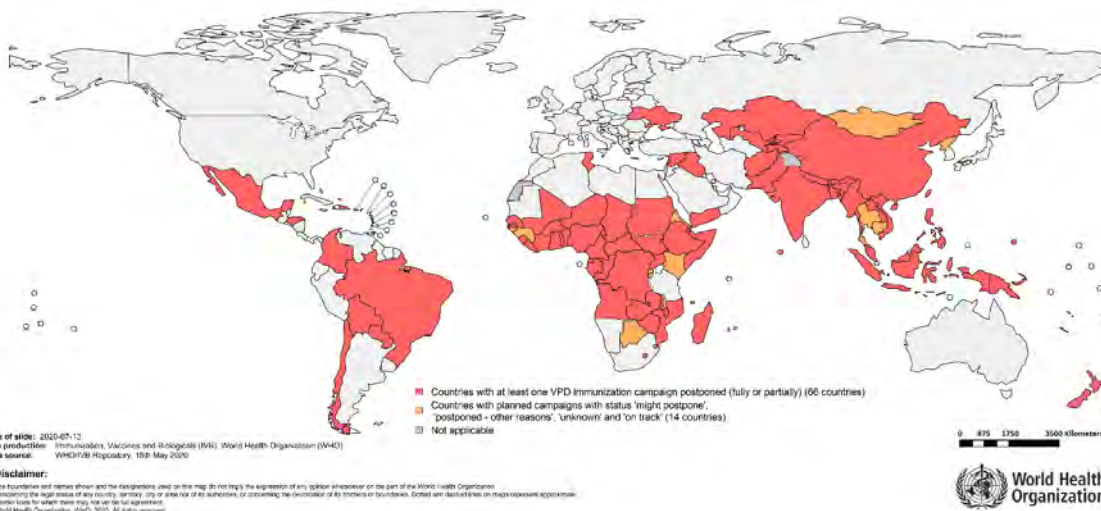
Bangladesh: recovery by early 2021

- Dip in RI coverage in April and May 2020 due to lockdowns (1st wave)
- Recovery of coverage in 2nd half of 2020
- Coverage sustained in 2021
- No major impact on RI coverage during delta and omicron waves
-proactive preparedness based on lessons learned during the first wave

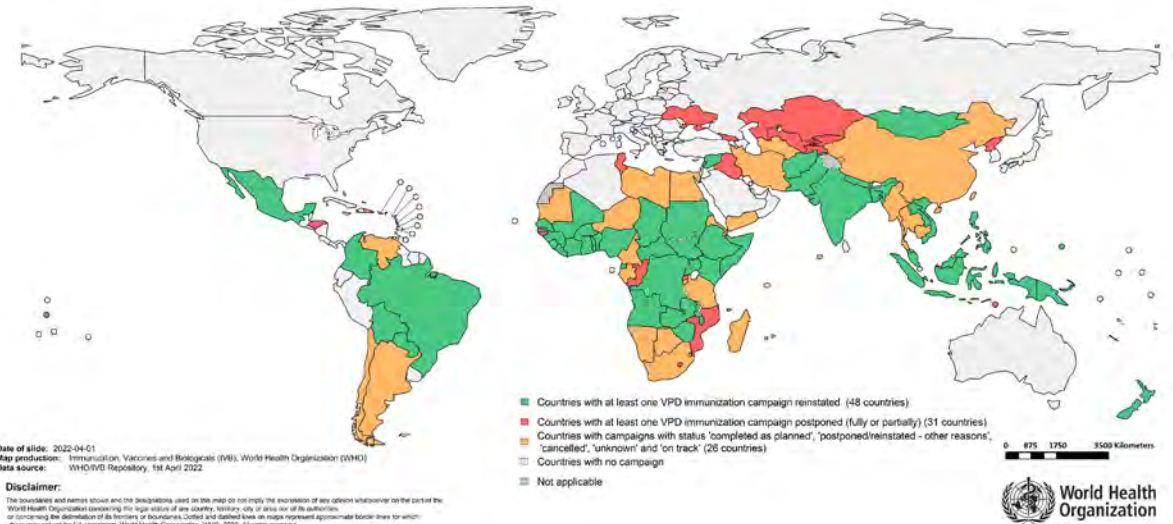


Immunization campaigns being reinstated after initial disruptions in 2020, but many gaps remain in 2022

15 May 2020



1 April 2022



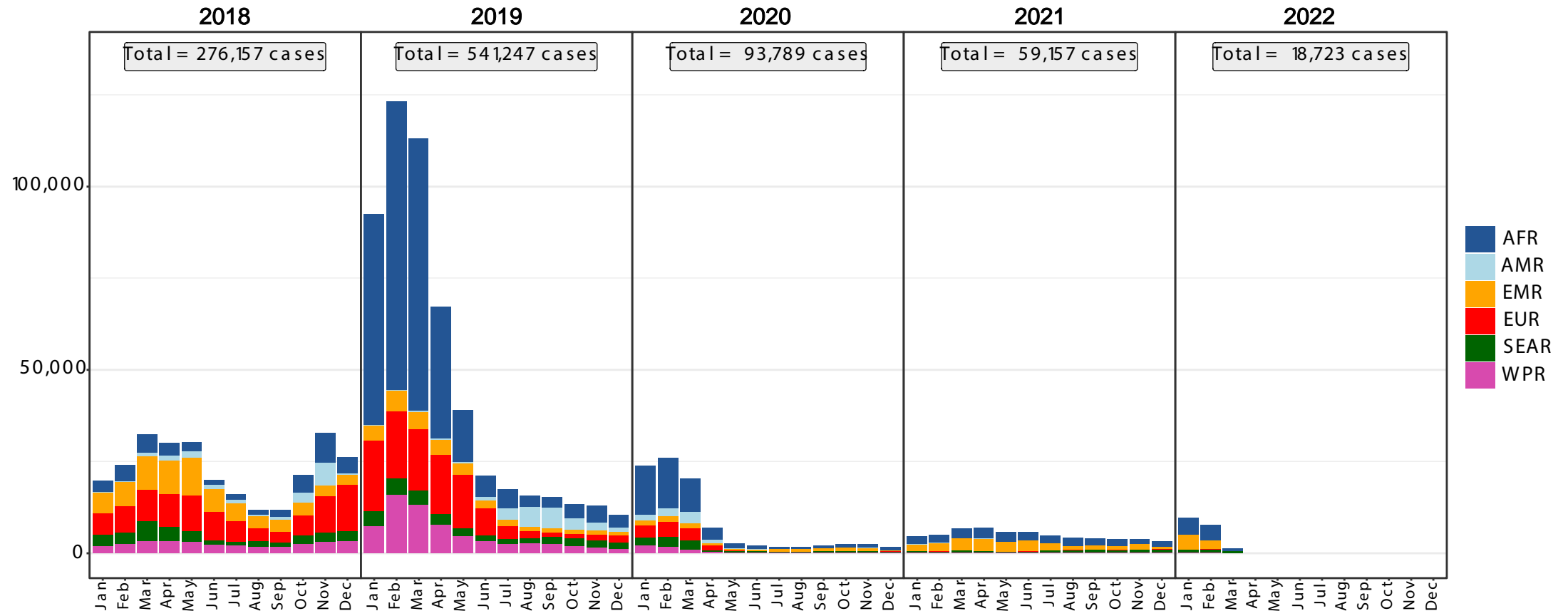
- **66 countries** with at least one campaign postponed due to COVID-19.

