

Member States Information Session - The global immunization “Big Catch-Up” effort

Dr. Kate O'Brien, Director, IVB / WHO

Friday, 24 March 2023



**World Health
Organization**

Agenda

1 Opening Remarks (5mins)

Anshu Banerjee, Assistant Director General ad interim, Division of Universal Health Coverage/Life Course

2 IA2030: The global “Big Catch-Up” effort (30 mins)

Presenter: Kate O’Brien, Director, Immunization, Vaccines & Biologicals

3 Questions & Answers

Moderator: Ann Lindstrand, Unit Head, Essential Programme on Immunization

4 Closing Remarks

Kate O’Brien

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- 1 IA2030 Goals and Targets
- 2 **COVID-19 Impact** on routine immunizations
- 3 Getting back on track through 2023 **Immunization intensification 3-prong approach**
- 4 IA2030 Partnership and “**The Big Catch-up**”
- 5 Key advocacy **opportunities and resources**

IA2030 goals, quantitative targets and strategic priorities

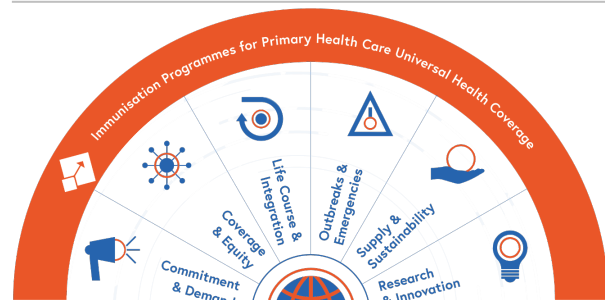
IA2030 Impact Goals

- 1 **Reduce mortality and morbidity** from vaccine-preventable diseases for everyone throughout the life course
- 2 **Leave no one behind, by increasing equitable access and use of new and existing vaccines**
- 3 **Ensure good health and wellbeing for everyone by strengthening immunization within primary health care and contributing to universal health coverage and sustainable development**

Targets

- 1.1 50mn future deaths averted globally
- 1.2 All countries achieve endorsed VPD control, elimination and eradication targets
- 1.3 All selected VDPs have a declining trend in the number of large or disruptive outbreaks
- 2.1 50% reduction in the number of zero dose children
- 2.2 500 vaccine introduction in low- and middle- income countries
- 3.1 90% global coverage for DTP3, MCV2, PCV3 and HPVc
- 3.2 Improve Universal Health Coverage

21 Strategic Priority Objectives



Strategic Priority Objective indicators:

15 global indicators

+ Indicator options available for all 21 SP objectives for **tailored regional and country M&E Frameworks** based on context

IA2030 suffered a significant setback in 2021

1

Annual Zero Dose Children rose by 37% from 13.3 million in 2019 to 18.2 million in 2021.

Annual measles unvaccinated children rose by 21 % from 2019 to 2021.

2

An estimated 4 mn future deaths were averted by immunization in 2021, but it is **5.6% lower than initially targeted**

3

No visible progress has been made towards **global and regional eradication/elimination goals**.

Number of **outbreaks** triggering a global vaccination response are on the rise.

4

Coverage of all four indicators of **vaccination across the life-course** (DTP3, MCV2, PCV3 and HPVc) **dropped in 2021**.

5

The number of new **vaccine introductions in low- and middle-income countries** (excluding COVID-19 vaccines) rose slightly from 2020, but **remains at lowest level in 20+ years**

6

Composite **breadth of coverage** indicator **fell for the first time ever**, for 2 consecutive years to 68% (70% in 2019)

Contents

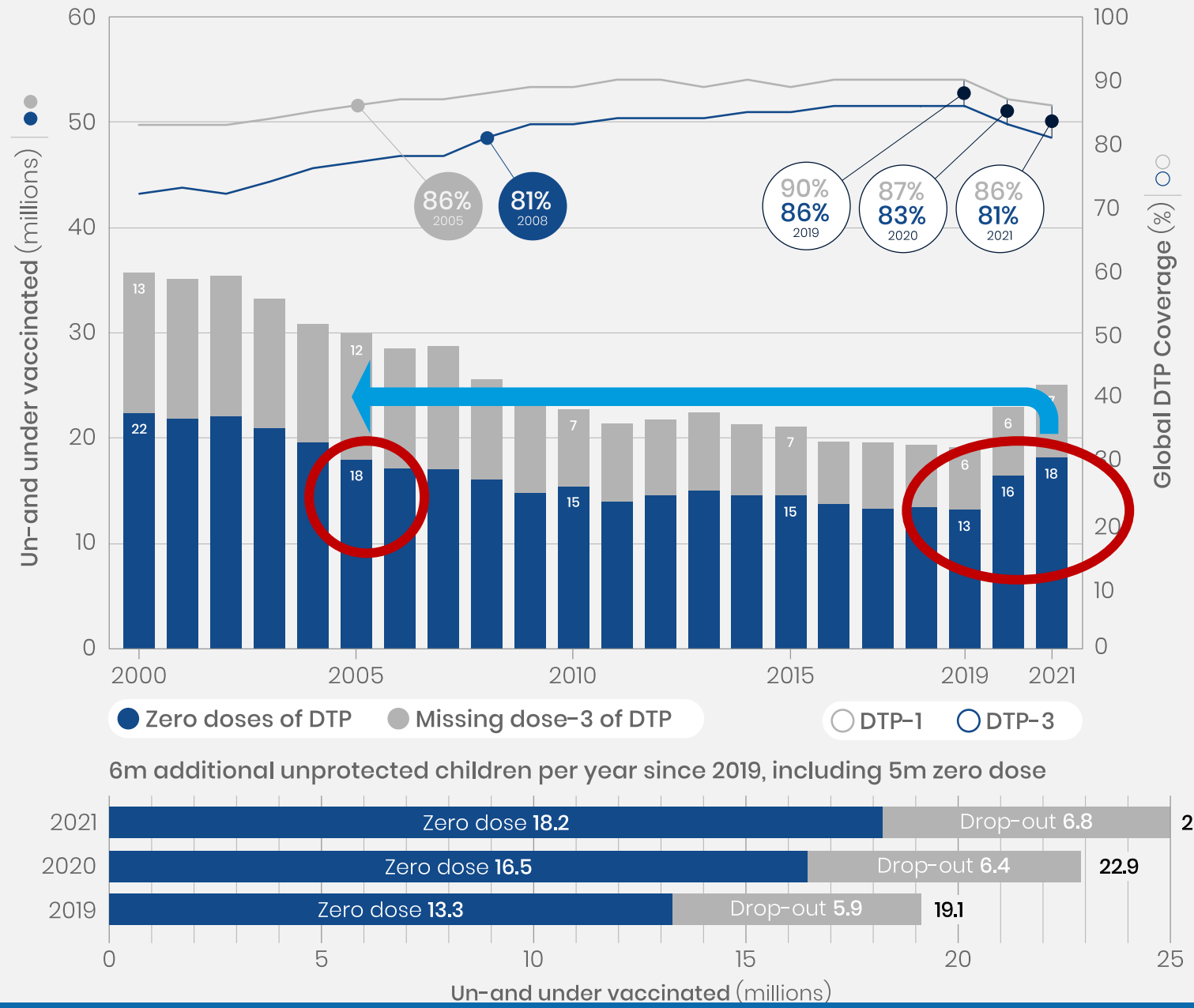
- 1 IA2030 Goals and Targets
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COVID-19 caused unprecedented backsliding in immunization, posing greater challenge than ever for protecting life

