



**IMMUNIZATION
AGENDA 2030**



**TURNING THE CORNER:
IA2030 UPDATE
BRIEFING TO MEMBER STATES**

April 16, 2024
Geneva, Switzerland



TURNING THE CORNER: IA2030 UPDATE



16 APRIL 2024 | 14:30 – 15:30

AGENDA

1. Opening Remarks

2. Turning the Corner: IA2030 Update

3. Questions and Answers

4. Closing Remarks

PRESENTER

Dr Bruce Aylward, ADG

Dr Kate O'Brien, Director
Immunization, Vaccines and
Biologicals

Moderator: Dr Bruce Aylward, ADG

Dr Kate O'Brien

1. OPENING REMARKS

Dr Bruce Aylward, ADG

2. TURNING THE CORNER: IA2030 UPDATE

Dr Kate O'Brien, Director



TURNING THE CORNER: IA2030 UPDATE

Content of today's session:

1. IA2030: The status of immunization in the context of EPI 50th anniversary and current challenges

2. IA2030 Partnership action agenda and IA2030 Global Report at WHA in May 2024



50 YEARS: WHO EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION



14th plenary meeting, WHA Resolution 27.57 23 May 1974

WHA27.57 WHO expanded programme on immunization

The Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly,

Having considered the statement on immunization against the childhood diseases and the allocation of funds for an integrated programme on immunization contained in the proposed programme and budget estimates for 1975;¹

Recognizing the immense contribution immunization has made to the control of many of the common communicable diseases in the countries where it has been effectively applied;

Noting that in extensive regions of the world immunization is available for only a small proportion of children in the susceptible age-groups;

Aware of the potential for disease control when a well-planned and well-coordinated programme is instituted;

Reaffirming the importance of systematic immunization programmes in all countries; and

Expressing its satisfaction at the readiness of the World Health Organization to further promote measures to assist countries in extending their immunization programmes to cover the greatest possible percentage of the susceptible populations,

1. RECOMMENDS that Member States develop or maintain immunization and surveillance programmes against some or all of the following diseases: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, smallpox, and others, where applicable, according to the epidemiological situation in their respective countries;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General

(1) to intensify at all levels of the Organization its activities pertaining to the development of immunization programmes, especially for the developing countries;

(2) to assist Member States (i) in developing suitable programmes by providing technical advice on the use of vaccines and (ii) in assuring the availability of good-quality vaccines at reasonable cost;

(3) to study the possibilities of providing from international sources and agencies an increased supply of vaccines, equipment and transport and developing local competence to produce vaccines at the national level;

(4) to continue to support research on the efficacy of vaccines and on as yet unsolved practical problems encountered in immunization procedures;

(5) to arrange seminars and other educational activities on the design and execution of programmes; and

WHA27.57
page 2

3. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director-General

(a) to establish a special account under the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion to be credited with the values of gifts intended for the expanded programme on immunization and to ensure that vaccines donated to the programme conform with the relevant WHO requirements;

(b) to report progress annually to the World Health Assembly.

Fourteenth plenary meeting, 23 May 1974
A27/VR/14

Member States recognized

- Immense contribution of immunization
- Lack of access in many parts of the world
- Remaining potential for disease control

Recommended & Requested

1

MS develop/maintain immunization & surveillance against 7 diseases

2

WHO to intensify: TA, quality/affordable supply, local vax production, research vax/imm'n, training/education

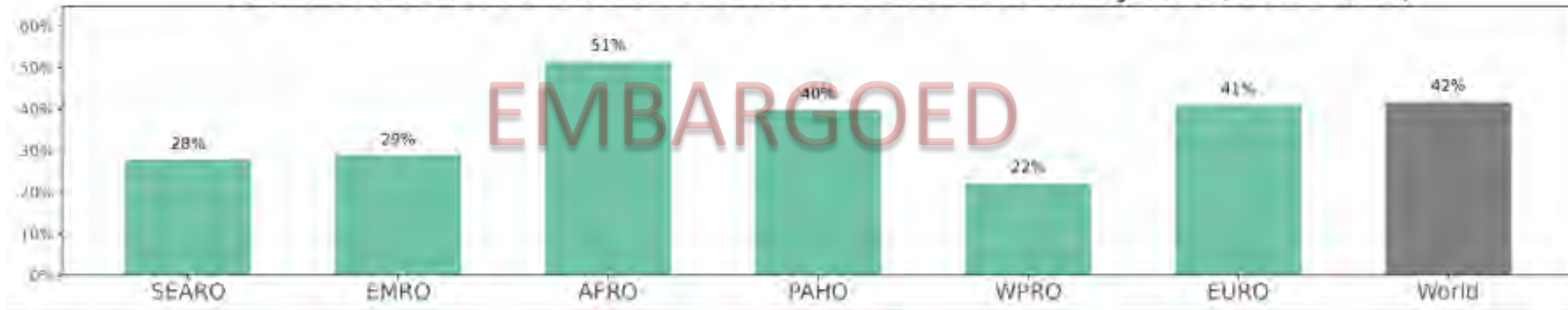
3

Voluntary Fund for vax/imm'n & annual WHA progress reporting

50 YEARS OF GAINS

VACCINATION HAS ACCOUNTED FOR 42% OF THE REDUCTION IN INFANT MORTALITY SINCE 1974

Contribution of vaccination to decrease in infant mortality rate (1974-2024)



Source: Global analysis estimating the impact of vaccination over 50 years.