- **31 countries** with at least one campaign postponed due to COVID-19 (**35 campaigns** postponed: estimated target population affected approximately **133 million**).
- **48 countries** reinstated **92 campaigns** (preventive or outbreak response). **Of those, 15 countries** conducted **multi-antigen integrated campaigns** (Sept 2020 – March 2022)

Note: *Reinstated (Covid-19) = Campaign which was previously postponed due to Covid-19 but have restarted/ completed

VPD Surveillance impacted by COVID - 19 control interventions

Measles case distribution by month and WHO Region (2018-2022)



- All VPDs decreased field surveillance
- Global VPD laboratory networks providing critical support for COVID-19 testing, disrupting other surveillance activities

Opportunities from Crisis: Leveraging the COVID - 19 pandemic.

*Where are we & what have
we learned?*

1. COVID- 19 pandemic and vaccine
update
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and beyond
-



Pathway to recovery through Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)



Current context

- Global priority is **rapid and equitable scale-up of COVID-19 vaccines**
- Disruption of **immunization** and other **essential primary health care services** due to pandemic and lockdowns
- **Resources drawn away** from routine vaccination activities
- Risk of Covid-19 vaccine roll-out impact in **vaccine acceptability**
- Countries using **new approaches to target adults**

IA2030 opportunities and focus

- Immunization as a **global priority, including PPR**
- Strong case for role of vaccine deployment in **economic recovery and global security**
- **Focus on recovery** and do no harm
- **Need for collective action** to rebuild essential services & systems, while reducing number of zero-dose children
- ‘Umbrella’ **partnership models** emerged (e.g., COVAX, ACT-A,...)
- **Opportunity for life course immunization approach**

Leveraging COVID - 19 vaccine roll - out to strengthen immunization and primary health care



1. Health Workforce

Increased technical & management skills (“doing things differently”)



2. Service Delivery

Promote broader immunization agenda (IA2030, Gavi 5.0, PHC)

- life course immunization
- integrated service delivery

Social listening and misinformation management



3. Health Information Systems

Real-time monitoring C-19 vaccination & digital solutions (e.g. reminders, default trackers, disease and AEFI surveillance..)

Cold chain and vaccine management



4. Access to Vaccines

Improvement of C-19 vaccine supply

Strengthened regional procurement mechanisms



5. Financing

Unprecedented level of prioritization, resource availability for C-19 vaccine roll-out & strengthen systems



6. Governance

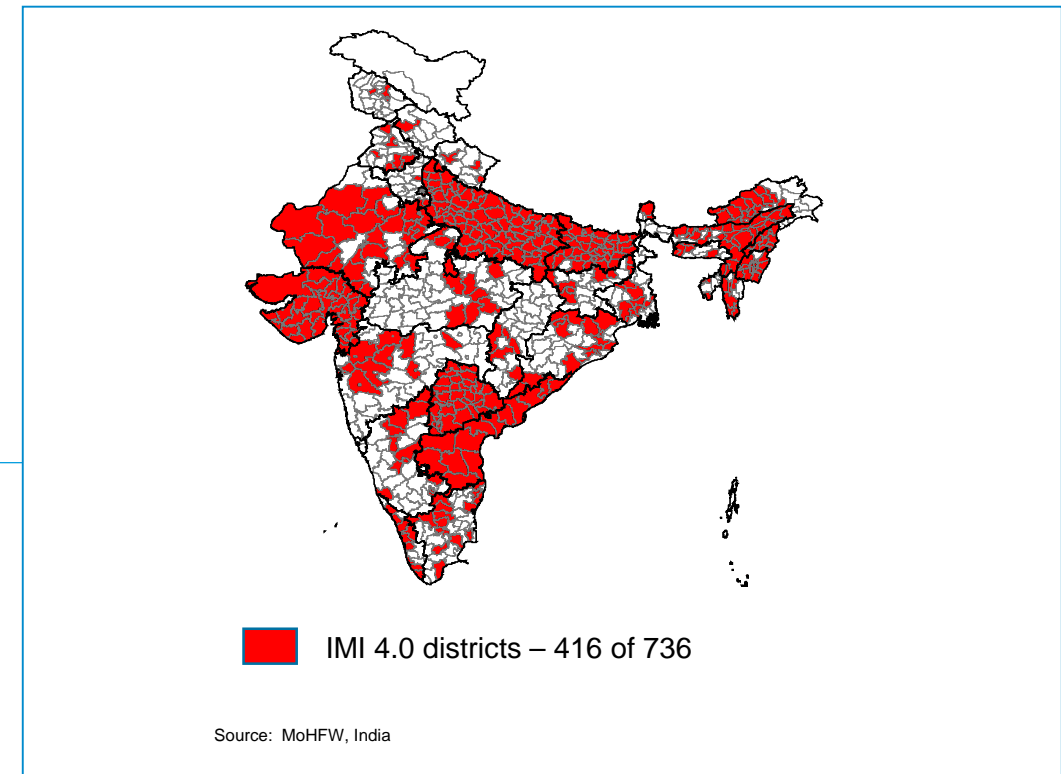
Global attention to immunization

Expanded partnerships

Using Campaigns to Facilitate Catch

- **Somalia, 2021:** three rounds of integrated measles, OPV, vit A, and deworming campaign
- **Mexico, Apr-Sep 2021:** used measles-rubella campaign to catch up children on routine vaccines (e.g. hexavalent)
- **India, Feb – April 2022:** three rounds of Intensified Mission Indradhanush in 416 selected priority districts in the country

- Up Vaccination



Plan integrated campaigns to the extent possible: every vaccination campaign should be considered for opportunity to deliver multiple antigens and other health interventions

Synergies between COVID - 19 vaccination and routine childhood immunization and other interventions