25M children were un-or under-vaccinated in 2021 alone

18.2M were zero-dose

6M more than in 2019



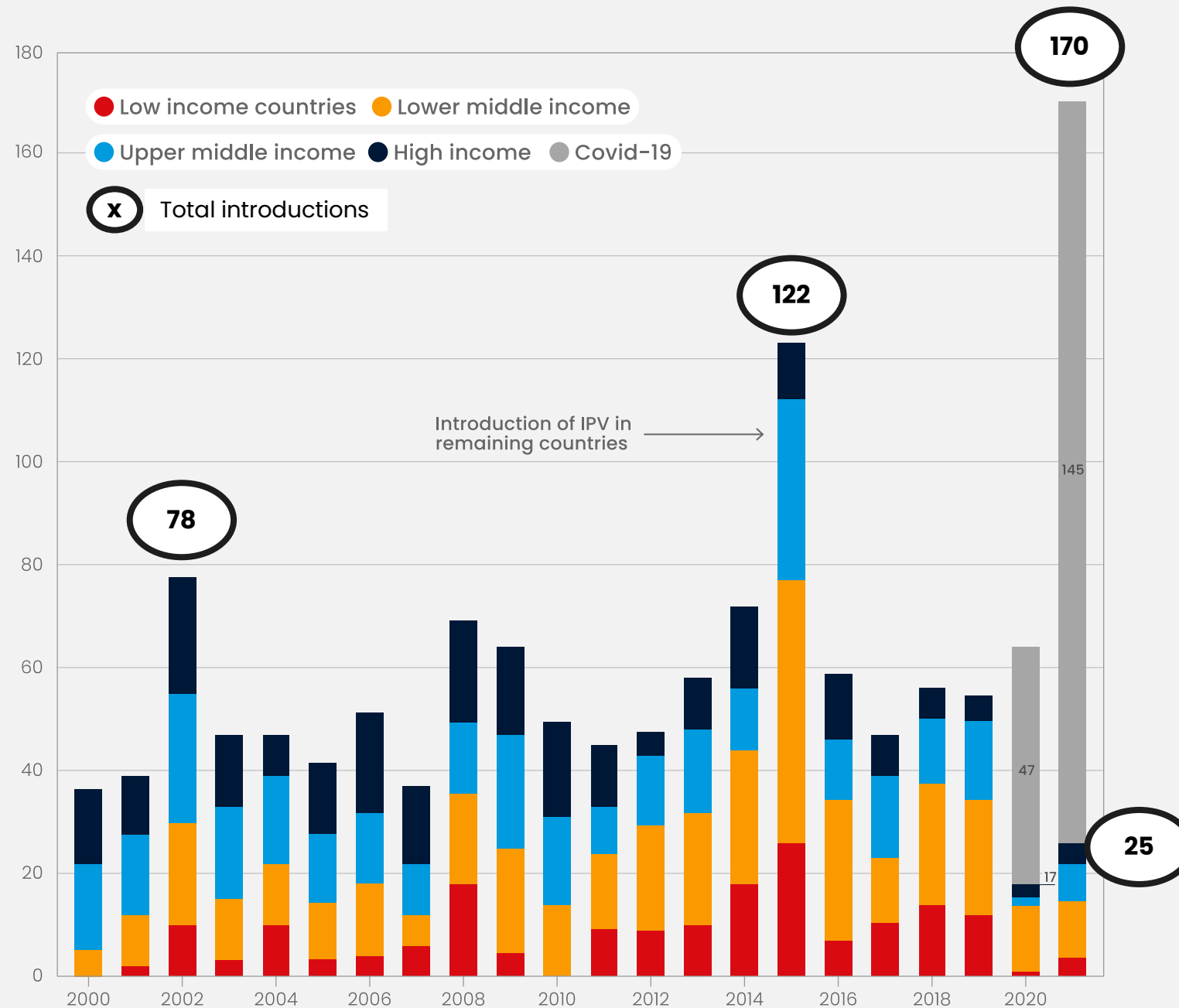
2021 - Greatest number of vaccine introductions ever in a single year

