

Thematic discussion 4 Regulatory Systems Strengthening

27 March 2019

VPPN 2018-19 Webinar Series

- 1. Planning / Forecasting
- 2. Budgeting / Financing
- 3. Price
- 4. Regulatory Systems Strengthening (RSS)
- 5. Supply Chain Strengthening
- 6. Strategic Procurement
- 7. Human Resources
- 8. Governance
- 9. Sourcing Products



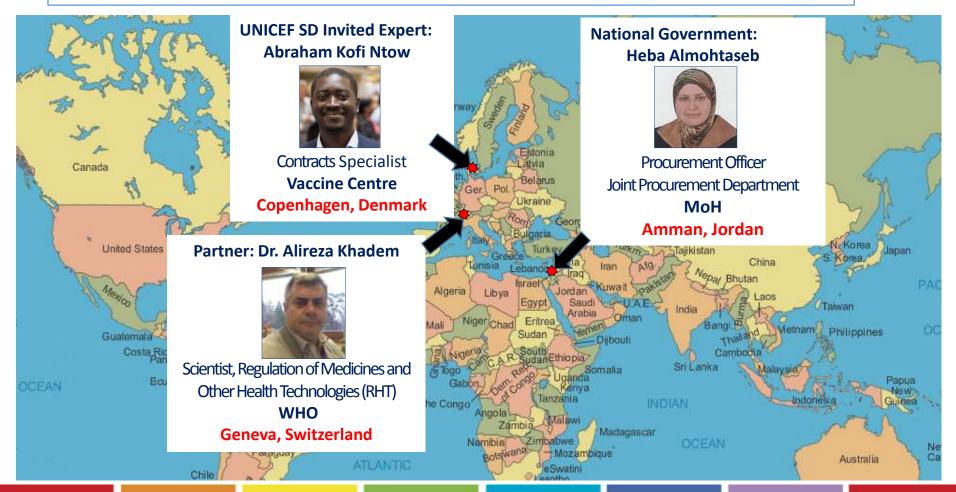
Speaking now

Moderator: Leslie Paas

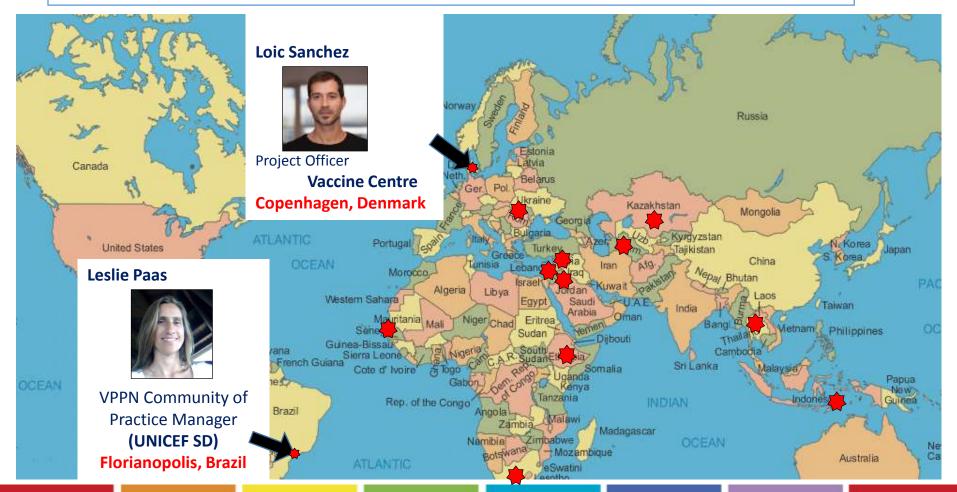
VPPN Community of

Practice Manager

Today's panelists/presenters



Today's moderators and participants



Webinar format: country presentations followed by panel-style discussions

1 hour webinar

- Overview'/Introduction (3 minutes)
- Key Issues & Update on RSS by UNICEF SD (5 min)
 - Question/comments session (10 min)
- Jordan presentation (10 minutes)
 - Panelist & Participant reactions (10 min)
- Summary & Wrap-up (2 min)



Moderator: Leslie Paas VPPN Community of Practice Manager



Presentation 1: RSS Framing Supported





Abraham Kofi Ntow
Contracts Specialist,
Registration Focal Point,
Vaccine Centre, UNICEF SD
Copenhagen, Denmark

RSS Main Challenges for Countries

- Increasing difficulty in vaccines supply due to changing regulatory requirements
 - Understanding the measures that can be taken to minimize the impact of these changes on vaccines delivery
- Current **lengthy process of vaccines importation**, including sample testing and issuance of green light before importation.
 - Potential risks to timely delivery of vaccines
 - Mitigation measures



Abraham K. Ntow
Contracts Specialist,
Registration Focal Point,
Vaccine Centre

Description and why it's important

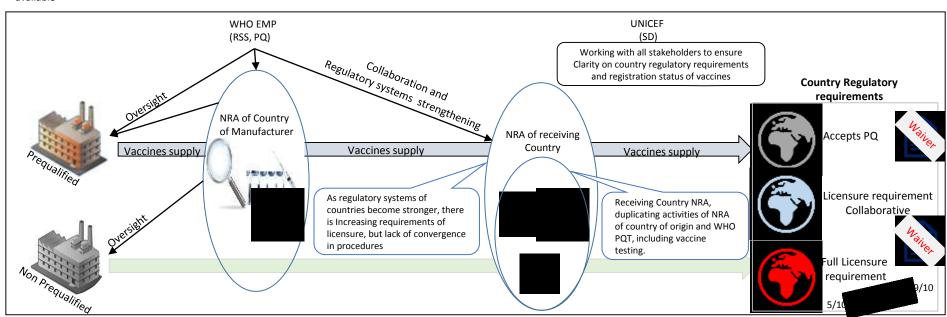
1. The vaccines regulatory landscape is changing on both demand and supply sides

Demand

- Some countries have local licensure requirements for vaccines, including WHO
 pre-qualified vaccines of assured quality.
- The regulatory requirements of countries that accept WHO PQ vaccines may change without prior notice, clarity of registration pathway and sufficient time for manufacturers to register.