Sri Lanka¹ – combined delivery strategies

- RI sessions provided opportunity to screen parents for C-19 booster doses and provide/motivate for vaccination
- Targeted questions facilitated to identify high risk unvaccinated household individuals and get them to community or mobile clinics



Bolivia² – strengthened AEFI surveillance

- Sites of mass vaccination complies with AEFI's technical standards for prevention and care.
- Relying on multidisciplinary perspectives from outside Ministry allowed for more detailed investigation and analysis process of serious AEFI cases

Cambodia³ – integrating non-communicable disease screening

- A pilot provided adults over 40 with diabetes and hypertension screening while they received their C-19 vaccinations



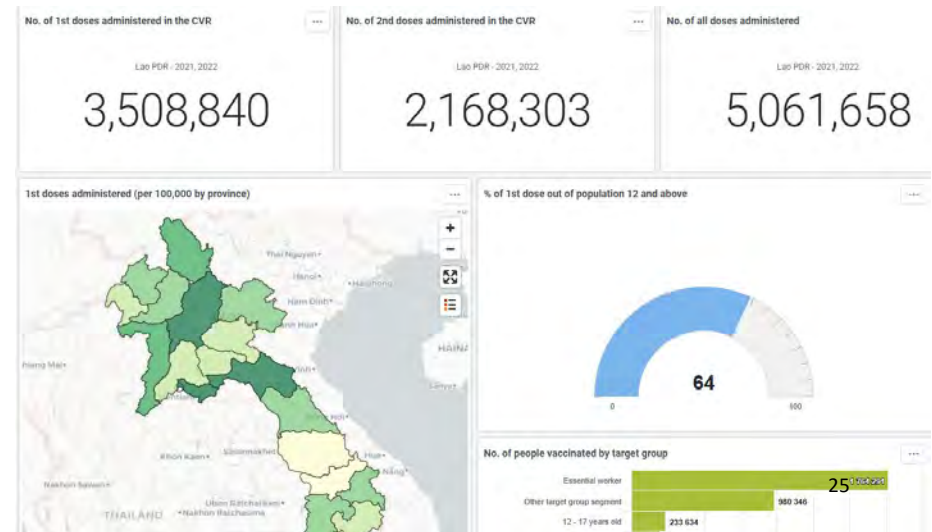
1. SEARO Regional Working Group meeting March 2022. WHO. Sri Lanka country experience on combining routine immunization sessions and COVID-19 vaccination.

2. Bolivia. Mini-cPIE results. November 2021.

3. CHAI. December 2021. <https://www.clintonhealthaccess.org/integrating-early-non-communicable-disease-screening-and-counseling-with-covid-19-vaccinations-in-cambodia/>

COVID- 19 vaccine electronic registry, Lao PDR

System Attributes	Routine Immunization Information System	COVID- 19 Vaccination Registry
Underlying programme	DHIS2	DHIS2
Track individual vaccination status	✗	✓
Auto reminder function	✗	✓
Health Facility Level Data Reports and Dashboards	✗	✓
End to end solution	✗	✓
Defaulter Tracing	✗ Manual	✓ Automated
Functional	✗ (planned to pilot)	✓

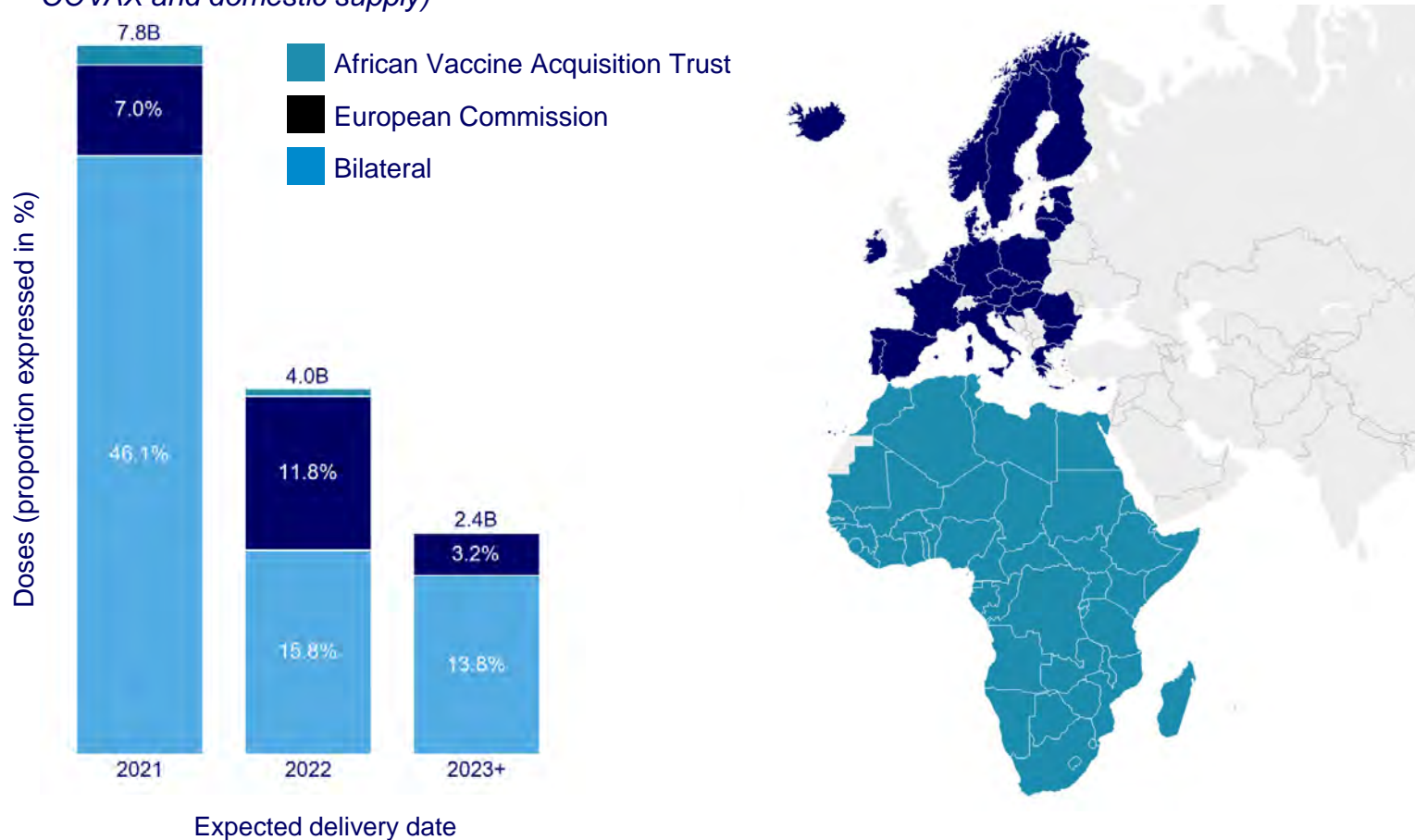


COVID- 19 has brought us new technologies & a clear push for regional supply security

