Public–Private Partnership Roadmap for Vaccine Forecasting, Supply & Field Vaccination (PPR)

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Background & Rationale

- Need for reliable vaccine forecasting and continuous availability
- Challenges in procurement, distribution & last-mile delivery
- Importance of structured PPPs to improve efficiency, coverage & resilience
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PPP – PPR Objectives

- Improve accuracy of vaccine forecasting
- Secure procurement and last-mile availability through distributors
- Strengthen field vaccination delivery & post-vaccination monitoring
- Enhance coordination, communication & policy alignment
- Reliable vaccine availability at all levels
- Stronger forecasting & supply planning
- Inclusive planning and monitoring of vaccination campaigns
- Faster last-mile delivery
- Expanded vaccinator workforce
- Better coverage & disease reduction
- Improved vaccine cold chain management

PPP Formalisation – Types of Partnerships

- **Transactional**
  - Clear contract, service delivery, limited interaction
  - Example: Private distributor contracted for last-mile delivery
- **Collaborative**
  - Joint planning, shared responsibilities, regular coordination
  - Example: Joint vaccine stock monitoring
- **Transformative**
  - Long-term vision, shared investments, co-creation of systems
  - Example: Co-developing digital forecasting and monitoring systems

Step 1 – Situational Analysis

- Map current supply chain & distribution capacity
- Review gaps in forecasting, procurement, storage & field deployment
- Identify potential private distributors and service providers

Step 2 – Policy & Communication Framework

- Develop clear PPP policy guidelines
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for roles & responsibilities
- Communication plan:
  - Coordination mechanism (govt–private)
  - Reporting channels for stock levels & field vaccination progress
  - Risk communication during shortages or outbreaks

Step 3 – PPP Design

- Define scope: forecasting support, procurement, distribution, vaccination (targeting, schedules & PVM)
- Agree on shared data systems & transparency mechanisms
- Develop performance indicators (availability, lead times, coverage)

Step 4 – Implementation

- Contracting/agreements aligned with partnership type
- Joint training (cold chain, reporting, vaccination protocols)
- Launch shared digital tools for stock tracking & field reporting
- Supervision

Step 5 – Field Vaccination & Post-Vaccination Monitoring

- Deployment of vaccinators (public + private)
- Real-time monitoring:
  - Coverage rates
  - Adverse events
  - Cold chain compliance
  - Herd immunity indices
  - Animal movement/traceability
  - Replacement rates/herd turnover
- Feedback loop to improve forecasting

Step 6 – Monitoring, Evaluation & Accountability

- Regular performance review (KPIs)
- Independent audits of vaccine availability & coverage
- Continuous improvement cycle
- Mechanism for resolving operational issues
- Service continuity (retention)/contract reviews

Step 7 – Sustainability & Scale-Up

- Long-term financing models
- Institutionalisation of PPP frameworks
- Gradual expansion to other diseases or regions

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