Driven by COVID-19 vaccine

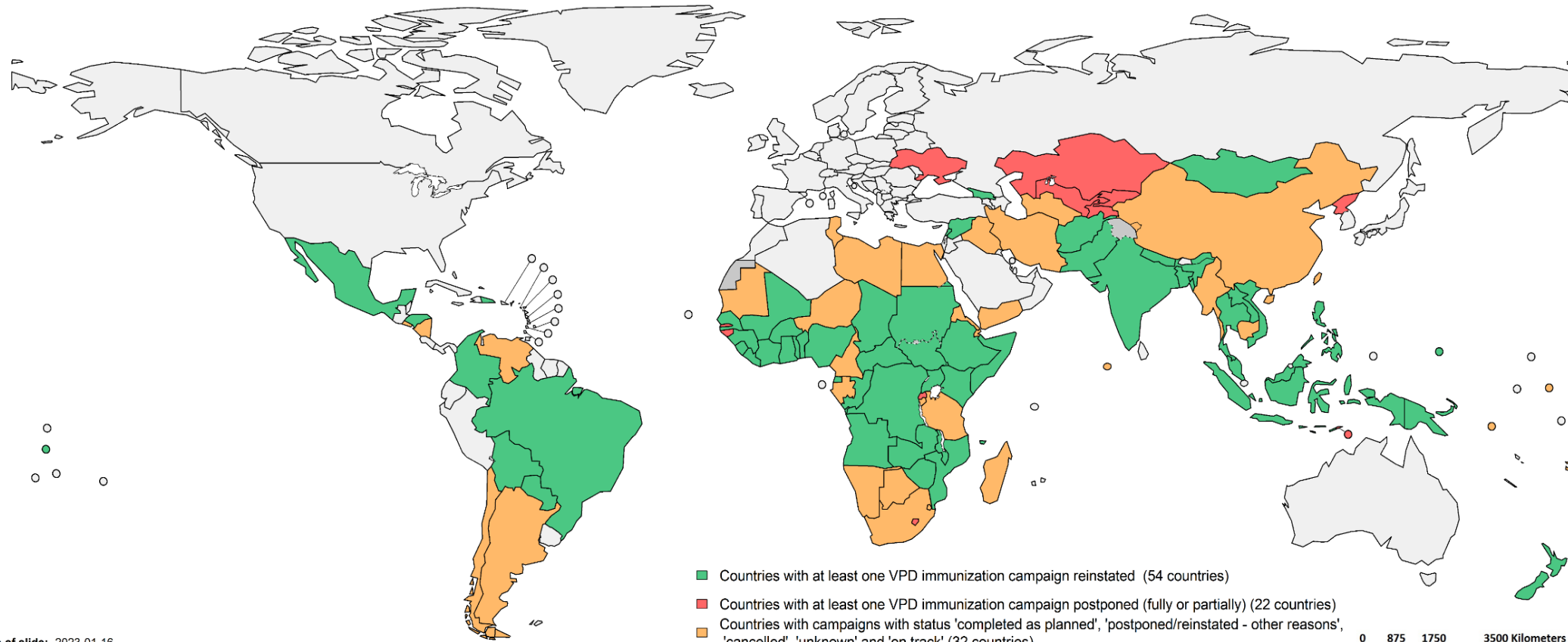
- ❑ **192 Member States** introduced COVID-19 vaccines in 2020 & 2021
- ❑ **Fewer other vaccine introductions**, not seen since before 2000
- ❑ **Well below** long-run average of approx **50/year**



Introductions: HepB, HepB Birth dose, Hib, HPV, IPV, JE, MCV2, Meningitis, PCV, Rotavirus, Rubella, Yellow Fever, DTP Booster



VPD campaigns postponed due to COVID-19: 22 countries with at least one VPD campaign still postponed, 16th January 2023



Date of slide: 2023-01-16
Map production: Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals (IVB), World Health Organization (WHO)
Data source: WHO/IVB Repository, 16th January 2023

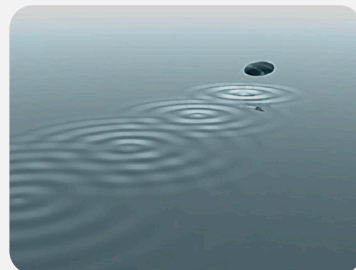
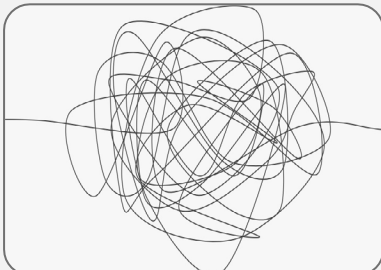
Disclaimer:

Pandemic impact on immunization: special imperative to act

Immunization System: 2020 – 2022+

5.5 Billion

Adults vaccinated
(with 13.3 billion doses)