A screenshot of a World Health Organization (WHO) news article. The page features the WHO logo and name at the top left. A blue navigation bar contains a home icon, 'Health Topics', 'Countries', 'Newsroom', and 'Emergencies'. Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home / News / WHO announces first technology recipients of mRNA vaccine hub with strong support from African and European partners'. The main headline is 'WHO announces first technology recipients of mRNA vaccine hub with strong support from African and European partners'. Below the headline is the date '18 February 2022 | News release | Geneva/Brussels | Reading time: 3 min (850 words)'. A sub-headline reads 'Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia to establish mRNA vaccine production'. The main text begins with 'At the European Union - African Union summit in Brussels today WHO Director-General, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, announced the first six countries that will receive the technology needed to produce mRNA vaccines on the African continent. Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia all applied and have been selected as recipients.' The text continues with 'The announcement was made at a ceremony hosted by the European Council, France, South Africa and WHO in the presence of President Macron, President Ramaphosa, the President of the European Council, Charles Michel and'.

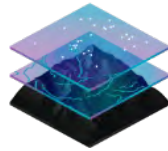
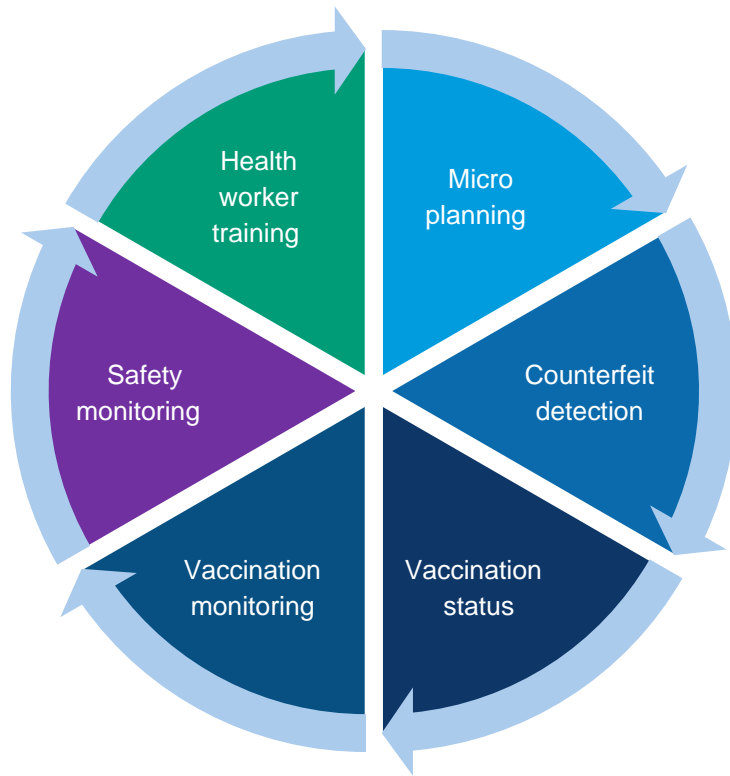
COVID- 19 created an opportunity to launch & strengthen regional procurement mechanisms

Share of global COVID-19 vaccine doses secured through regional procurement mechanisms (excludes COVAX and domestic supply)



- Nearly a quarter of the doses of COVID - 19 vaccines secured by countries so far were through new multilateral regional procurement mechanisms
- 30 European Commission/ European Economic Area countries and 54 countries in Africa procured all or a portion of their COVID - 19 vaccine supply through established regional mechanisms

COVAX Innovation Working Group: Priority problem areas and opportunities



Challenge: Targeting previously untargeted groups for vaccination
Solution: GIS-based digital mapping
Accomplishment: WHO-UNICEF GIS working group supporting >15 countries



Challenge: Counterfeit vaccines, damaging trust and demand
Solution: Barcode-enabled track and trace solutions
Accomplishment: Global Trust Repository consortium



Challenge: Lack of real time, authenticated information on proof of vaccination
Solution: Digital vaccine certificates
Accomplishment: Digital Documentation of COVID-19 Certificates (DDCC)



Challenge: Ensuring targeted populations have been fully reached and no drop-outs
Solution: Community-level digital monitoring of doses given
Accomplishment: Operational Guide for the collection and use of COVID-19 vaccination data



Challenge: Record COVID-19 vaccine development time, making monitor AEFIs more critical than ever
Solution: Digital tools for safety monitoring
Accomplishment: Development and deployment of DHIS2 AEFI tracker module and integration with VigiFlow



Challenge: Rapid training of health and vaccination workers needed
Opportunity: E-Learning for low-bandwidth settings
Accomplishment: COVID-19 vaccine training adapted for SMS, WhatsApp and Moodle and deployed in >10 countries

First IA2030 Report –to WHA in May 2022

Theme: Reaching zero dose children by safeguarding and strengthening national immunization programmes and primary healthcare in the context of COVID-19 vaccine roll out.

Key messages :

- New decade for immunization, framework in place to drive forward universal vaccination
- Strong focus on equity and the zero-dose child
- COVID-19 has disrupted implementation and led to backsliding – much to do to catch up and expand
- Leveraging COVID-19 responses to boost immunization programmes and innovative research and development
- Immunization is a crucial component of pandemic preparedness and response

World Immunization Week

“Long Life for All”

24 – 30 April 2022

Messaging Priorities

1 **Safety & Effectiveness**
Emphasizing how vaccines work to protect us

2 **Equity**
Addressing accessibility challenges and reinforcing the right to vaccines for all

3 **Diseases prevented**
Broadening the scope of vaccines' impact on healthy, long lives

Lead - in line:

Vaccines: In pursuit of a long life well lived

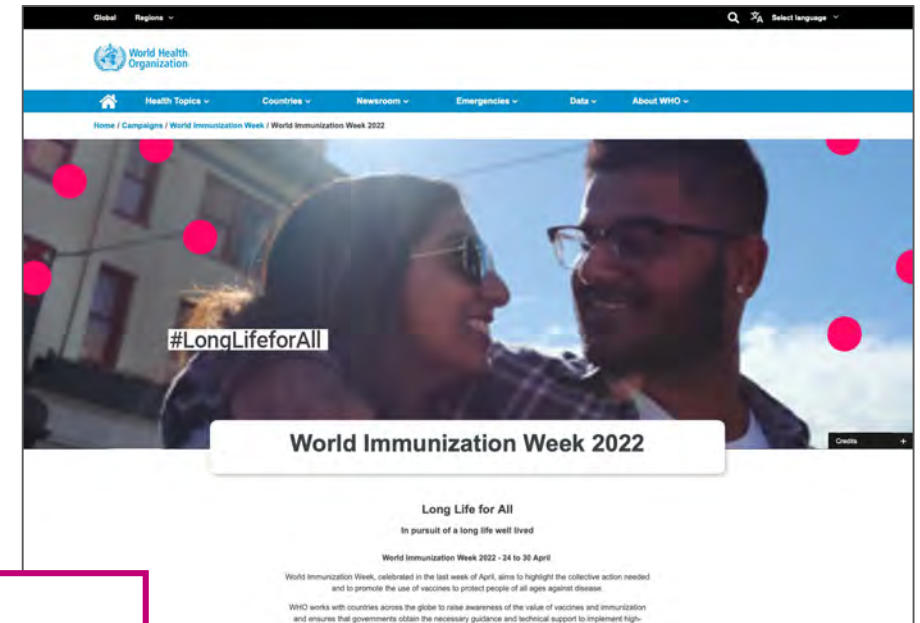
Hashtags:

LongLifeForAll # WorldImmunizationWeek

Materials and toolkit available at :

<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-immunization-week/world-immunization-week-2022>

Call on Member States to advocate for immunization and vaccine uptake at home and globally during WIW



Agenda

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Agenda 2030 (25 mins) | Director Kate O'Brien |
| 3 | Regional perspective (10 mins) | AFRO Representative |
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COVID- 19 pandemic and pathway to recovery through Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)

