


VACCINE/VACCINATION AS A STRATEGY TOWARDS MDG4

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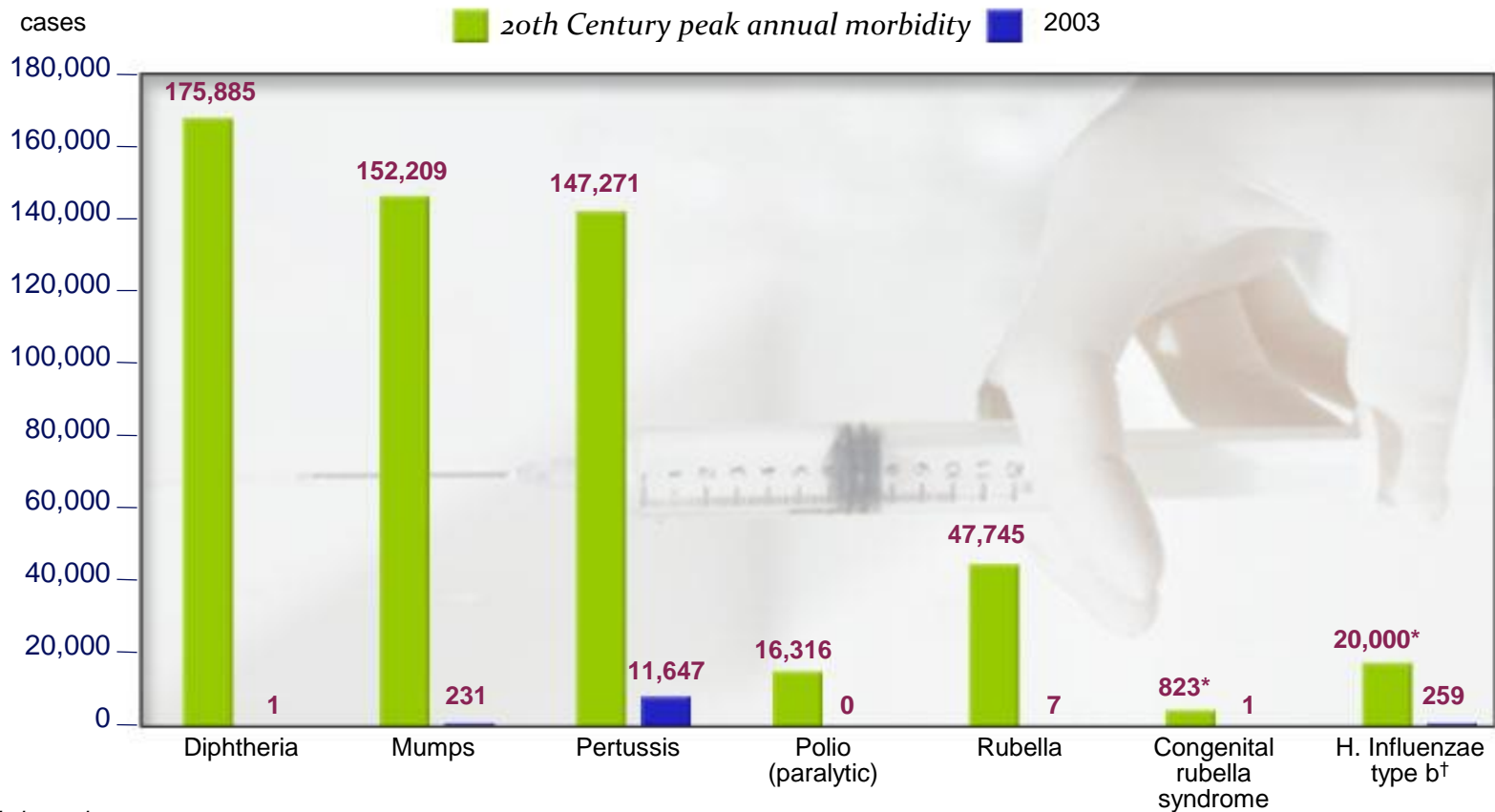
Overview

- ▶ The Value of vaccine/vaccination
 - ▶ Introducing new Vaccines in NIP: What does it take?
 - ▶ Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP)
Decade of Vaccines: Target outcomes
and Multi-Stakeholders Responsibilities
 - ▶ Summary
- 

