COVID impacts

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Background

Over the past ten years (2011-2021), UNICEF has procured a total of 232 million courses in aggregate. In 2020 alone, UNICEF procured a total of 37 million RV courses, representing 96 million doses at a value of USD 153.9 million.

This represents 45% of the global volume and 8% of global revenue. UNICEF still considers overall demand to have been less than initially anticipated due to the introduction deferments by some large countries.

Overall supply capacity is adequate to meet projected demand requirements.

Every year, UNICEF is leading the annual demand forecast; countries are requested to confirm their demand.

- Three manufacturers with prequalified vaccines are offering doses to Gavi-supported countries and MICs:
 - ➤ GlaxoSmithKline GSK (RV1),
 - ➤ Bharat Biotech (RV1-5)
 - ➤ Serum Institute of India SII (RV5-2).

Current Rota Market

- Merck) exited Gavi Rota market. As of today, Two of these manufacturers, Bharat and SII, are providing Rotavirus vaccines to cover demand for the national immunisation program in India.
- 74 per cent of RV demand (courses) through UNICEF has been for GSK's RV1 single-dose tube presentation.

Availability of Rotavirus Vaccines procured by UNICEF

Manufacturer	Doses/ Course	WHO PQ	Presentation	Formul.	Shelf life	VVM	Cold Chain Vol / Course	Storage
Bharat Biotech (India)	3	2018	5-dose vial	Liquid-frozen	60 months	2	12.6 cm ³	-20°C
	3	2018	10-dose vial	Liquid-frozen	60 months	2	9.6 cm ³	-20°C
	3	2021	5-dose vial	Liquid	60 months	7	12.6 cm ³	2-8°C
	3	2021	1-dose vial	Liquid	60 months	7	48.0 cm ³	2-8°C
GlaxoSmithKline (Belgium)	2	2009	1-dose tube	Liquid	24 months	7	34.2 cm ³	2-8°C
	2	2019	5 x 1-dose tubes	Liquid	24 months	7	23.6cm ³	2-8°C
Serum Institute of India	3	2018	1-dose vial	Lyophilised	30-months	30	52.71 cm ³	2-8°C
	3	2018	2-dose vial	Lyophilised	30-months	30	31.62 cm ³	2-8°C
	3	2021	1-dose vial	Liquid	24-months	7	60.2 cm ³	2-8°C
	3	2021	2-dose vial	Liquid	24-months	7	42.90cm ³	2-8°C

COVID 19 impacts on Rotavirus Vaccines

- Countries with limited cold chain decided to delay shipments of routine vaccines for COVID-19 vaccines.
- UNICEF still considers overall demand to have been less than initially anticipated due to the introduction deferments by some large countries.
- Short shelf-life of Vaccines: Due to Export restrictions and constraints in Freight Forwarder, the shelf-life was impacted (shortened).
- Increase of the risk of stockout of Rota vaccine in the countries.
- Supply disruption: Limited availability of supply.

Mitigating impacts

> Revise the shipment plan in collaboration with the countries & and Suppliers,

- Isplit the shipment to reduce the volume to be shipped that the country can keep in their store: this case applied to Nepal, the country recorded backlog in vaccine storage due to the COVID that has affected immunization activities.
- □ Ethiopia and Mozambique have delayed postpone receiving the Rota consignment because the countries gave priorities to COVID vaccine consignments
- □ Due to the GSK supply disruption the priority was to ship to the countries with high risk of stockout, and the all-shipment plans for the countries under GSK were revised.
- □ Negotiate with the countries to accept vaccine with short shelf-life, and utilize them once they are delivered in the country e.g., Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar (in 2020), Solomon Islands, Uganda...
- ☐Utilization of the charter flights to deliver vaccines where to stockout was pressing, e.g. DRC, Mozambique, Tanzania, Mali, Yemen...
- **▶** Postponed the introduction, and revise the annual forecast, Vietnam, Lao, CAR, Nigeria and Bangladesh