Regional Perspective

Dr Messeret Shibeshi

Acting Programme Coordinator

Dr Phiona h Atuhebwe

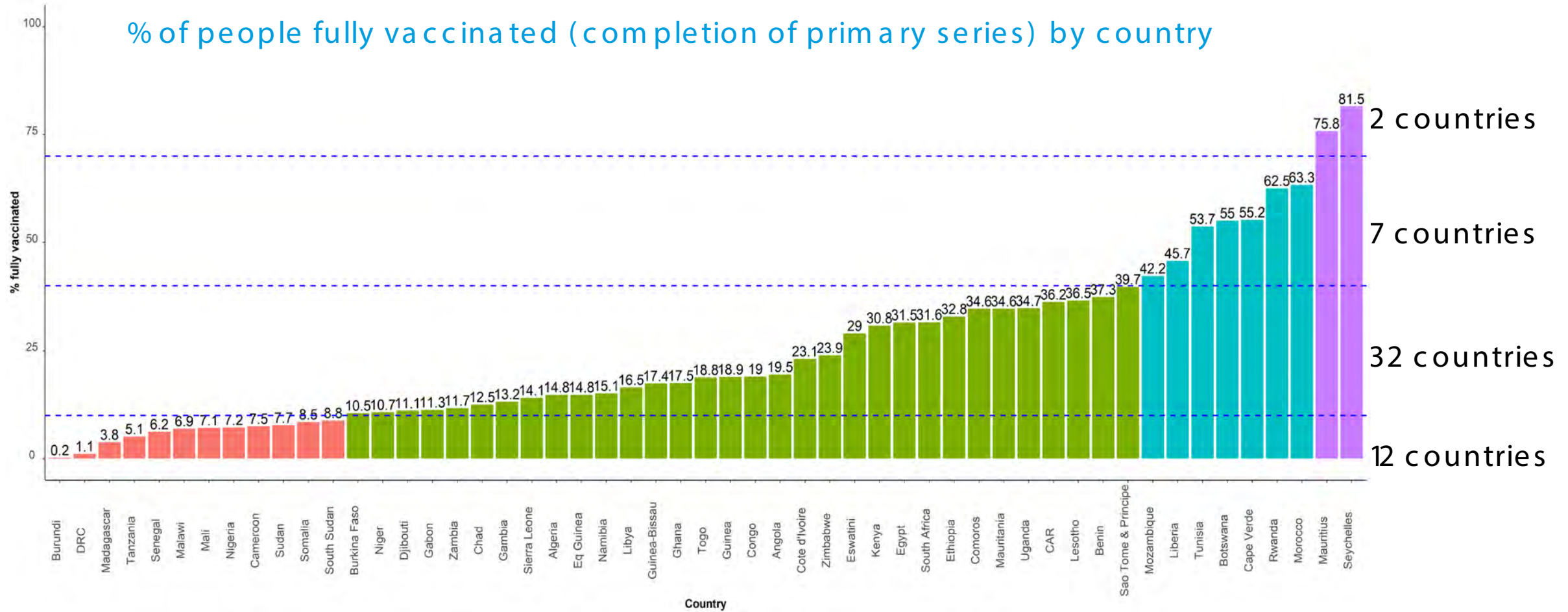
New vaccine introduction, Officer

VPD AFRO

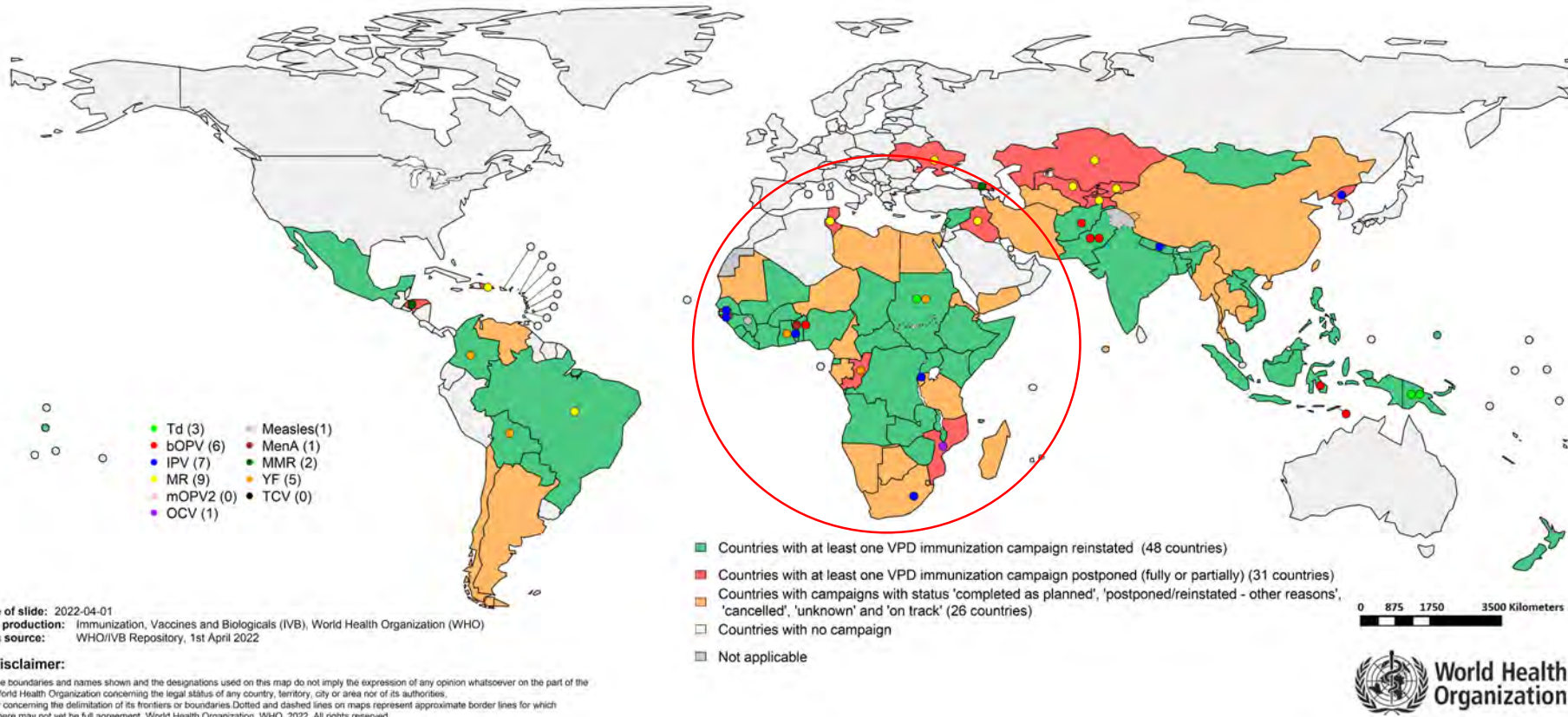


19% of the total population in AFRO have been fully vaccinated with two countries above the 70% target coverage

% of people fully vaccinated (completion of primary series) by country



The COVID - 19 disrupted the EPI program with 11 VPD campaigns postponed in the AFRO region as a result



Date of slide: 2022-04-01
Map production: Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals (IVB), World Health Organization (WHO)
Data source: WHO/IVB Repository, 1st April 2022

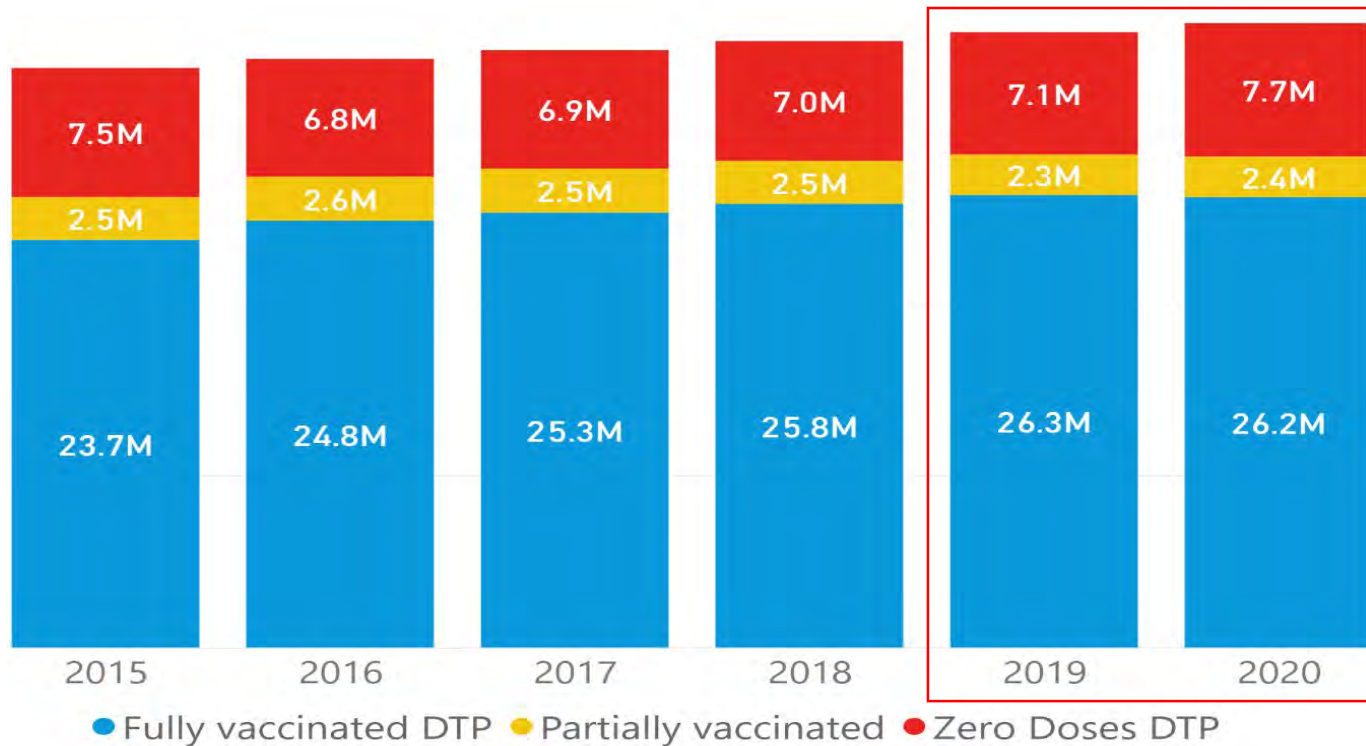
Disclaimer:

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area nor of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. World Health Organization, WHO, 2022. All rights reserved

- In 2022, countries are beginning to show progress with Measles and Yellow Fever campaigns being reinstated despite the COVID - 19
- CAR, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia & South Sudan have reinstated Measles campaigns