Comparison of 20th Century Annual Morbidity and Current Morbidity, Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, USA

	20th Century Annual Morbidity	2002*	Percent Decrease
Smallpox	48,164	0	100
Diphtheria	175,885	1	>99
Pertussis	147,271	8,296	94
Tetanus	1,314	22	98
Polio (paralytic)	16,316	0	100
Measles	503,282	37	>99
Mumps	152,209	238	>99
Rubella	47,745	14	>99
Congenital Rubella Syndrome	823	3	>99
<i>H.influenzae</i> type b and unknown (<5 yrs)	20,000	167	>99

Impact of Vaccines on Infectious Disease Rates



* Estimated

† Specific serotypes not cited

IMMUNIZATION

Is the most cost effective measure to prevent disease

And.....

the KEY to CHILD SURVIVAL

Vaccines....

...“One of medicine’s most powerful prevention tools. A public investment in a nation's future. Effective protection from some of the world’s biggest killers.”

...DoV..2012



Introducing New Vaccines & Technologies

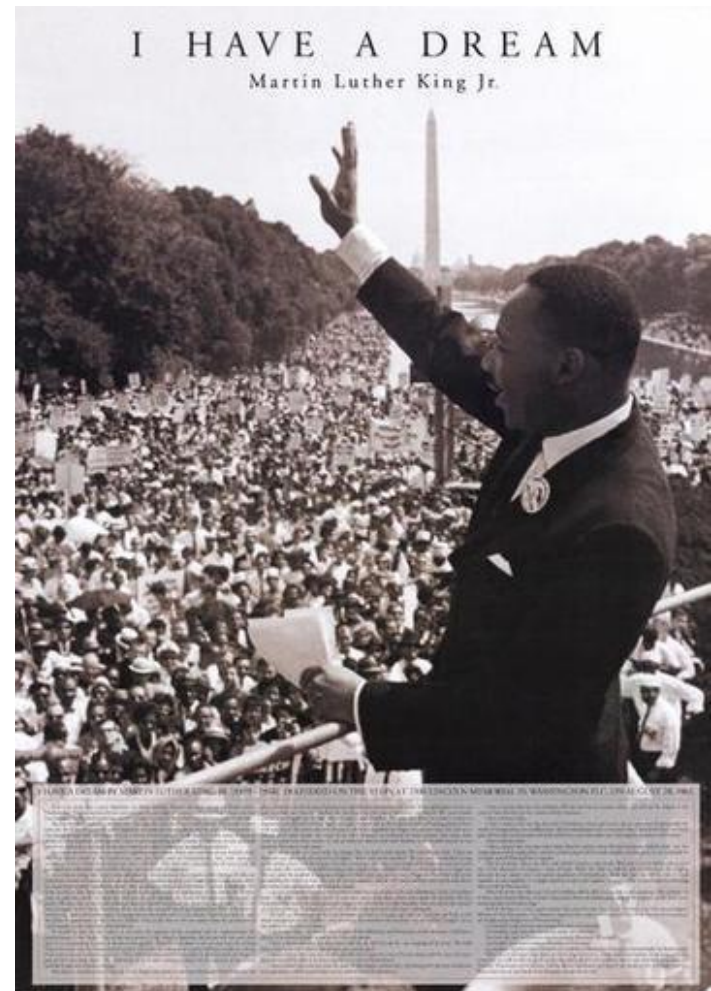
- Promote development of high priority new vaccines & technologies
- Enable countries to decide and proceed with their introduction
- Ensure that countries have the evidence base and capacity to evaluate the need and establish priorities for new vaccines



Vaccination Starts with A Vision



taken from [business-city.net/bill & melinda gates foundation](http://business-city.net/bill&melindagatesfoundation)