Final estimates of global and regional deaths averted due to 50 years of vaccination will be released during World Immunization Week (24-30 April 2024)

IA2030 IS KEY TO REACHING GLOBAL HEALTH GOALS

Immunization Agenda 2030



GPW 14

**Promote
health**

**Provide
health**

**Protect
health**

Sustainable Development Goals – *Leaving no one behind*



14 linked to vaccines/immunization

IA2030 CO-DEVELOPMENT & PARTNERSHIP

2019-2020

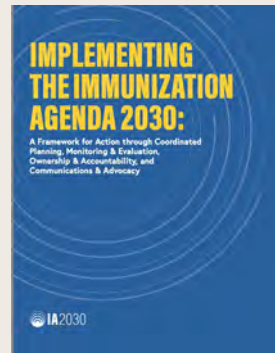
Co-development of the Strategy and Vision across partners



WHA 73 – Aug 2020
Member States endorse IA2030

2020-2021

Implementation planning, design of architecture



WHA 74 – May 2021
Member States endorse IA2030 Framework for Action

2021-2022

Activating operational levels and providing first global report



WHA 75 – May 2022
Member States receive first global report for IA2030

2022-2023

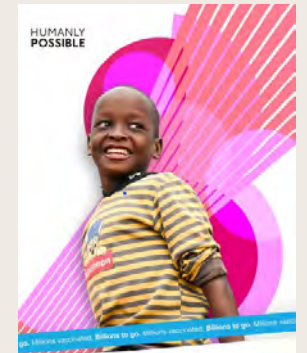
Intensification of immunization recovery: catch-up, restore and strengthen



WIW – April 2023
Launch of IA2030 “Big Catch-up”

2023-2024

Implementation of “Big Catch-up” and EPI@50 celebrations



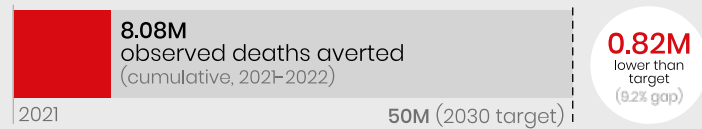
WHA 77 – May 2024
Member States receive second global report for IA2030

PROGRESS TOWARDS IA2030 IMPACT GOALS OFF COURSE

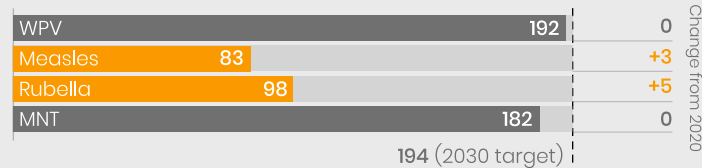
SECONDARY IMPACTS OF PANDEMIC

1 Disease

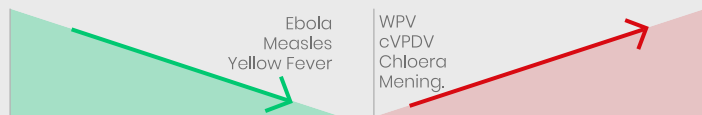
1.1 50mn future deaths averted globally



1.2 All countries achieve VPD control, elimination and eradication targets



1.3 All selected VPDs have a declining trend in the number of large or disruptive outbreaks



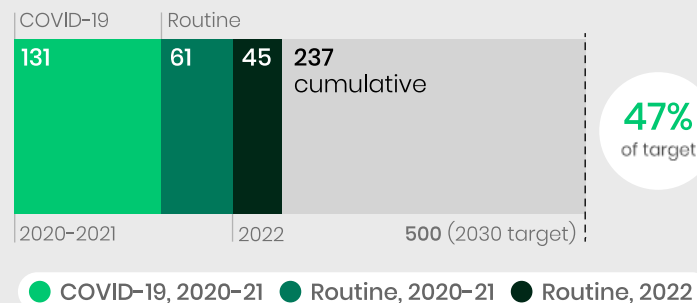
Note on 1.3: Measles baseline for 2018-2020 was very high. Although numbers are lower than baseline, they are high and rising.

2 Equity

2.1 50% reduction in the number of zero-dose (ZD) children



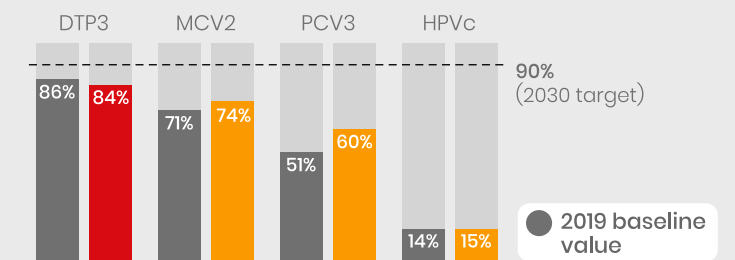
2.2 500 vaccine introductions in low- and middle-income countries