Supply

- 1. Documented waiver of registration is required, for countries where supplier's products are not registered.
- 2. Request for regulatory waiver, used to be limited to countries that require local licensure, this is now being extended to countries that accept WHO PQ vaccines
- 2. These changes are a risk to sustainable uninterrupted supply, shipments may be cancelled, quarantined, and/ or programmes postponed where alternate supplier with a registered product is not available



Why does this matter to vaccine markets

1. Market Shaping

Buffer capacity will be at risk, because additional capacity does not benefit markets where it's not registered, if local registration is required.

Countries that require full registration shall be limited to the products that are registered, therefore country presentation preferences may not be met where the alternate options are not registered.

Unmet demand until regulatory requirements in all target countries are fulfilled.

Registration could take 1 to 2 years to complete and several countries do not have fast track processes in place (e.g. WHO collaborative procedure).

2. Vaccine Markets

- Higher vaccine prices from additional costs due to regulatory challenges and additional investments to register vaccines across several countries.
- Operational challenges such as supply interruption arising from abrupt changes in registration requirements.

Total System Long Term Product Effectiveness Competition **Innovation** Buffer Individual **NRA Risk** Capacity **Supplier Risk Meet Country Preferences** Supply Meets Demand **Inadequate Supply**

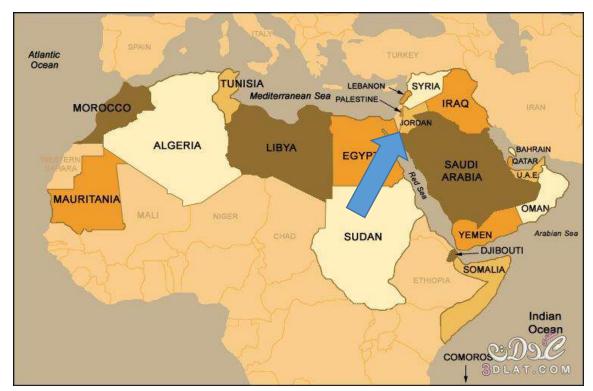
Questions/Comments?





Moderator: Leslie Paas *VPPN Community of Practice Manager*

Presentation #2: RSS in Jordan





• **Population: 9.9 Million** (WB, 2018) | **Birth Cohort: 247,000** (WHO, 2017)



Speaking now:
Heba Almohtaseb
Procurement Officer
Joint Procurement
Department
MOH
Amman, Jordan

Jordan – Regulatory system overview / process of vaccines importation

- Self-procuring country of vaccines & medicines for public health sector.
- Jordan is an Institutional country, vaccines procurement is carried out through the collaboration of several institutions in the country (direct & indirect roles).
- JPD (joint procurement department), Jordanian FDA, MOH, NITAG, NPTC.
- NITAG & NPTC: responsible for adopting technical specifications & WHO recommendations especially for new vaccine introductions.
- JDFA: registration according to pharmacy law, import permissions, testing vaccines, pharmacovigilance, reporting.
- JPD :tender special conditions, signing contracts, execution management to ensure delivery on time.
- MOH: warehouses, vaccinations, determines quantities needed to tender.



Speaking now: Heba Almohtaseb MOH, Jordan

Jordan – Regulatory system good practices

- Specifications are adopted by technical professionals in the country, independent national committees(updated WHO recommendations).
- Priority is given to register new vaccines, sole resources, provide import permissions to unregistered vaccines or companies for awarded bidders in the tenders
- Tender Specific conditions give flexibilities to unregister companies &/or unregistered vaccines to have the award in the absence of registered ones.
- Contract management done by JPD helps to have vaccines on time.
- Priority in payment for vaccines contracts(increase competition).
- Multiyear purchasing helps in reducing the repetition in procedures yearly.
- E procurement for vaccines, JONEPS.



Speaking now: Heba Almohtaseb MOH, Jordan

Jordan – Regulatory system challenges and lessons learned

 Budget constrains: delay in applying recommendations & improvements.



Speaking now: Heba Almohtaseb MOH, Jordan

 JPD sole resource for some vaccines (low competition, high prices, restricted conditions).

Conclusion/way forward/thank you

- Electronic procurement will solve many delays that could happen in getting the vaccines, JONEPS is a system we depend on to solve many obstacles in the processes, we dream to be perfect & improved Inasha Allah.
- Design a vaccine contract that solves the problems we now face in the ordinary contracts, use framework agreements when it could fit.



Speaking now: Heba Almohtaseb MOH, Jordan

Thank you

Panel Discussion/Questions



Abraham K. Ntow Contracts Specialist, Vaccine Centre, UNICEF SD CPH, Denmark



Heba Almohtaseb Procurement Officer Joint Procurement Department, MoH Amman, Jordan



Dr. Alireza Khadem
Scientist, Regulation of
Medicines and Other Health
Technologies, WHO
Geneva, Switzerland



Moderator: Leslie Paas VPPN Manager

Next steps

- The RSS webinar recording/Q&A transcript and
 Presentation Slides will available on the VPPN platform
- Please check ongoing VPPN discussions:
 - Price
 - Financing/Budgeting
 - LMIS
 - Market Intelligence



Moderator: Leslie Paas VPPN Community of Practice Manager



Take note: <u>April</u>'s VPPN theme: **Supply Chain Strengthening.**The webinar will be on April 24th