



Vaccine Banks

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Rift Valley fever: New Options for Trade, Prevention and Control

Djibouti, 21 – 23 April 2015

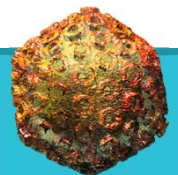


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Establishing a Regional Vaccine Bank

1. Publication of an international Call for tender
2. Selection of supplier(s)
3. Negotiation and signature of contract
4. Production of initial stock of vaccines
5. Order and production of vaccines upon request from countries
6. Delivery of vaccines to international airport



OIE Vaccine Bank model: how does it work?

- OIE Delegates submit official request to the OIE Director General with support from OIE regional offices:
 - vaccine request form with number of doses and timeframe of delivery requested,
 - confirmation that appropriate cold chain is present
 - justification of request based on the disease situation in the country
- Requests are processed by the OIE Headquarters
- Flight details and shipping documents are finalised with vaccine suppliers and provided to the country
- Vaccines are delivered to the country



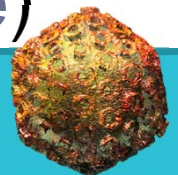
OIE Vaccine Bank model: how does it work?

- Countries provide updates and progress reports to the OIE, including information on:
 - Vaccination campaign period (dates)
 - Number of vaccines used
 - Number of animals vaccinated
 - Vaccination schedule implemented
 - Geographical area covered
 - Information on post-vaccination monitoring

HOW, WHERE and WHAT (was the outcome)



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Benefits of OIE Vaccine Banks

1 – Quality-related benefits

- Vaccines supplied to countries are of high quality and comply with OIE international standards
- Vaccines are delivered with required flexibility and based on request/availability of the country
- Reduction in the risks associated with storing large quantities of formulated vaccine in sub-optimal conditions
- Virtual stock/ replenishment mechanism ensure that produced vaccines do not expire before us



Benefits of OIE Vaccine Banks

2 – Fluid logistics

- Timely dispatch of emergency stocks in line with field needs
- Possible delivery of relatively small or large quantity of vaccines
- limit possible costs associated with the multiplication of local registration and vaccine purchases
- The burden of storage lies with the selected vaccine supplier(s), rather than with the purchasing countries or international organisations



Benefits of OIE Vaccine Banks

3 – Cost-related benefits

- Economies of scale - a cost reduction per vaccine unit
- Financial mechanisms allowing direct purchase by countries

4 – Better coordination

- Harmonisation and coordination of regional control programmes; the implementation of global / regional control strategies
- Support for multi-party vaccination campaigns (PPPs & NGOs)



Benefits and leverage effects

Global/ Regional Vaccine Banks allow for:

- High-quality vaccines complying with international standards
- Limitation of multiplication of procurement procedures
- Economies of scale
- Multiple suppliers
- Replenishment mechanisms/ shelf life
- Multi-donor approach
- Earmarking of donor funds by region/ country/ disease



Avian Influenza Vaccine Bank



Multi-donor approach* involving:

- EU Africa (2006-2007) 18 M doses
- Canada Worldwide (2007-2011) 40 M doses
- Canada (donation) 1,9 M doses
- UK (donation) (2007) 2,1 M doses



Deliveries to 8 countries including Egypt (45%) and Vietnam (43%)

❖ **Total : 62 million doses of Avian Influenza vaccines**



OIE Rabies Regional Vaccine Bank



OIE Deliveries as of 1 April 2015

Country	Number	Year
Afghanistan	200.000	2014
Bangladesh	200.000	2013
Bhutan	100.000	2013; 2014
Indonesia	200,000	2013
Lao PDR	290,400	2012; 2013; 2014
Myanmar	200,000	2013
Nepal	200,000	2013
Philippines	1 120,000	2013; 2014; 2015
Sri Lanka	300,400	2013
Vietnam	872,000	2012; 2013; 2014
TOTAL	3.682.800	



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OIE Rabies Regional Vaccine Bank



Other cases of purchase as of 1 April 2015

Country	Number	Year	Direct Purchase / Donor
Mali	8.000	2014	Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
Singapore	5.000	2014	Singapore Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority
Togo	10.000	2014	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
South Africa	250.000	2014	WHO Global Procurement and Logistics
Philippines	2.900.000	2015	WHO Global Procurement and Logistics
TOTAL	3.173.000		

- Vaccine deliveries for 2015 are currently being scheduled



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PPR Regional Vaccine Bank (Africa)

- **Initial Physical Stock:** **3,5 M doses**
- **Ordered by OIE:** **10 M doses**
 - 2,5 M doses to Ghana
 - 6,8 M doses to Burkina Faso
 - 700 K doses to Mali
- **Ordered by the World Bank:** **4 M doses**
 - 4 M doses to Togo

❖ **Total: 14 million doses of PPR vaccines**



FMD Regional Vaccine Bank

Deliveries to date: 11 March 2015

Country	Number	Year
Cambodia	100.000	2013
Lao PDR	1.200.000	2012; 2013; 2014
Myanmar	1.000.000	2012; 2013
Mongolia	600.000	2014; 2015
DPR Korea	150.000	2014
TOTAL	3.050.000	

- 4 core strains and 7 optional strains
- Several sizes of vials (20ml; 50ml; 100ml; 200ml; 300ml)
- 4 different speeds of delivery (5d; <15d; <2m; planned)



Thank you for your attention!



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