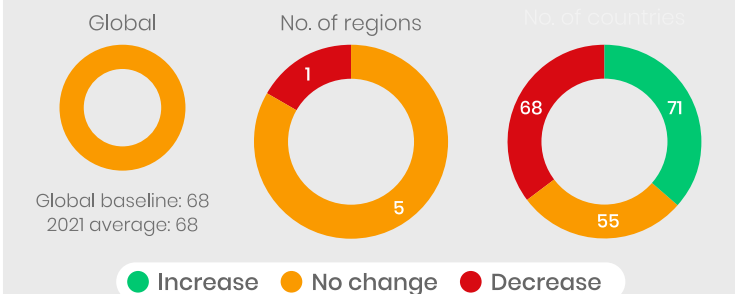
Off-track Partially on-track On-track

3 Strong Programmes

3.1 90% global coverage for DTP3, MCV2, PCV3 & HPVc



3.2 Improve Universal Health Coverage



UNPRECEDENTED VPD OUTBREAKS: RESILIENT, FAR-REACHING, COMMUNITY TRUSTED IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMMES ARE KEY FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY



Measles

- In 2023, **~316,000 cases** reported and **49 countries** had **large/disruptive measles outbreaks** – tripled the number since 2020

Polio

- In 2023, **12 WPV1 cases** in 2 countries and **523 cVDPV cases** from 23 countries
- In 2024, 3 WPV1 cases in 2 countries and 12 cVDPV cases from 6 countries
- Suboptimal IPV1 coverage and slow introduction of IPV2 poses a **risk to polio eradication**

Cholera

- Since 2023, **825,000 cases** and **6,000 deaths** reported from **31 countries**
- 7 countries currently in “Acute crisis” and 16 additional with active outbreaks

Diphtheria

- Since May 2022, **~35,000 cases** and **926 deaths** reported from **7 African countries**

Yellow fever

- Since the 2023, **17 countries** have documented probable and confirmed cases of yellow fever

CONTEXT FOR THE FUTURE



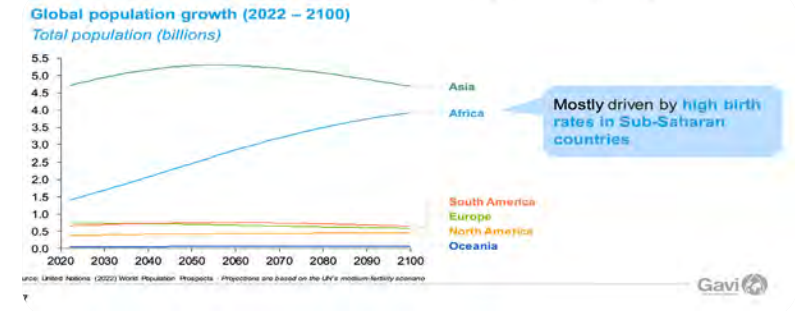
Geopolitical changes



AMR



Strained country health systems



Population growth (particularly in Africa)



Legacy/Sustainability /Future of global health initiatives¹



Climate change



Trust & misinformation



Engagement with private sector



Conflict/migration /fragile settings

and ...

¹ Transition to sunset: the future of foreign aid for basic health services in Africa | Development Today (development-today.com)



TURNING THE CORNER: IA2030 UPDATE

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1. IA2030: The status of immunization in the context of EPI 50th anniversary and current challenges
2. **IA2030 Partnership action agenda and IA2030 Global Report at WHA in May 2024**



IA2030 SHARED ACTION AGENDA FOR 2024



IA2030 shared action agenda for 2023-2024 sets out a series of short-term and high-level priorities to align the efforts of countries, regions, global partners and other stakeholders

- 1 Catch-up and strengthening:** Intensify efforts to reach children missed during the pandemic years and strengthen national immunization programmes
- 2 Promoting equity:** Ensure that catch-up and strengthening activities benefit communities currently most left out
- 3 Regaining control of measles:** Enhance measles outbreak responses and intensify prevention
- 4 Making the case for investment:** Strengthen advocacy at national, regional and global levels for increased investment in immunization
- 5 Accelerate new vaccine introductions:** Promote implementation of WHO-recommended vaccines where yet to be introduced
- 6 Advance vaccination in adolescence:** Accelerate introduction of HPV vaccination and increase coverage where it has already been introduced

THREE KEY PILLARS OF THE "BIG CATCH-UP (BCU)" AIM TO HELP GET BACK ON-TRACK TOWARDS IA2030 TARGETS

- 1 Catch-up missed children (past)
- 2 Restore immunization programmes (current)
- 3 Strengthen immunization programmes (future)

BCU is an accelerated effort designed to **support and catalyze ongoing immunization targets** that are already priorities for all immunization programmes and efforts at the national, regional and global level



BCU supports integration and aims to **leverage ongoing activities, initiatives, and delivery resources**, including flexibility for reprogramming the use of already allocated grants (CDS3, HSS, EAF)

Dec 2023: Gavi Board approved an initial amount of **\$290M** to cover the cost of **fully-financed** vaccine catch-up doses and other critical gaps in technical assistance and delivery support.

BCU is not a vertical programme or stand-alone initiative.

