The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
Revolving Fund
for Vaccine Procurement

Vaccines Supply Shortages
Challenges & Opportunities

Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network (DCVMN)
Bangkok, Thailand
6 October 2015

www.paho.org/immunization
www.paho.org/revolvingfund
Content

• The PAHO Revolving Fund

• Supply Shortages Challenging the Americas

• Opportunities for Preventing and Managing Vaccine Supply Shortages
First, the good news!
Bye-bye, rubella! ¡Adiós rubéola!

Media coverage on rubella elimination | April 29-30, 2015
Key Enablers for Success

High Level of Commitment from Member Countries

Partnership
“MR and MMR manufacturers, among others”

The PAHO Revolving Fund
“Facilitating Access”
The PAHO Revolving Fund in Numbers

1979: 35 Years

www.paho.org/revolvingfund
“Every year more vaccines are delivered by DCVMN manufacturers through PAHO Revolving Fund”

Volume (Million doses)

- 2009: 36% DCVMN, 64% Others
- 2014: 34% DCVMN, 66% Others

Procured Value (US$ Million)

- 2009: 92% DCVMN, 7% Others
- 2014: 35% DCVMN, 65% Others

Pan American Health Organization
World Health Organization
Supply Shortages Challenging the Americas
“The yellow fever virus poses the greatest threat in 45 endemic countries, 32 in Africa and 13 in Central and South America, where altogether almost 900 million people are at risk.

“Yellow Fever Initiative” WHO/HSE/GAR/ERI/2010.3

6-8 Million doses gap every year for the Americas

The IPV Uptake Challenge

“WHA ask in 2012 for the Polio Endgame Strategic Plan requires IPV introductions in....

Source: UNICEF SD.
OPV/IPV supply and demand, including planning for the switch from tOPV to bOPV. Vaccine Manufacturer Consultation. October 2014, Copenhagen
Opportunities for Preventing and Managing Supply Shortages
At Country Level: Preventive elements to avoid vaccine shortages

Demand Planning

Stock Management

Securing Budgets

41 Countries use PAHO-173 Forecasting tool
Variables: Target Population, Wastage, Stock Levels

Honduras #1
Nicaragua #2
Guyana #5

15 National Immunization Laws with national budget line for vaccine purchasing

Note: By Sep 2015, 104 EMVs have take placed since 2009

Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Assessments globally
Mitigation Measure at Country Level: Yellow Fever
Allocation based on epidemiological criteria

Vaccination strategies and planning are based on accurate risk assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority I</th>
<th>Priority II</th>
<th>Priority III</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Vaccination of susceptible population residing in enzootic areas and neighboring municipalities (avoid revaccination)</td>
<td>Those vaccinated as Priority I and Routine vaccination of children aged 1 year.</td>
<td>Those vaccinated as Priority II and Continuing with vaccination in stages, by vaccinating in regions or departments where migration originates or according to levels of <em>Aedes aegypti</em> infestation.</td>
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<td>2) Vaccination of people traveling to those areas for work or recreation.</td>
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<td>3) Rapid coverage monitoring</td>
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**Enzootic areas and travelers**

**Routine vaccination**

**Immunization campaigns by stages**
Preventive Measure at Regional Level
PAHO Revolving Fund Approach to Prevent Supply Shortages

**Procurement**
- Long term agreements (3 years) for selected vaccines
- Allocate supply on behalf of participating countries and from multiple manufacturers, as possible
- 60-days credit line to countries

**Product**
- Standardized Packaging and Labeling
- 12 Months of minimum shelf life required
- Most countries do not request or have fast Track registration for vaccines procured through Revolving Fund

**Coordination**
- Communicating needs to WHO PQ
- Communication with manufacturers and Partners (UNICEF, WHO, Gavi)
Mitigation Measure at Regional Level
Joint Supply Allocation of IPV
EPI Managers of Americas with PAHO Revolving Fund

“Countries are looking to introduce 2 up to 4 dose IPV schedules…but there is no sufficient supply, thus a regional strategy was defined:”

**Sustain**
IPV schedules already introduced by countries (i.e Peru 2 dose schedule, Uruguay 4 dose schedule)

**Assign**
as supply increase, the 2nd or 3rd dose for countries that planned IPV multiple dose schedules

**Ensure**
1 dose is introduced by rest of countries by end 2015 (GPEI goal)
In Conclusion, in the Americas…

“Prevention starts at Country Level
Strengthening capabilities on demand planning, stock management and securing national budgets

“There is a strategic mechanism to facilitate timely and sufficient supply”
One window to access 41 countries & territories

“The above offers market opportunities for vaccine manufacturers for:

- Yellow Fever,
- IPV → Hexavalent
- DPT,
- PCV,
- New vaccines (PCV, Rota, HPV)
- Others
¡Adiós Rubéola!
¡Vamos por más!

Bye Bye Rubella!
Let's go for more!

Thank you
www.paho.org/immunization
www.paho.org/revolvingfund