THE VISION



The VISION



World Health Organization



Member Nations



World Health Organization

**G
I
V
S
2006-2015**



**GLOBAL
IMMUNIZATION
VISION &
STRATEGY**



WHO/IVB/05.05, www.who.int/vaccines-documents

THE VISION



World Health Organization



Member Nations

Equal Access to
immunization

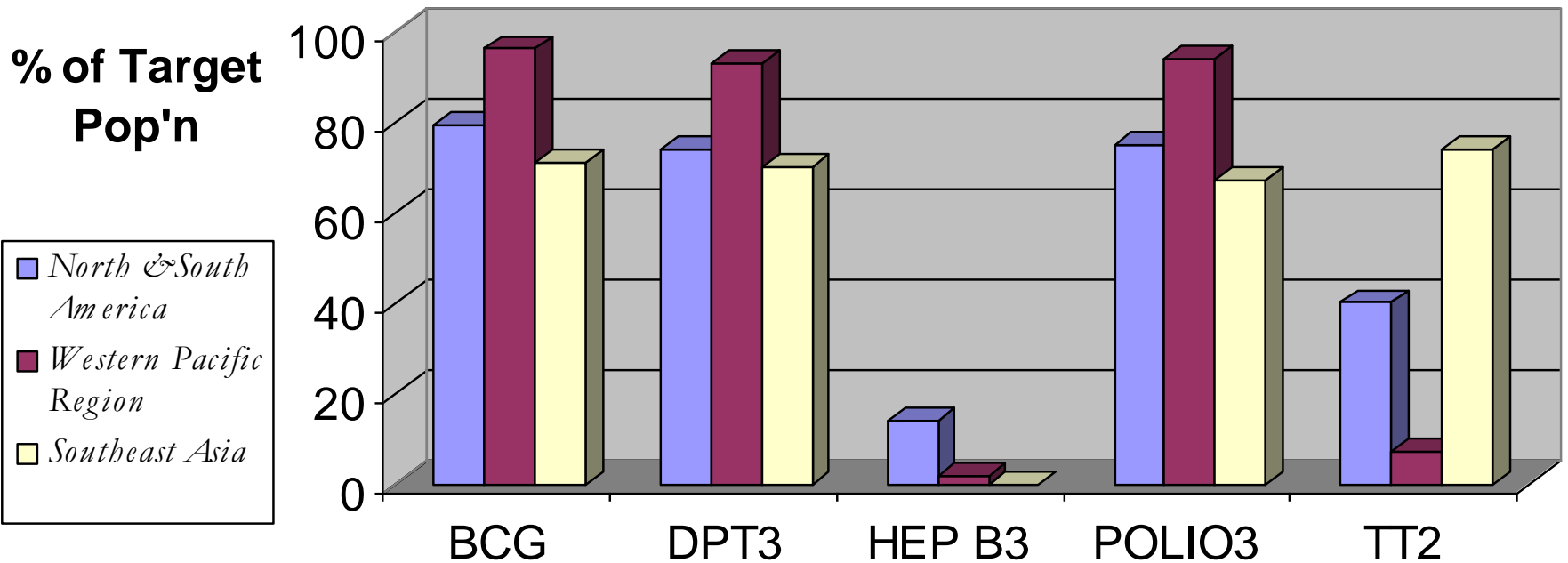
High value on
immunization

Strengthening
of Health
Systems thru
immunization

More people
and more
diseases
protected

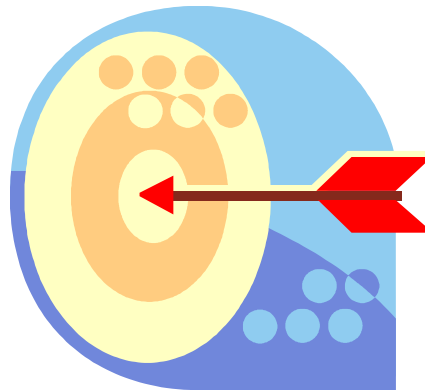
The Reality (1990)

Table: Comparison of Vaccine Coverage in Different Regions in Asia and America



The Goals

1. **Increase Coverage**
 - To reach 90% national vaccination coverage
 - At least 80% coverage in every district
2. **Reduce Measles Mortality by 90% as compared to 2000**



The Goals

In 2015 (or earlier):

- Sustain coverage (reached in 2010)
- Reduce morbidity and mortality due to vaccine-preventable diseases by at least 2/3
- Ensure access to vaccines of assured quality