MEASLES CASES ARE INCREASING

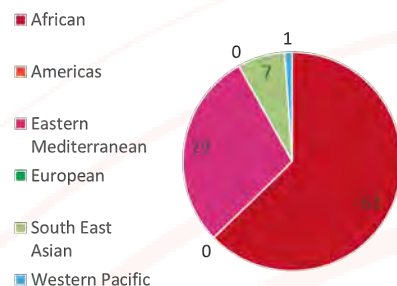
- Measles cases increased by **84%** in 2023 versus 2022
- 2024 may be worse than 2023

MEASLES DEATHS DON'T HAPPEN EQUALLY EVERYWHERE

- **Estimated 136,216 measles deaths in 2022**, mostly in children - **43% increase on 2021**

- 92% deaths occurred in 24% of the world's population
- **Deaths in 2023 are likely to have increased further** because cases have increased and malnutrition has increased

Percentage of measles deaths per WHO region in 2022



IA2030 RESPONSE

IA2030 Working group M&RP is intensifying prevention via increased campaign quality

IA2030 Partnership Council in Nov 2023 set up a **time-limited Outbreak Task Team** to review bottlenecks and solutions to outbreak response timeliness.

Task Team recommendations:

- Support countries so that **initiation of outbreak response immunization with in-country vaccines, supplies, and funding** is the norm whenever possible
- Ensure validated **fit-for-purpose diagnostic tests** are available to countries to aid timely detection of outbreaks
- **Provide middle-income countries with international support for measles outbreak response** equivalent to support they receive for Ebola, cholera, meningococcal, and yellow fever

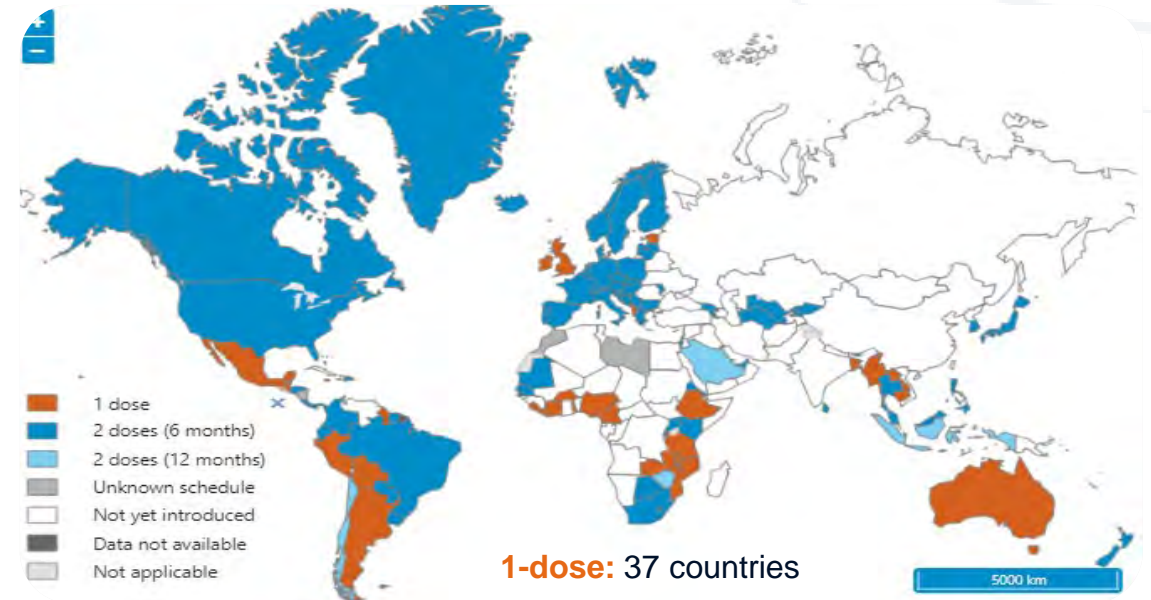
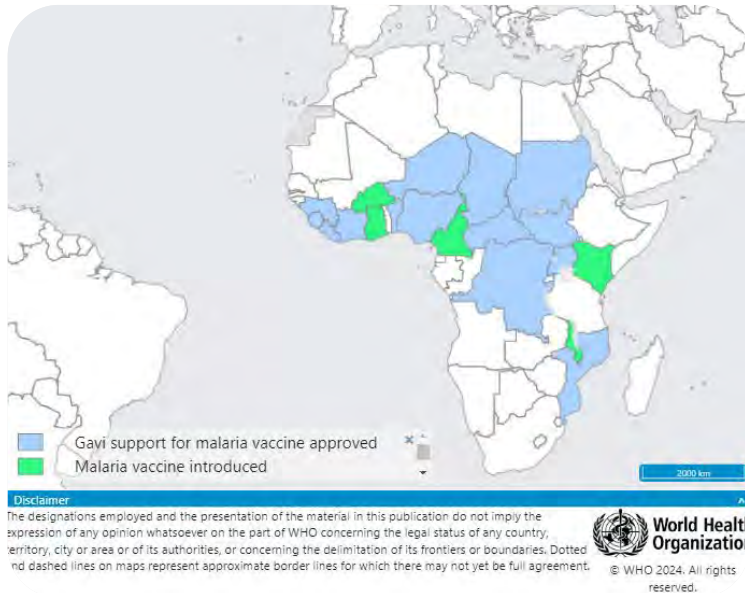
UNFINISHED HIGH-PRIORITY AGENDAS: WHERE BIG-GAINS STILL ON TABLE