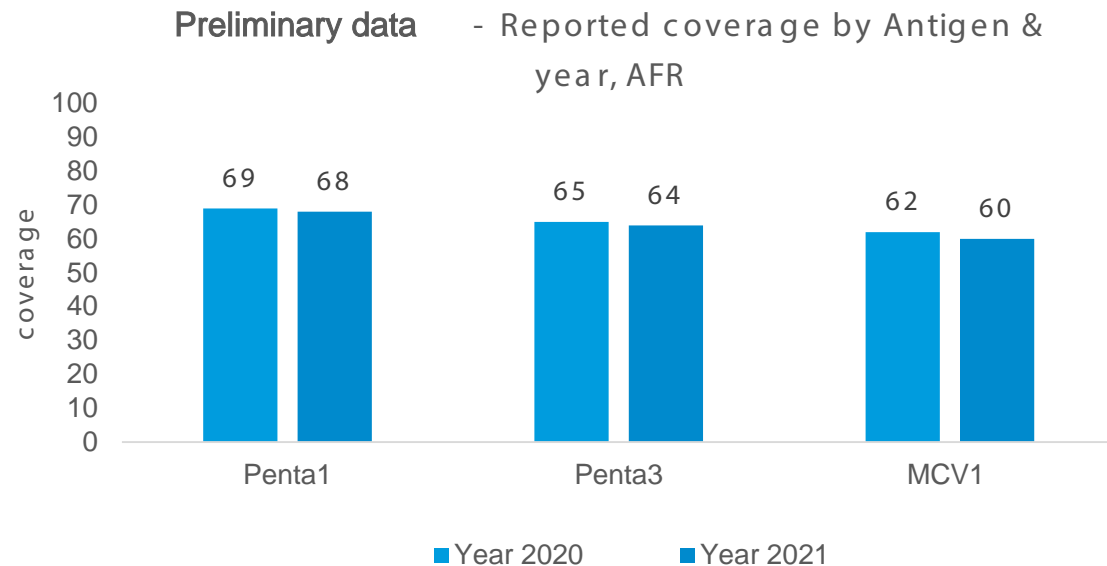
Similarly, there was an 8% increase in zero dose populations in 2020 in comparison with 2019

Trend of zero dose coverage in AFRO 2019 vs 2020



- 100K less children vaccinated with of DTP3 in 2020 compared to 2019
- 600K more zero dose children in 2020 compared to 2019
- Africa has the highest number of zero dose children
- 3 out of 5 countries with the highest number of zero doses globally are in Africa

Decline in Penta1, Penta 3 and MCV 1 in 2021 in comparison with 2020. The number of unimmunized children also increased



- **Additional ~140,000 unimmunized** children with DTPCV1(Penta1) in comparison to 2020
- **Additional ~30,000 children did not receive DTPCV3 (Penta3)** in comparison to 2020
- **Additional ~200,000 unimmunized** children with measles first dose (MCV1) in comparison to 2020

- Ongoing outbreaks that are re-surfacing
- Countries are using sub national data to prioritize areas for special attention to address inequity
 - Malawi, Uganda and Ethiopia
- Plan to do screening for immunization during the SIAs

Despite the attendant gaps, countries have commenced the implementation of targeted strategies to revamp their Routine Immunization program

Strategies Deployed



Microplanning, development and implementation of RED / Equity plans

Senegal, Nigeria, Niger, Ethiopia, Uganda, Malawi

Integrated strategies to reach zero dose and unimmunized populations

Liberia (PIRI) Nigeria (IMOP), Burkina Faso, Guinea, Kenya, Ethiopia; Tanzania

Deployment of survey instruments e.g. RI LQAS

Nigeria, South Sudan

Community engagement – line listing by traditional leaders and community volunteers

Nigeria, Mali, Guinea, Benin

Support for the development of **vaccination and catch-up guidelines for zero dose and under-vaccinated** in insecure areas.

Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Capacity building of health workers and managers (e.g. MLM)

Guinea, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Operational readiness & service delivery towards recovery of the immunization system including integration

Integration of Covid - 19 vaccination with other vaccines

- *Kenya* has used rapid result initiative accelerating the catchup campaign for missed doses
- *Angola* is planning integration of COVID vaccination with Measles outbreak immunization response for this year

Identification of target population

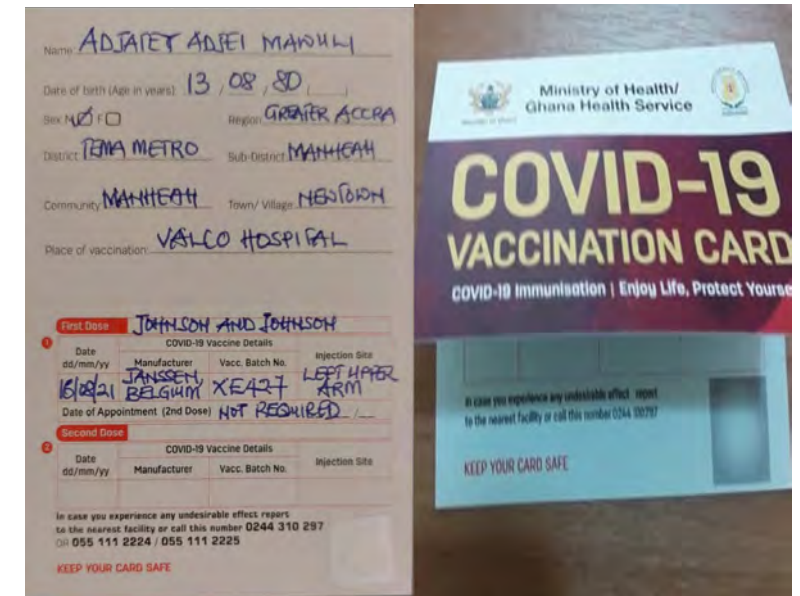
- *Senegal, Rwanda, Botswana, and Tanzania* enumerated the target population to better understand the amount of resources and vaccine doses needed.

Integration of Covid - 19 vaccine roll out and PHC

- *Tanzania* partnered with HIV program to vaccinate people living with HIV/AIDs for COVID 19 while others collaborated with physicians treating Chronic diseases (Diabetes, Hypertension etc) and vaccination is being provided in such specialist clinic days.

Innovations to monitor coverage and data analytics

<p>Ghana being among the first countries</p> <p><i>Now implemented in most of the countries of the African Region</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMS reminders for subsequent time, date & venue for the subsequent doses. • Use of QR codes for vaccination status verification • Use of a hologram in the vaccination card for authentication
<p>Rwanda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of an electronic Immunization Registry plus a custom application linked to DHIS2 to generate digital vaccine certificates.