WHO/IVB/05.05, www.who.int/vaccines-documents

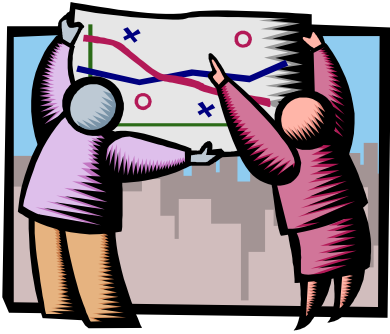
The Goals

In 2015 (or earlier):

- Introduce new vaccines
- Ensure capacity for surveillance and monitoring
- Strengthen system
- Assure sustainability

WHO/IVB/05.05, www.who.int/vaccines-documents





The Strategies

4 MAIN AREAS

- Protecting more people
- Introducing new vaccines and technologies
- Integrating immunization, other health intervention and surveillance in the health system
- Immunizing in the context of global interdependence

WHO/IVB/05.05, www.who.int/vaccines-documents

Protecting More People



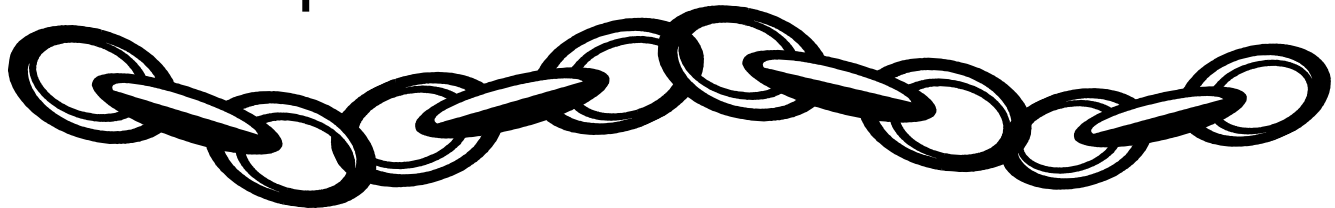
- Especially those hard to reach
- Those eligible for newly introduced vaccines
- Ensure every infant has at least 4 contacts with immunization services
- Expand vaccination to other age groups to maximize impact
- Ensure vaccination safety
- Ensure safe and effective vaccines at all times

WHO/IVB/05.05, www.who.int/vaccines-documents



Integrating Immunization, Other Health intervention & Surveillance in Health System

- To link immunization w/ other potentially life-saving interventions
- Improve disease surveillance & programme monitoring
- Ensure immunization is included in emergency preparedness plans



WHO/IVB/05.05, www.who.int/vaccines-documents

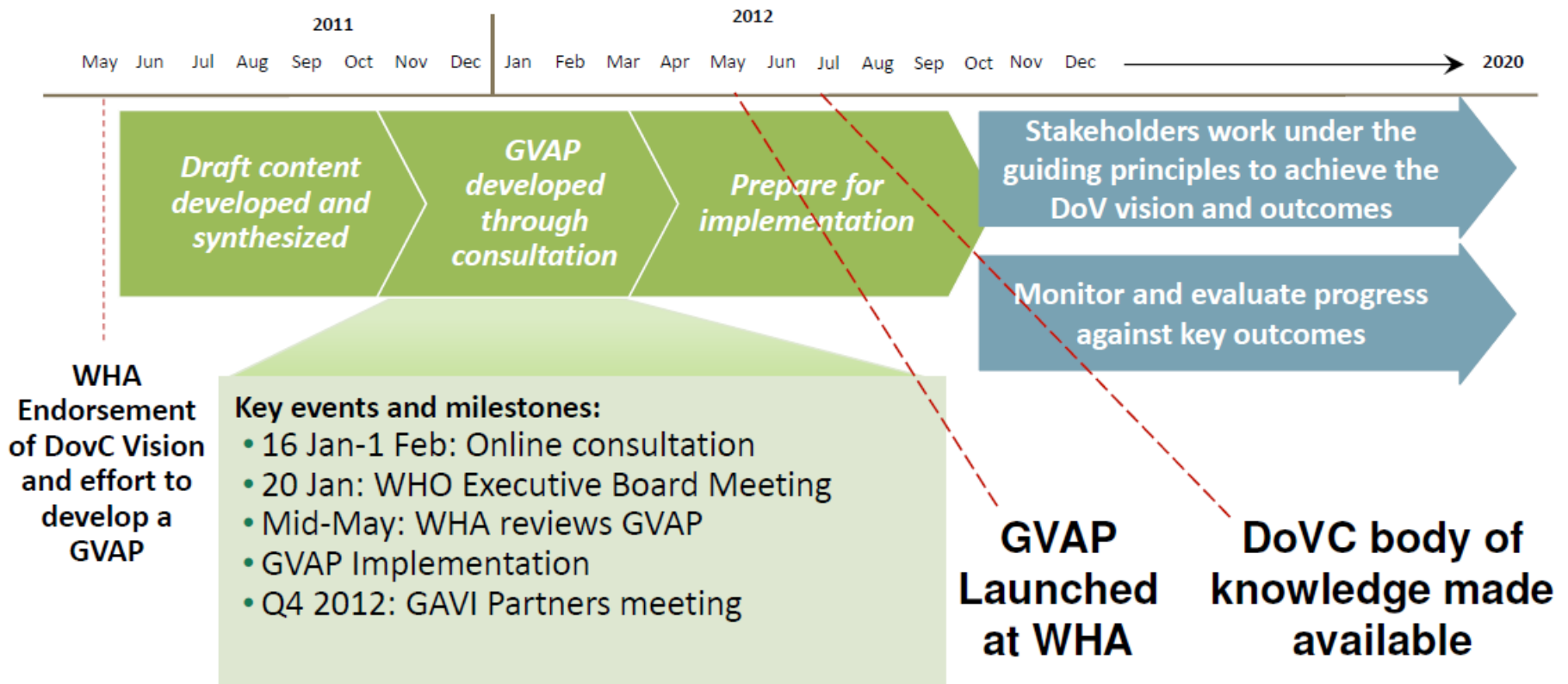
The Decade of Vaccines (DoV)