Malaria: 5 countries introduced & 15 more in 2024, and more applications coming

HPV: 21% of adolescent girls are vaccinated

5 countries (Malawi, Ghana, Kenya, Cameroon, Burkina Faso) introduced malaria vaccine sub-nationally

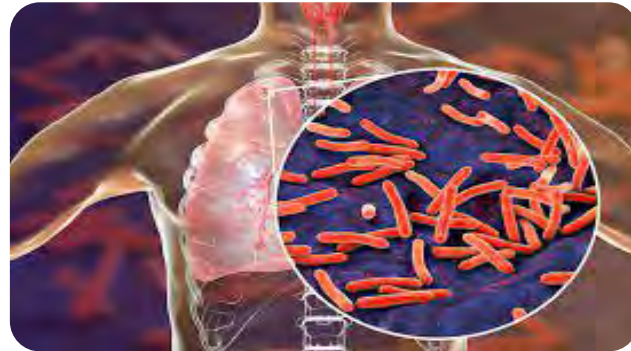
141 countries introduced HPV vaccine



NEAR TERM: NEW VACCINE & IMMUNIZATION RELATED INNOVATIONS



Respiratory Syncytial Virus & Group B strep vaccine for pregnant women



New, improved TB vaccines against disease



New combination vaccines, particularly for enteric & diarrheal disease



Microarray patches to deliver vaccines esp. for hard to reach populations

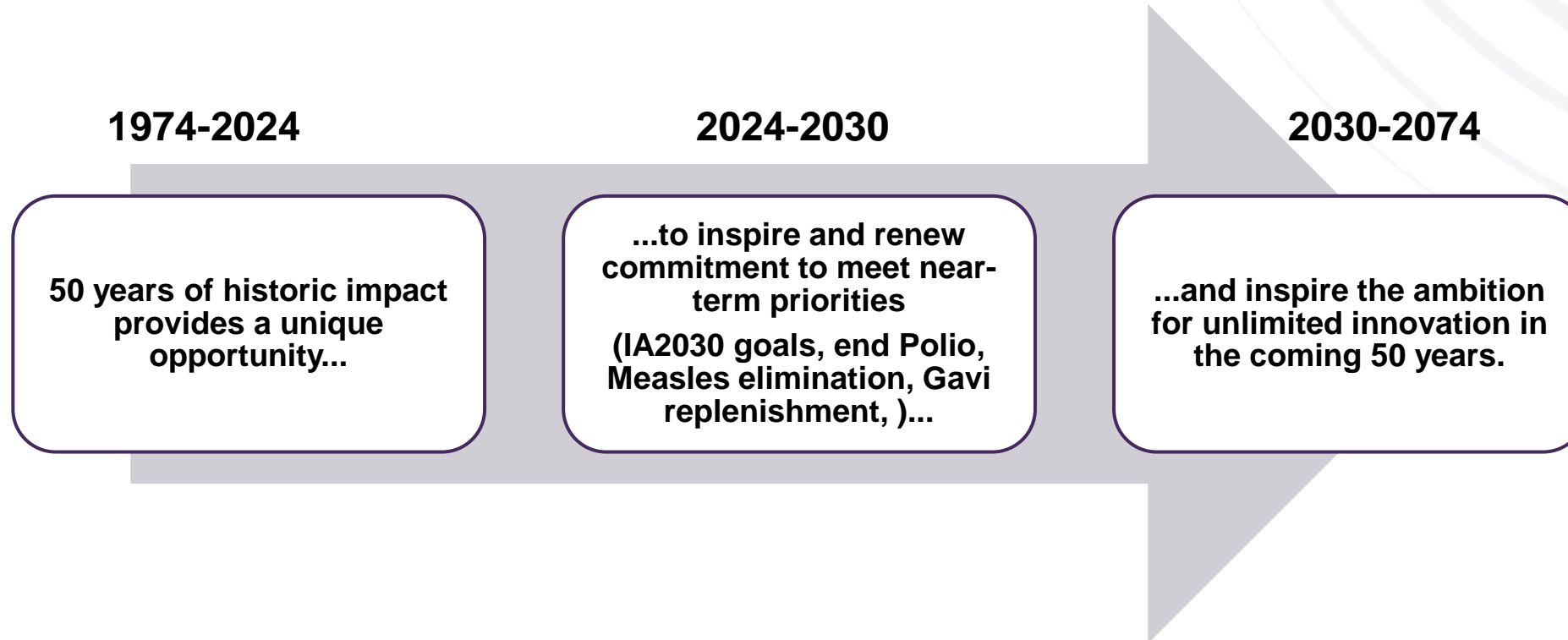


New Intranasal vaccines for self administration & emergency response

2024 IS A PIVOTAL YEAR FOR EPI

50TH ANNIVERSARY (WHA 23 MAY 1974)

FOCUSING ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF EPI AND INSPIRING THE FUTURE



EPI@50 CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED DURING WORLD IMMUNIZATION WEEK (24-30 APRIL 2024)

HUMANLY POSSIBLE

- Theme of non-branded/White Label campaign
- Coordinated across partners through IA2030
- Logo, visuals, taglines, videos, social media assets, in production for country, community & partner use



2024 ADVOCACY OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH-LEVEL ADVOCACY & COMMITMENTS TO IMMUNIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EPI@50



- World Immunization Week: 24-30 April 2024
- Meningitis High-Level Global Event: 26 April 2024
- WHA77 special strategic roundtable “EPI 50 Years of Progress”: 28 May 2024
- Gavi Replenishment: October 2024
- WHO Financing Case: November 2024
- Regional events: throughout the year

SAVE THE DATE

FOR A SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL EVENT FOR MINISTERS, HEADS OF AGENCY AND SENIOR OFFICIALS DURING THE 77TH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY



Celebrating 50 Years of Immunization Progress

Join us for an evening exploring what has been, and what will be, humanly possible.