50 Million

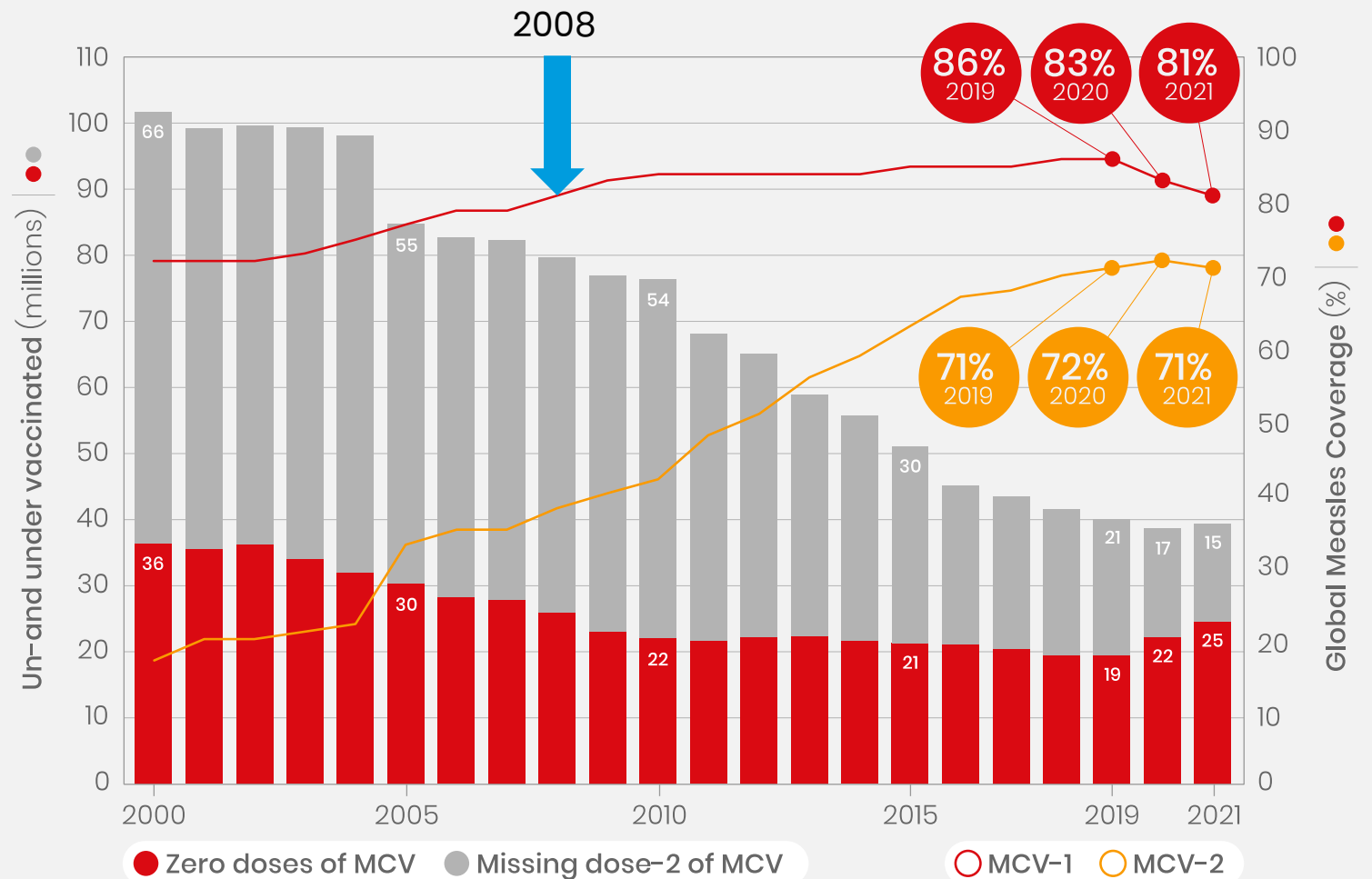
Children
did not get DTP3

“ The new next ”

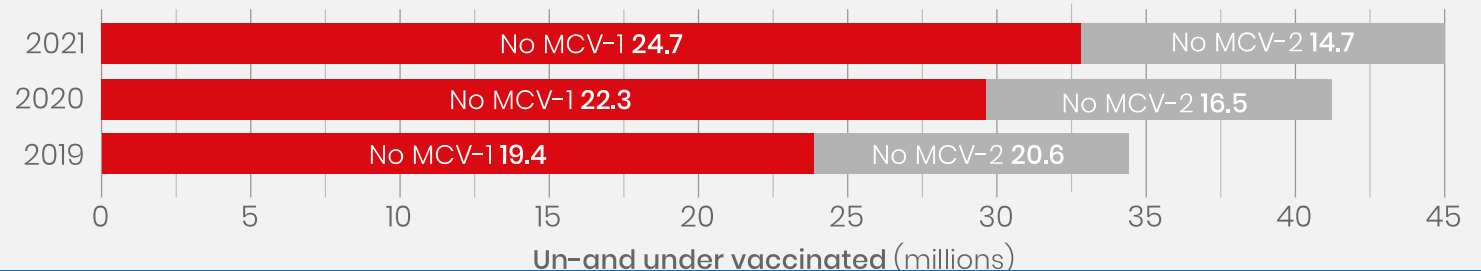
Measles is the "canary in the coal mine"

First dose measles coverage dropped to 81% (2021)

- 25 million children no MCV-1
 - 5 million more than in 2019
 - lowest coverage since 2008
- 15 million *additional* children no MCV-2
- Supplemental Immunization Activities (including campaigns) continue to be required



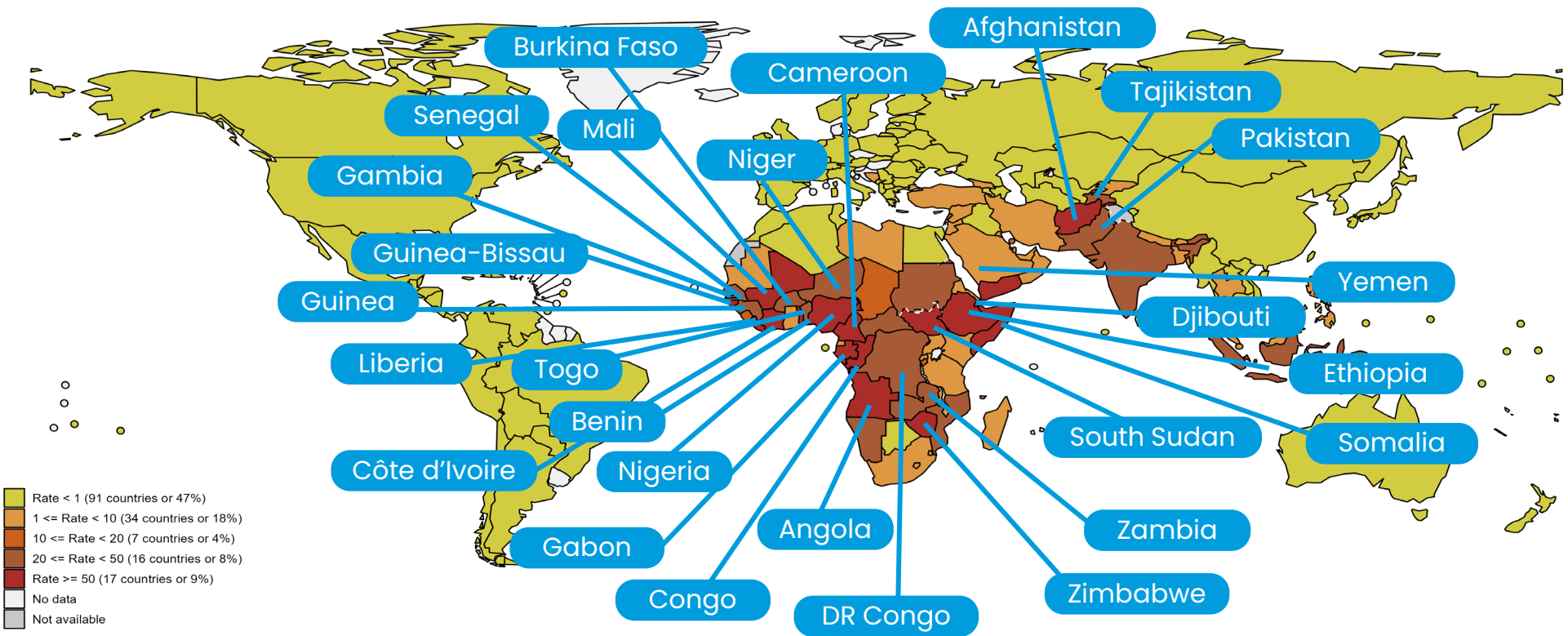
5m additional children without MCV-1 per year since 2019 (+26%)