COVID- 19 vaccination legacy: Strengthening vaccine Safety & AEFI surveillance



Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety Data harmonization between Uganda MoH and Uganda National Drug Authority (NDA)
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free-toll phone number and available data management systems to collect and share COVID-19 AEFIs

COVID- 19 vaccination legacy: Improving supply chain and logistics

<p>Ethiopia, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Kenya, Gambia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of a reverse logistics system that entailed <u>real time monitoring of the utilization of vaccines</u> that had been sent to various vaccination sites to minimize vaccine wastage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Active monitoring to identify vaccine doses at risk of expiry and reallocation to higher performing sites/districts</i>
<p>Ghana Rwanda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drone delivery of vaccines to hard-to-reach vaccination sites
<p>Senegal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Logistimo, a <i>real-time stock monitoring tool</i> in each health facility, rationally redirecting stock flows to points of care based on consumption rates



Zipline's drones fly autonomously to their destination, dropping packages off via parachute. | Image: Zipline

Zipline's drones are transporting the Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine using passive refrigeration. | Image: Zipline

Risk mitigation actions to address the impact of COVID-19 on the immunization programme

1. **The existing immunity gaps need acceleration of implementation of strategies to ensure every eligible person receives vaccines missed before or during the pandemic resulting in outbreaks of measles, importation of WPV1, cVDPV2**
 - Intensify approaches to **reduce zero dose populations**
 - Prioritize strategies that **target hard to reach and missed communities**
2. **Strategies to recover immunization programmes using the Primary Health Care approach:**
 - **Facilitate screening at every health contact to reduce missed opportunity**
 - Promote **catch up vaccination (campaigns) at every opportunity** (life course) e.g. RI intensification using Maternal Child Health Days, PIRI etc
3. **Strategies to strengthen VPD surveillance- complemented by periodic risk assessments**
4. **Strategies to strengthen routine immunization and build resilience, leveraging COVID-19 vaccination practices observed in the Region:**
 - **Integration** of COVID-19 vaccination in existing Immunization programmes / with routine outreach services
 - **Targeting adults/higher-risk groups:**
 - Elderly: Household vaccination using HCWs with CHW
 - People with co-morbidities: Integration of COVID-19 vaccination in Diabetes and HIV/AIDS Clinics
 - Pregnant women: Integration of COVID-19 vaccination in ANC and PNC services (Pregnant women)
 - **Targeting adolescents, young and middle-aged populations:** Use of sports, fine arts, drama and music to reach them with COVID-19 vaccination services

Agenda

21 April 2022: Member State Briefing: 13h30- 15h00 (CET)

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Opening Remarks (5 mins) | DDG Zsuzsanna Jakab |
| 2 | COVID-19 pandemic and pathway to recovery through Immunization
Agenda 2030 (25 mins) | Director Kate O'Brien |
| 3 | Regional perspective (10 mins) | AFRO Representative |
| 4 | Q&A Discussion (45 mins) | Unit Head Craig Burgess |
| 5 | Closing (5 mins) | Director Kate O'Brien |

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Conclusion

- **After two years of health system strain and disruptions, urgent need to close immunity gaps, recover immunization programmes, and prevent risk of outbreaks**
- **Goal is to build back beyond pre-pandemic levels**
- **Transformative opportunity to leverage immunization recovery and COVID-19 vaccination toward resiliency and strengthening of primary health care and leave no one behind across the life course**
- **IA2030 framework and strategic priorities aligned with efforts toward recovery, resiliency, and strengthening --- which is pandemic preparedness, and response**



IA2030 framework and strategic priorities align with efforts toward recovery, resiliency, and strengthening



SP4: expanding life course vaccination, including COVID - 19 vaccination; promoting catch up vaccination and integration with recovery



SP5: outbreak prevention (reinstating postponed campaigns); fragile country recovery



SP3: equity and zero-dose children prioritized for recovery and strengthening



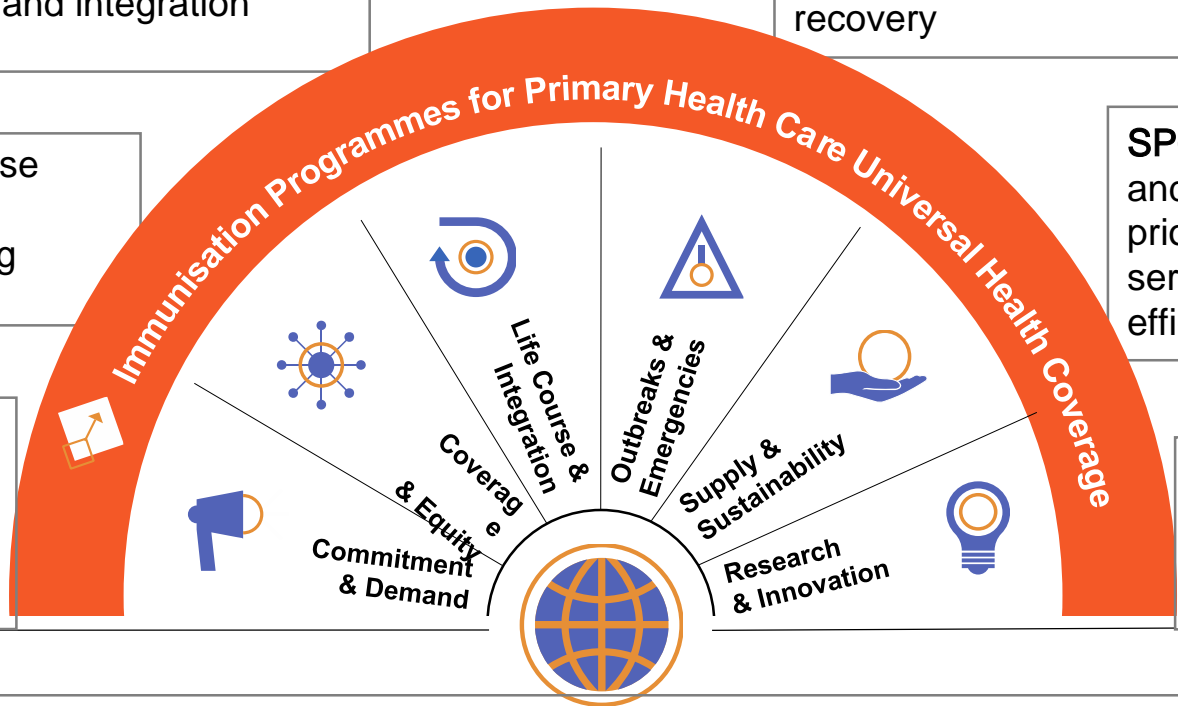
SP6: adapting vaccine forecasting and assessing global supply; fiscal prioritization of essential health services, including immunization; efficient use of resources



SP2: political commitment to immunization; demand generation for routine immunization in midst of COVID vaccine roll-out



SP7: leveraging innovations of COVID-19 vaccine introduction toward routine immunizations



SP1:reviving routine immunization as part of Primary Health Care, recovery of immunization and PHC services, leveraging opportunities of COVID vaccine rollout to strengthen health systems



Thank you