TO BE HELD ON:

28 May 2024

6:00-9:00pm/18:00-21:00 CEST
Château de Penthes, Geneva, Switzerland

Further details to follow.

WHA73 decision: DG to report biennially as a substantive agenda item to the Health Assembly, through the Executive Board, on the achievements made in advancing towards the global goals of the Immunization Agenda 2030, starting with the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly.

IA2030 Global Report 2023 Outline:

- Status of immunization in 2022 and 2023 (preliminary data)
- Spotlight on key VPDs (e.g., measles, polio)
- Spotlight on the Big Catch-Up and country success stories
- New vaccine landscape
- Update on progress in key disease areas
- Responses to 2022 data: National, regional and global follow up of priority areas

Asks:

•What actions can global partners take to support countries to accelerate progress in the six priority areas highlighted above?

•How can countries strengthen their political and financial commitments to immunization within integrated primary health care systems, which is a key enabler of universal health coverage, improved population health and pandemic preparedness?



2021 Global Report



2022 Interim Report

IA2030 Global Report 2023 will be available on the IA2030 website from 20 May 2024:

<https://www.immunizationagenda2030.org/ia2030-annual-reports>

3. Q&A

Dr Bruce Aylward, ADG

4. CLOSING REMARKS

Dr Kate O'Brien, Director

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE SLIDES

2024 IS A BIG POLITICAL YEAR

OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-LEVEL ADVOCACY & COMMITMENTS ON VACCINES/IMMUNIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EPI@50



	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Q1/2025
Global	World immunization week/ EPI 50 th launch Meningitis high-level global event WIW	WHA EPI 50 th high-level event		Gavi launch investment case WUENIC launch		SAGE meeting UNGA: Content re-launch & political event	Gavi replenishment	WHO Financing case G20		Global immunization event Future of EPI
AFRO	WIW	AVAREF meeting African Union Committee for Health, Nutrition, Population and Drugs Control	EPI Managers meeting East & Southern Africa RITAG Meeting	EPI Managers meeting Central Africa	Regional Committee for Africa	EPI Managers meeting West Africa		RITAG Meeting		
EMRO	EPI 50 th photo exhibition WIW	Advocacy event for New Vaccine Introductions in MICs		EPI Managers inter-country meeting RITAG meeting EPI 50 th celebration			Regional Committee meeting			
EURO	WIW			Central Asia Health Investment Forum			Regional Committee meeting			
PAHO	WIW					Directing Council				
SEARO	WIW				RITAG Meeting	Regional Committee meeting (date TBC)				
WPRO	WIW	Subregional Committees Certification Polio Eradication & Verification Measles & Rubella Elimination ASEAN Health Ministers' meeting	Technical Advisory Group on Immunization & VPD				Regional Committee meeting			

EPI@50: Monumental triumph in the history of human health - smallpox eradication through immunization



From a disease that affected many...

A WHO smallpox recognition card from 1971, showing a patient with a relatively mild case of smallpox



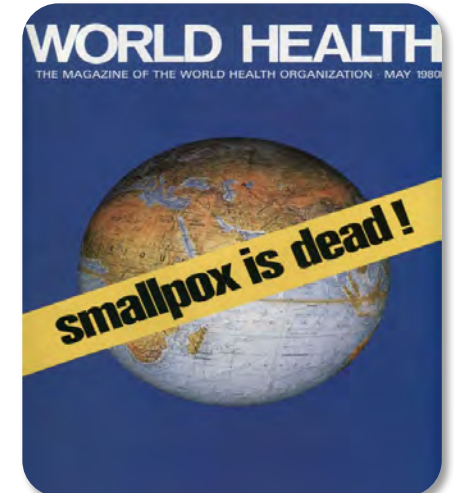
Many bore the pockmarks or like this woman were totally blind



Jet-injector can be used to vaccinate up to 1,000 persons an hour



...to an eradicated disease whose legacy continues to inform outbreak responses (eg Ebola, Mpox)