WUENIC 2021

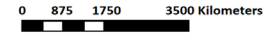
Large and Disruptive Measles Outbreak (12M period) 1/2022 – 12/2022

Measles Incidence Rate per Million



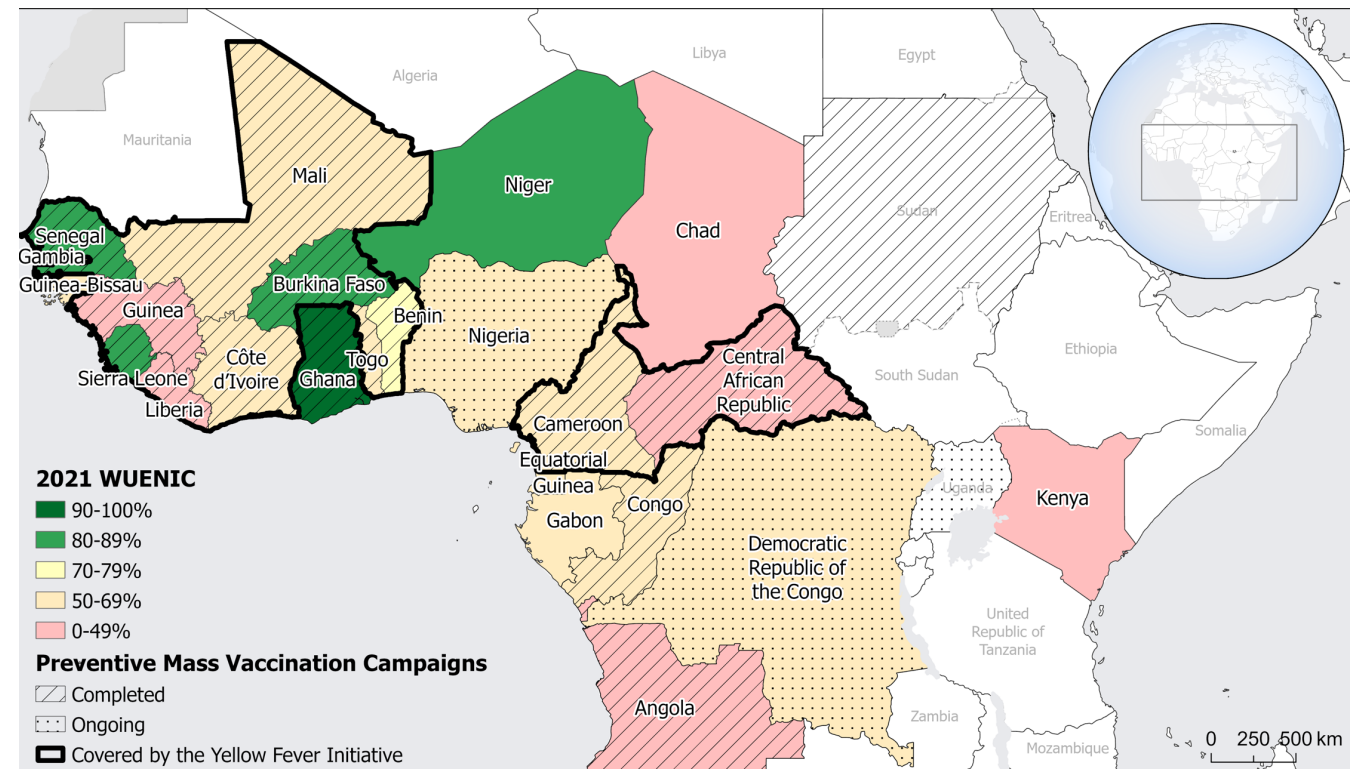
Map production: World Health Organization, 2023. All rights reserved
 Data source: IVB Database

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

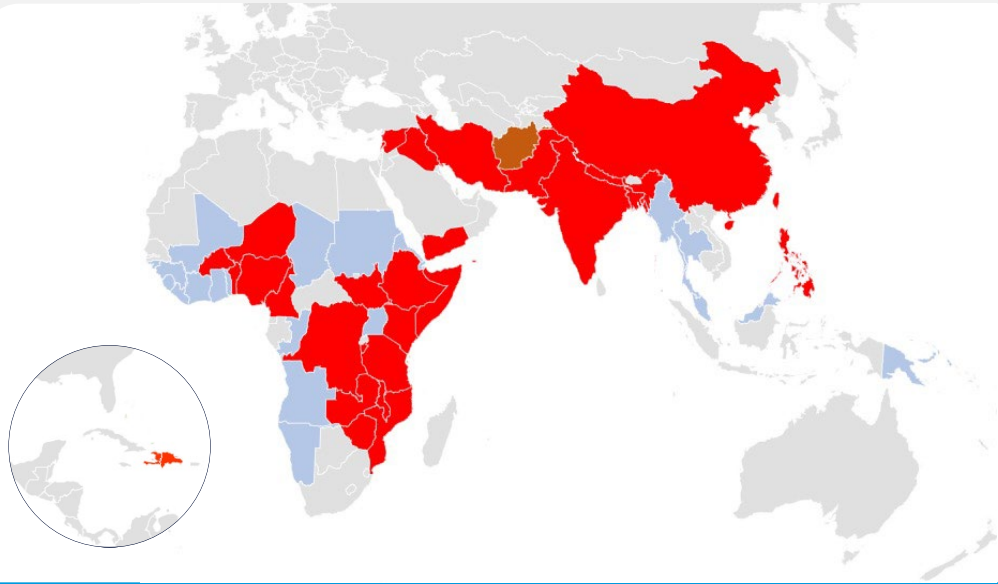


Yellow fever vaccine coverage stagnated: concerns of outbreak in areas with past large vaccination campaigns

