



VACCINE PROCUREMENT
Practitioners Network (VPPN)

Q&A SERIES

Strategic vaccine procurement

DISCUSSION WITH

SENEGAL

TURKMENISTAN

Q&A SERIES

1
What is your approach to planning and demand forecasting for routine immunisation programmes? Could you please describe your processes, including the timing, demand forecast period, data used for demand forecast, etc.?

2
How do you secure funding for your vaccine requirements? What is the cycle for budgeting, and what is the timing of availability of funds?

3
How do you keep an overview of your forecasting, planning and budgeting processes, their steps, relative timelines and interdependency?

4
What is your approach to vaccine inventory management? What measures do you take to reduce the risk of stock outs? How do you deal with stock outs that are not due to your internal processes, but to production issues with suppliers?

5
Do you think that better aligning forecasting, planning and budgeting could help you avoid stock outs? What lessons learnt could you share about dealing with stock outs?

6
How do you manage coordination across planning, forecasting, budgeting and procurement, particularly the tensions between long-term procurement commitments and evolving epidemiological needs or budget constraints?

7
How do you ensure strong coordination between all stakeholders involved in the various processes tied with the procurement cycle?

8
How does your country integrate legal and regulatory processes into the procurement cycle to ensure they don't create bottlenecks or delays that undermine supply security, while maintaining the necessary quality assurance standards?

9
Do you develop a procurement strategy before initiating procurement? If yes, do you outline possible risks in your procurement approach, and risk mitigation strategies to assure procurement objectives are achieved?



SENEGAL

Aby Diop Diawara
Pharmacist, EPI Logistician
Ministry of Health and
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TURKMENISTAN

Sachly Nuryyeva
Head of the Epidemiological
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3

How do you keep an overview of your forecasting, planning and budgeting processes, their steps, relative timelines and inter-dependency?



Aby Diop Diawara

SENEGAL

Senegal has an **Inter-Agency Coordination Committee (IACC)** for EPI activities which has a political and technical arm. These committees meet regularly and discuss immunisation issues. Additionally, the **National Logistics Task Force** manages all procurement-related issues, escalates them to the technical IACC, which then makes recommendations to the political IACC. And the **Advisory Committee for Vaccination in Senegal** plays a key role for vaccine introductions and switches, by advising the IACC. These different bodies thus ensure good coordination.

The **technical IACC** consists of the EPI Director, the Head of the Logistics Office, the Data Officer, the Monitoring and Evaluation Office, and managers. It takes care of the forecasting processes and defines the needs for vaccines and logistics.

At the level of the **political IACC**, all procurement stakeholders are represented, including the Minister of Health, the Ministry of Finance and Budget, the Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency, and civil society.



Sachly Nuryyeva

TURKMENISTAN

The **Epidemiological Surveillance Department** of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (SSES) under the MoHMI serves as the national team responsible for forecasting routine immunisation needs.

The delivery schedule of specific vaccines is prioritised based on the **budgeting cycle and available balances from previous procurement transactions**.

Oversight and verification of **procurement reporting accuracy** are carried out at the MoHMI level, while financial control is exercised by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

7
How do you ensure strong coordination between all stakeholders involved in the various processes tied with the procurement cycle?



Aby Diop Diawara

SENEGAL

Coordination happens at levels through the different committees. Based on its analyses, the national logistics working group shares its conclusions with the technical IACC, which then forwards its analyses to the political IACC.

The political IACC makes its decisions based on the recommendations of the technical IACC. These committees are therefore key to ensuring good coordination and collaboration.



Sachly Nuryyeva

TURKMENISTAN

An Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC) has been established under the MoHMI, which convenes twice a year and as needed. In addition, immunisation issues are a priority and are under the supervision of the Cabinet of Ministers.

In case of epidemiological indications and deterioration of the epidemiological situation, an **Emergency Anti-Epidemic Commission (EAC) at the Government level** is convened to coordinate response and address emerging issues, including decisions related to regulatory directives and special authorisations.



Annexes

1
What is your approach to planning and demand forecasting for routine immunisation programmes? Could you please describe your processes, including the timing, demand forecast period, data used for demand forecast, etc.?



Sachly
Nuryyeva

TURKMENISTAN

The Government of Turkmenistan implements an effective and sustainable national immunisation programme, ensuring free and equitable access to essential vaccines. Since joining the Vaccine Independence Initiative in 1994 and achieving **full self-financing of vaccine procurement** through UNICEF by 2006, the country has maintained reliable supplies of WHO-prequalified vaccines and safe injection equipment, guaranteeing quality and continuity of deliveries even during global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Turkmenistan continues to strengthen its immunisation programme, regularly expanding the national vaccination schedule in line with international health recommendations. The update and approval of a **new vaccination calendar** in

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