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

Variability by region: examples of WPRO and EURO

[Graphs showing case and death numbers for WPRO and EURO regions]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority-use groups</th>
<th>Vaccine coverage rates of higher priority-use (I &amp; II) groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Highest priority-use</td>
<td>Low → Moderate → High → Very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older adults; *immunocompromised persons; health workers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. High priority-use</td>
<td>Primary series + Additional dose + Booster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with comorbidities; pregnant persons; teachers and other essential workers; disadvantaged socio-demographic subpopulations at higher risk of severe COVID-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Medium priority-use</td>
<td>Primary series + Booster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining adults; children and adolescents with comorbidities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Lowest priority-use</td>
<td>Primary series + Booster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy children and adolescents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issued 22 January 2022

Prioritizing vaccinating high priorit-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
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

- Brazil
- Canada
- France
- Germany
- Denmark
- France
- Finland
- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- United States
- China
- Switzerland
- Netherlands

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 has been vaccinated with primary series, significant disparities exist between regions and income groups.

### WHO region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>COVID-19 vaccination status, % of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO MS 7,780M pop</td>
<td>59% 7% 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR 931M pop</td>
<td>63% 4% 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPR 1,964M pop</td>
<td>82% 3% 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMR 1,018M pop</td>
<td>67% 10% 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMR 726M pop</td>
<td>43% 8% 49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAR 2,021M pop</td>
<td>61% 11% 28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR 1,120M pop</td>
<td>13% 4% 83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income group</th>
<th>COVID-19 vaccination status, % of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO MS 7,780M pop</td>
<td>59% 7% 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIC 1,177M pop</td>
<td>74% 6% 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMIC 2,614M pop</td>
<td>74% 5% 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMIC 3,324M pop</td>
<td>51% 9% 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIC 665M pop</td>
<td>11% 86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMC/ non-AMC MS3</td>
<td>44% 8% 48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-AMC 3,868M pop</td>
<td>74% 5% 21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

Source: WHO COVID-19 Dashboard
AMC countries have on average vaccinated 63% of their Healthcare Workers (HCWs) population based on reported data as of Apr 11

**COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of HCW population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per WHO region</th>
<th>AMC/ Non-AMC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMC countries¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>47/53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>87/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMR</td>
<td>60/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>82/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAR</td>
<td>100/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPR</td>
<td>85/15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In total, based on reported data, 82% of HCW population has completed primary series

AMC reporting countries have on average lower vaccination coverage than Non-AMC reporting countries

**Key takeways**

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

Source: eJRF, and other monthly regional reporting systems, ILO health workforce data, Press Research

PRELIMINARY - FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

DATA AS OF APR 11, 2022
35% of the 60+ population of AMC countries have completed primary vaccination based on reported data as of Apr 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>AMC countries</th>
<th>Non-AMC WHO Member States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of 60+ population</td>
<td>AMC countries COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of 60+ population</td>
<td>Countries reporting, N count. (total) Proportion of total population within region with reported data COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of 60+ population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of 60+ population</td>
<td>Proportion of total population within region with reported data</td>
<td>COVID-19 primary vaccination status, % of 60+ population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71 (91)</td>
<td>56 (91)</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>25 (75)</td>
<td>26 (40)</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>71 (29)</td>
<td>5 (10)</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMR</td>
<td>45 (55)</td>
<td>3 (11)</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>85 (15)</td>
<td>4 (6)</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAR</td>
<td>49 (51)</td>
<td>5 (91)</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPR</td>
<td>78 (22)</td>
<td>13 (15)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: eJRF, and other monthly regional reporting systems, ILO health workforce data, UNDP
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Doses secured through COVAX</th>
<th>Doses secured through non-COVAX sources</th>
<th>Number of doses required to achieve 70% primary series coverage (two-dose)</th>
<th>Number of doses required to achieve three-dose coverage for all 12yrs and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HICs</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMICS (excl. China)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMICS (excl. India)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LICs</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 AMC countries are targeting 70% or above while 29 have targets below WHO target

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 ≥ 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 defined as those lacking DTP1
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

- Routine facility-based immunization (n=88):
  - 5-25% disrupted: 34
  - 26-50% disrupted: 8
  - More than 50% disrupted: 6
  - Total: 48

- Routine outreach immunization services (n=75):
  - 5-25% disrupted: 29
  - 26-50% disrupted: 9
  - More than 50% disrupted: 11
  - Total: 49

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

Decreased measles vaccination coverage amid COVID-19 Pandemic
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

Source: Monthly routine immunization data, MoHFW, Bangladesh
Immunization campaigns being reinstated after initial disruptions in 2020, but many gaps remain in 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)

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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

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

Notes: Based on data received 2022-04 - Data Source: IVB Database - This is surveillance data, hence for the last month(s), the data may be incomplete.
Opportunities from Crisis: Leveraging the COVID-19 pandemic.