- **15 countries** reporting confirmed & probable YF cases
- **Outbreaks signal immunity gaps in high-risk countries**
- Since late 2020:
 - 11 outbreaks, of which
 - 7 were disruptive
 - 7 were in countries with history of preventive campaigns (6/7 are disruptive)
- **High concerns** about urban risk
- Potential for **exportation**
- Response is **resource-intensive**
- Underlying risk aggravating factors
- **WHO Grade 2 emergency**



Cholera Outbreaks 2022- 2023



CV Market Shaping Roadmap:
identified main areas for action to
improve the OCV market

Many countries facing crisis upon crisis (example country)

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

7-day rolling average. Due to limited testing, the number of confirmed cases is lower than the true number of infections.

Emergency Response

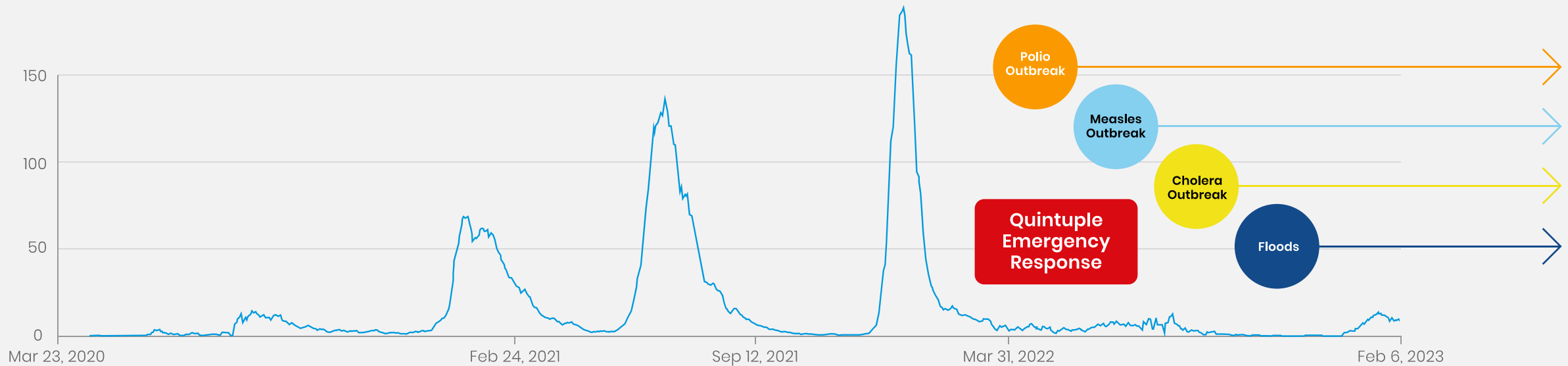
Resilience and EHC security
Td Vaccines, RMNCH drugs, IPC supplies, PPEs, Medical Oxygen Equipment, 3 Oxygen Plant Rehabilitation

Continuity of EHS

Sustain EHC security, HSS, Resilience
Vaccines, ACSM, newborn equipment, Cold Chain revitalisation, TSS

Building Back Better

Health System Strengthening
EPI (including COVID-19) in PHC



Maternal deaths (900); Newborn deaths (16,000); Under 5 deaths (35,000); Still Births (10,000)

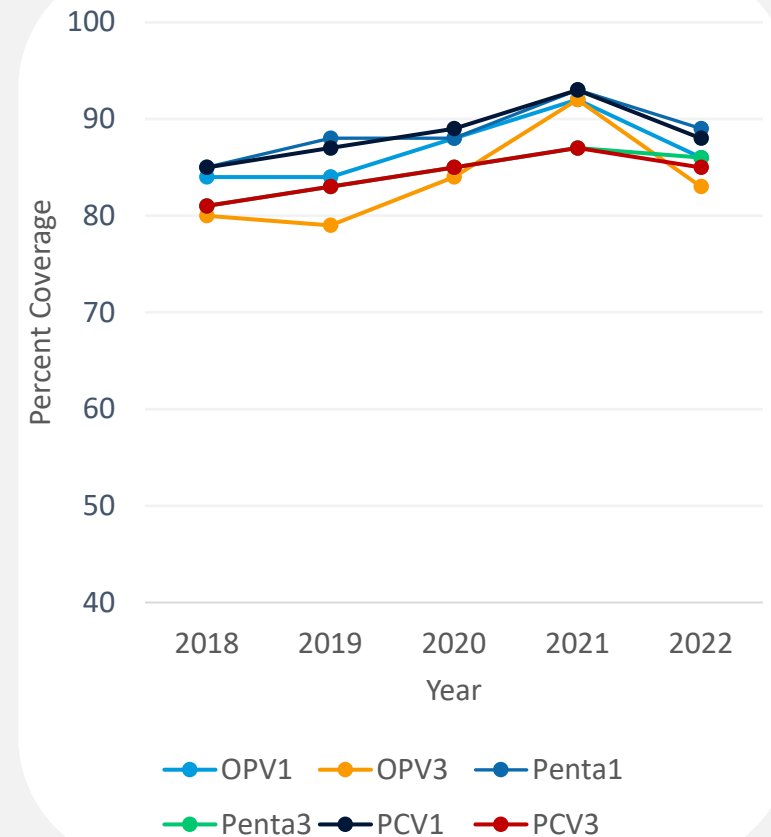
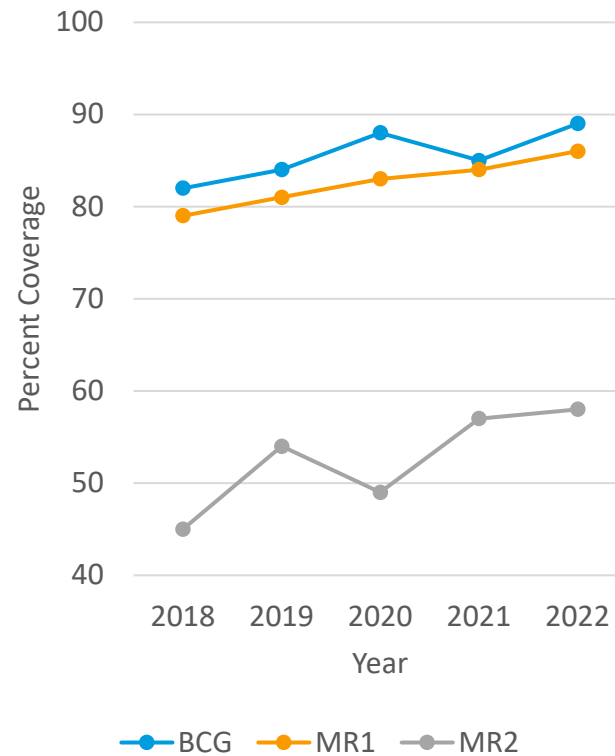
Kenya