- ▶ In January 2010, Bill & Melinda Gates called for the next 10 years to be the **Decade of Vaccines (DOV)**
- ▶ The Foundation committed **US\$10B over the next 10 Years** to realize a vision embraced by the global community
- ▶ The hope is that this commitment will serve as a precedent for a broader engagement from all stakeholders to build on the progress made over the last 10 years **to address the still existing unmet needs**

The Decade of Vaccines (DoV)

- ▶ In November 2010, the **DOV Collaboration** was created to develop a **Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP)** which will help alignment and coordination across the global community
- ▶ The vision of the GVAP is to **extend the full benefits of immunization to all people** (children, ados, adults, older age groups) **regardless of where they live** (low income countries [LICs], Low–Middle income countries [LMICs], middle income countries [MICs])

DoV: Process and next steps





Draft document from Decade of Vaccines Collaboration for public consultation to inform the preparation of the Global Vaccine Action Plan to be presented at the 2012 World Health Assembly

This document is a second draft of the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) for the Decade of Vaccines. The purpose of the GVAP is to bring all stakeholders together to ascertain collectively what countries and their partners want to achieve over the next decade, determine concrete actions to make change happen, and define indicators and processes to monitor and evaluate progress.

DoV: Guiding Principle

1. **Equitable access** – equitable and affordable access to immunization is a core component of the human right to health
2. **Shared responsibility and partnership** – maintaining active immunization against vaccine preventable diseases is a personal and collective community responsibility that transcends borders
3. **Integration** – immunization is a core component of primary health care and a pivotal component of integrated and synergistic health systems
4. **Country ownership** – countries have primary ownership and responsibility for effective, equitable and ethical immunization services for their citizens
5. **Innovation** – the full potential of immunization can only be realized through learning, continuous improvement and innovation in research and development and across all aspects of immunization

DoV: Target Outcomes

1. Countries commit to immunisation as a priority
2. Individuals and communities understand and demand immunization
3. The benefits of immunization are more equitably extended to more people
4. Immunization programs are integrated into strengthened health systems
5. Immunization programs have sustainable access to long-term financing and quality supply
6. Global R&D efforts maximise the benefits of immunization

The purpose of the GVAP :

bring all stakeholders together to ascertain collectively what countries and the entire immunization community want to achieve over the next decade, determine concrete actions to make change happen, and define indicators and processes to monitor and evaluate progress

Duties and Responsibilities of the Stakeholders

1. Individuals and communities
 2. Health care Professionals
 3. Civil Societies
 4. Governments and policy makers
 5. Research Community
 6. Vaccine Manufacturers
 7. Global development Organizations
 8. Global and Regional Institutions
- 