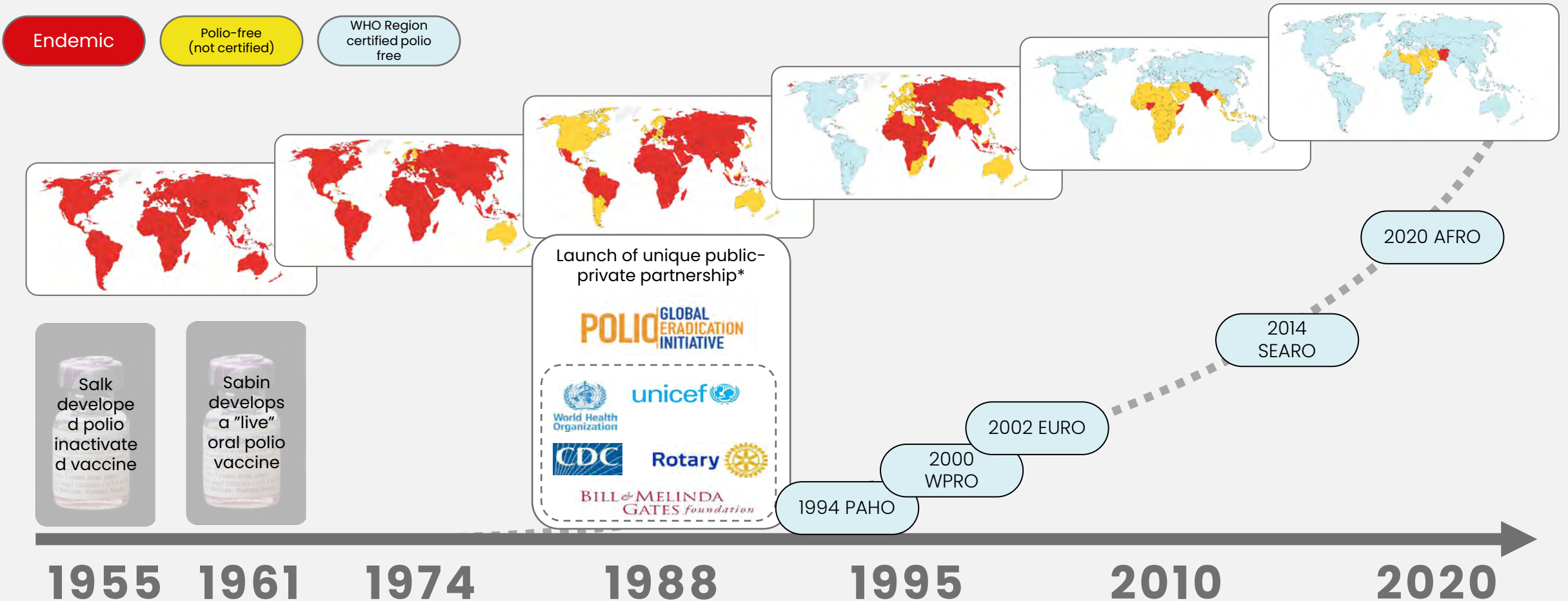


Ali Maow Malin a cook in Somalia, last case of Smallpox, 26 October 1977



EPI@50: Monumental effort to eradicate the 2nd human disease - polio eradication progress through immunization

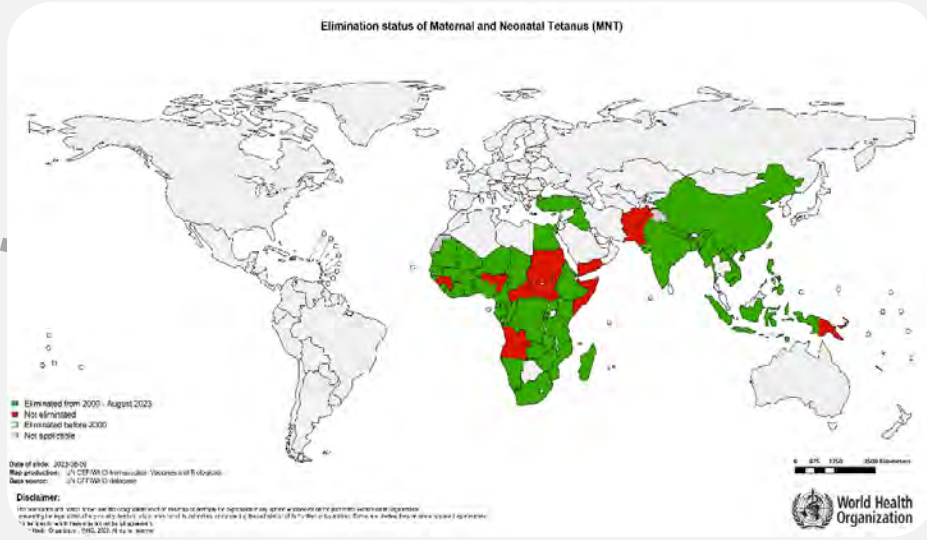
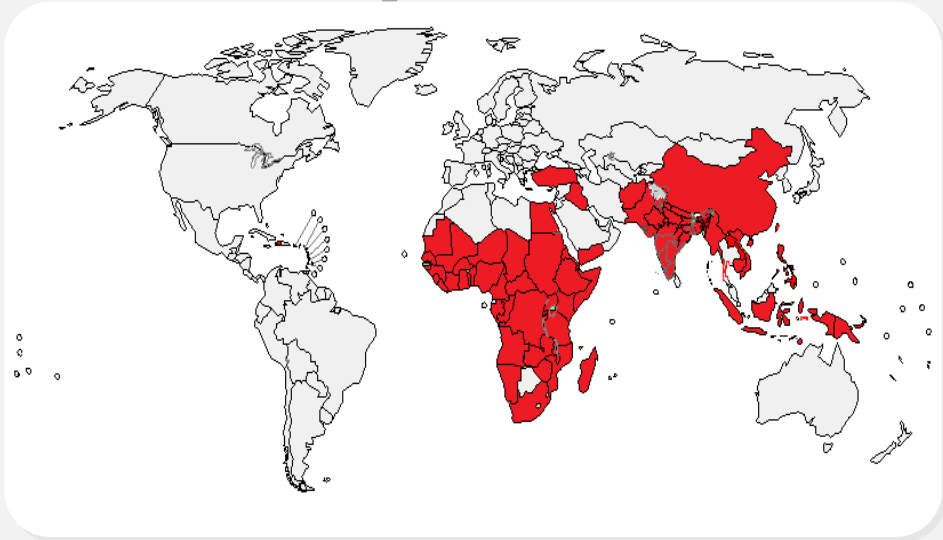
More than 99.9% of the world's population now lives in areas free of endemic Wild Polio Virus (WPV)