- 53 million population
 - 8,000 vaccinating health facilities – (incl public, private, NGO & FBO)
-
- Despite impact of COVID-19 maintained **strong routine immunization** services
 - **Continued RTS,S pilots** in 8 counties (26 sub-counties)

COVID-19 Vaccination

- Started March 2021 targeting health care workers, teachers, security officers & people with comorbidity
- As of 1st Feb 2023, administered over **23 million doses**

Resilient Country Immunization Programmes



Data from Kenya Immunization Programme, 13 February 2023

Yemen

- 21.6 million in need of humanitarian assistance (2/3rds population)
- 4.5 million people internally displaced
- 46% of all health facilities are non- or partially functioning

“Vaccines Are Neither Safe Nor Effective”

A symposium held **7 Jan 2023** in Sana’a with the participation of several senior officials

After which authorities suspended all outreach vaccination activities in northern Yemen

Fragile Country Immunization Programmes

Consequences of underfunding



1,000

health facilities are unsupported



10M

persons have no access to health services



7.9M

children are in critical need of health services



2.9M

women of reproductive age lack maternal, child and reproductive services



1.1M

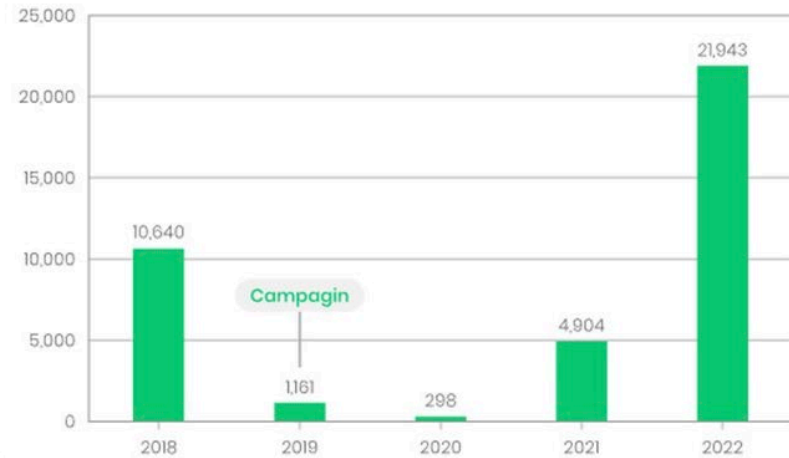
children with acute malnutrition face deteriorating health or death