Individuals and Communities

Understand and believe in the benefits of vaccines and immunization and view it as part of being a responsible citizen

Demand effective immunization programmes as a right from their leaders and government and hold leaders and government accountable for providing them

Participate in public health discussions and be involved in key decisions about immunization processes

Health Professionals

Provide high quality immunization services

Introduce vaccine courses at university and health colleges along with continuing education for all health care providers (medical, nursing, pharmacy and public health practitioners)

Identify areas where immunization services could be improved and innovations made

Serve as credible voices for the value of vaccines and recruit other advocacy voices

Expand immunization training, task sharing and incentives for performance

Use existing and emerging technologies to improve delivery and better capture information

Civil Society

Participate in the development and testing of innovative approaches to deliver immunization services that reach the most vulnerable people

Follow national guidelines and regulations in the design and delivery of immunization programmes fulfilling the duty of accountability to national authorities

Educate, empower and engage vulnerable groups and communities on their right to health, including vaccines and immunization

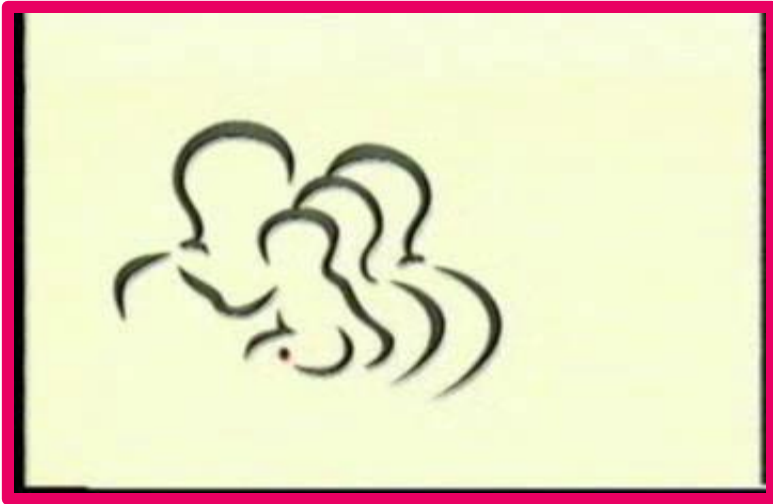
Build grassroots initiatives within communities that track progress and hold governments, donors and other stakeholders accountable to providing high-quality immunization services

Contribute to improved evaluation and monitoring systems within countries

Engage in country, regional and global advocacy beyond the immunization community to ensure vaccines and immunization are understood as a right for all

Collaborate within and across countries to share strategies and build momentum for improved health, vaccines and immunization

VACCINE ADVOCACY



Philippine foundation for Vaccination





Siem Reap Declaration of 2009

Puts VACCINATION at the forefront of Child Health and SURVIVAL....

DEVELOPED AND ADOPTED DURING THE FIRST Asian Vaccine Conference (ASVAC) in Siem Reap Cambodia held Aug 20–22,2009.

..Signed by World Pediatric leaders in Vaccines and Infectious Diseases with various EPI directors of Asian countries





*“We want to be
the voice of our
children ... so
that they can
live longer and
healthier lives*

ROTAFLASH

ROTA VIRUS VACCINE UPDATE



January 10, 2012

The Philippines will begin vaccinating children against rotavirus in 2012

First Southeast Asian nation to implement WHO 2009 recommendation

Another rotavirus vaccine milestone was reached today, as the Philippines became the first country in Southeast Asia to implement the World Health Organization's (WHO) [recommendation](#) to introduce life-saving rotavirus vaccines through its national immunization program. Rotavirus diarrhea exacts an [enormous toll on the health of young Filipino children and the nation's healthcare resources](#):

- An estimated 3,500 children under age five die from rotavirus diarrhea annually (12% of all diarrheal deaths).
- 77% of children are infected with severe rotavirus before their second birthday.
- 31% of young child diarrhea-related hospitalizations are due to rotavirus.
- 30% of young child diarrhea-related emergency room visits are due to rotavirus.



Celebrating the first Filipino babies vaccinated against rotavirus through the national immunization program, ASCODD 2012



"SAVE THE
CHILDREN..



IT'S IN OUR
HANDS"