All maps from: <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/progress-towards-polio-eradication?time>
* Gavi joined later

EPI@50: Important progress towards achieving and sustaining Maternal & Neonatal Tetanus Elimination (MNTE)

- 1988** 787,000 newborns died of neonatal tetanus
- 1989** WHA endorsed elimination of neonatal tetanus
- 1999** Relaunch as MNT Elimination initiative targeting 59 countries
- 2018** 25,000 newborns died of neonatal tetanus
- 2024** 48 of remaining 59 countries achieved MNTE; 11 remaining

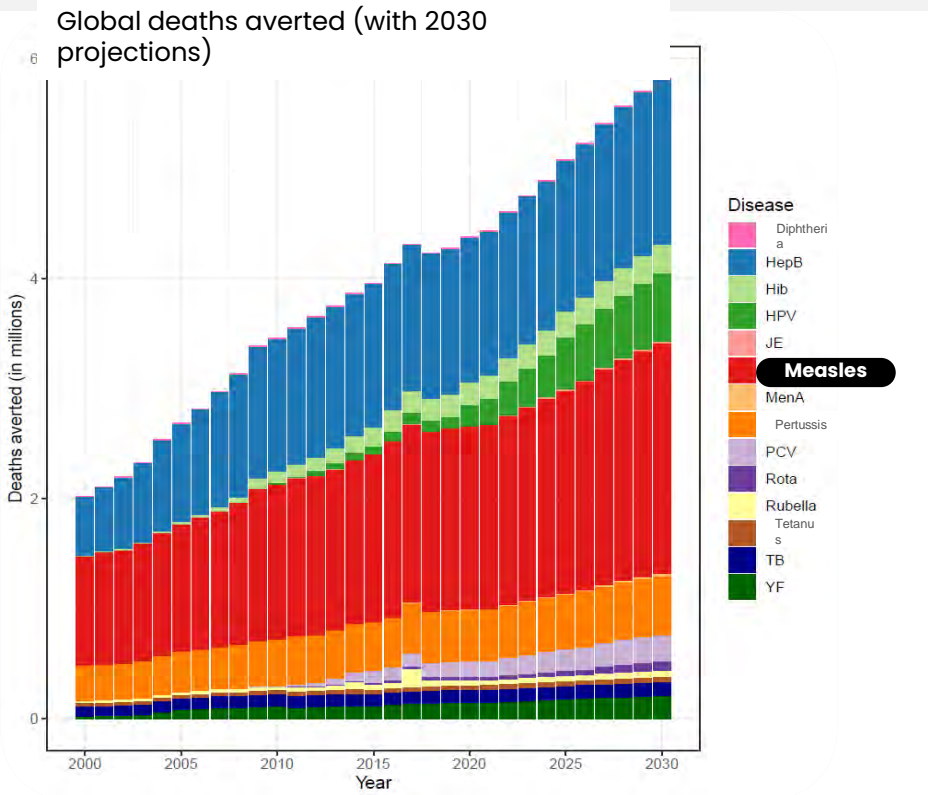


Field demonstration of the use of Open Data Kit (ODK) for data collection during the MNTE validation survey in Guinea (Nov 2023)

EPI@50: Progress towards measles elimination is IA2030 strategy tracer

2000-2022, measles vaccination prevented 57 million estimated deaths worldwide

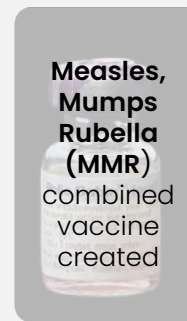
Measles accounts for 37% of deaths averted among VPDs¹



~136,000 measles deaths estimated in 2022 compared with ~772,000 in 2000²



The Gambia first country which interrupted transmission of the virus



Region of the Americas declared free of endemic measles

Status lost 2 years later following a sustained outbreak

83 (43%) countries verified for measles elimination



1963

1967

1971

2016

To-date

Sources: 1. Carter A et al. Modeling the impact of vaccination for the immunization Agenda 2030: Deaths averted due to vaccination against 14 pathogens in 194 countries from 2021 to 2030. Vaccine. 2023 Aug 1;S0264-410X(23)00854-X. 2. Minta AA, et al. Progress Toward Measles Elimination- Worldwide, 2000-2022. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2023 Nov 17; 72(46):1262-1268. <https://www.who.int/news-room/spotlight/history-of-vaccination/history-of-measles-vaccination>