Where are we & what have we learned?

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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

Source: https://www.immunizationagenda2030.org/

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

|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Increased technical & management skills ("doing things differently") | Promote broader immunization agenda (IA2030, Gavi 5.0, PHC)  
- Life course immunization  
- Integrated service delivery | Real-time monitoring C-19 vaccination & digital solutions (e.g. reminders, default trackers, disease and AEFI surveillance..)  
Cold chain and vaccine management | Improvement of C-19 vaccine supply  
Strengthened regional procurement mechanisms | Unprecedented level of prioritization, resource availability for C-19 vaccine roll-out & strengthen systems | 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

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.
## COVID-19 vaccine electronic registry, Lao PDR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Attributes</th>
<th>Routine Immunization Information System</th>
<th>COVID-19 Vaccination Registry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underlying programme</td>
<td>DHIS2</td>
<td>DHIS2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track individual vaccination status</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto reminder function</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Facility Level Data Reports and Dashboards</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End to end solution</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defaulter Tracing</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>(planned to pilot)</td>
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</table>
COVID-19 has brought us new technologies & a clear push for regional supply security

WHO announces first technology recipients of mRNA vaccine hub with strong support from African and European partners

18 February 2022 | News release | Geneva/Brussels | Reading time: 3 min (800 words)

Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia to establish mRNA vaccine production

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 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
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:

Call on Member States to advocate for immunization and vaccine uptake at home and globally during WIW
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   (10 mins)  
   AFRO Representative

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   (45 mins)  
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   Director Kate O’Brien
COVID-19 pandemic and pathway to recovery through Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)

Regional Perspective

Dr Messeret Shibeshi
Acting Programme Coordinator

Dr Phionah 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.

Source: WHO AFRO Dashboard, accessed 20 Apr 2022
The COVID-19 disrupted the EPI program with 11 VPD campaigns postponed in the AFRO region as a result.

- 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 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

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

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

### Preliminary data - Reported coverage by Antigen & year, AFR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antigen</th>
<th>Year 2020</th>
<th>Year 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penta1</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penta3</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCV1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Additional ~140,000 unimmunized children with DTPC V1 (Penta1) in comparison to 2020
- Additional ~30,000 children did not receive DTPC V3 (Penta3) in comparison to 2020
- Additional ~200,000 unimmunized children with measles first dose (MCV1) in comparison to 2020

Source: Monthly admin estimates. Note: Preliminary data, 2021 data are currently being validated.
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 with other vaccines | - 19 vaccination | • 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 out and PHC | - 19 vaccine roll - | • 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

| Ghana being among the first countries | • 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  
| Rwanda | • Use of an electronic Immunization Registry plus a custom application linked to DHIS2 to generate digital vaccine certificates.  

Now implemented in most of the countries of the African Region
COVID-19 vaccination legacy: Strengthening vaccine Safety & AEFI surveillance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>• <em>Safety Data harmonization</em> between Uganda MoH and Uganda National Drug Authority (NDA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>• <em>Free-toll phone number</em> and available data management systems to collect and share COVID-19 AEFIs</td>
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COVID-19 vaccination legacy: Improving supply chain and logistics

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| Ethiopia, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Kenya, Gambia | - Introduction of a reverse logistics system that entailed real time monitoring of the utilization of vaccines that had been sent to various vaccination sites to minimize vaccine wastage.  
  - Active monitoring to identify vaccine doses at risk of expiry and reallocation to higher performing sites/districts |
| Ghana, Rwanda                    | - Drone delivery of vaccines to hard-to-reach vaccination sites            |
| Senegal                          | - Use of Logistimo, a real-time stock monitoring tool in each health facility, rationally redirecting stock flows to points of care based on consumption rates |
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)**

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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.

**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.

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

**SP3:** equity and zero - dose children prioritized for recovery 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.

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

**SP7:** leveraging innovations of COVID-19 vaccine introduction toward routine immunizations.
Thank you