Required funding to Yemen's health sector

***US\$392M**

to reach 12.9 million people

Reported measles cases

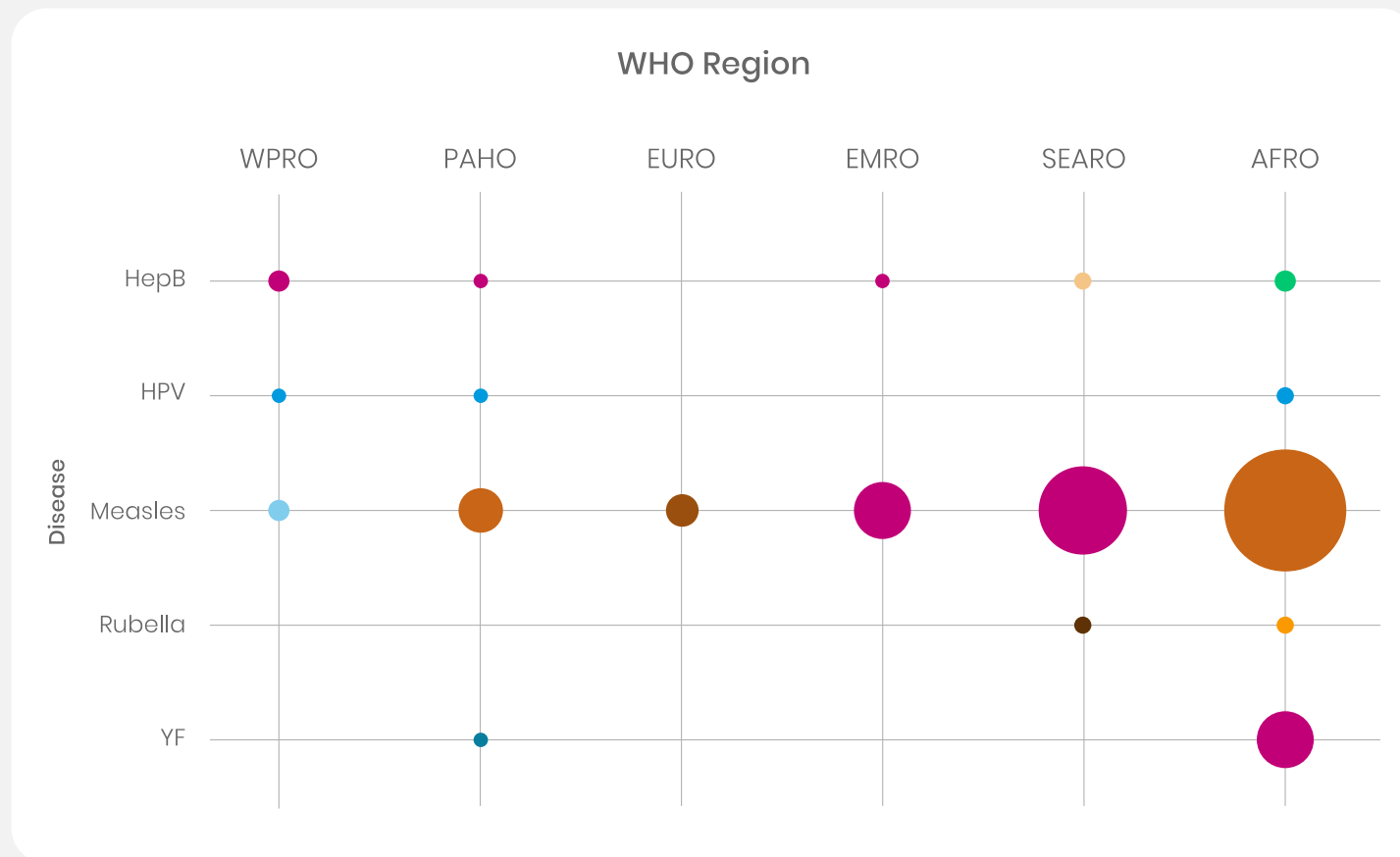


	2021	2022
Penta3 coverage (WHO-UNICEF estimate)	72%	
Measles 1 dose coverage (WHO-UNICEF estimate)	71%	
Reported measles cases (& deaths)	4,904 (137)	21,943
Reported diphtheria cases (& deaths)	1,496	1,206 (84)
Reported pertussis cases (& deaths)	3,714	8,193 (16)
Polio (cVDPV 1 & 2)	69	161
Children aged 12-23 months not protected with vaccine	271,600	275,000

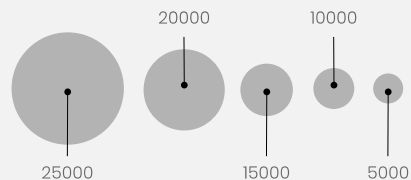
VIMC analysis: impact of disruptions for immunization (projections for 2020–2030)

Unless action taken:

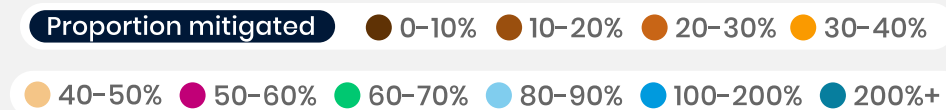
- **48,109 additional deaths** in **112 countries**, from disruption in measles, rubella, HPV, HepB, MenA and YF vaccination
- The vast majority of these are projected to be due to **measles** and occur in the **WHO AFRO region**.
- 18,521 of these deaths could be avoided by intensification of immunization
 - i.e. PIRIs; campaigns are not only approach, which are disruptive to routine immunization



Number of excess deaths



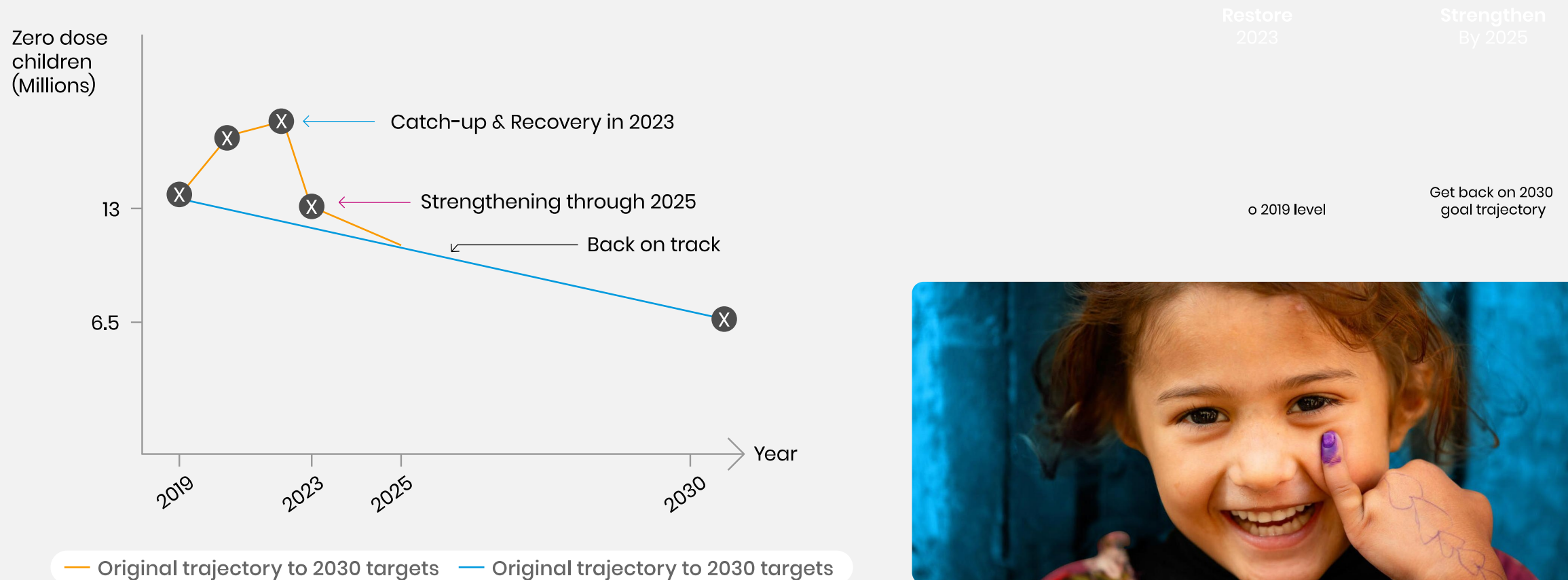
Number of additional deaths due to coverage disruptions between calendar years 2020 and 2030 (size of dots) and projected proportion of additional deaths that could be mitigated through catch-up activities (colour of dots).



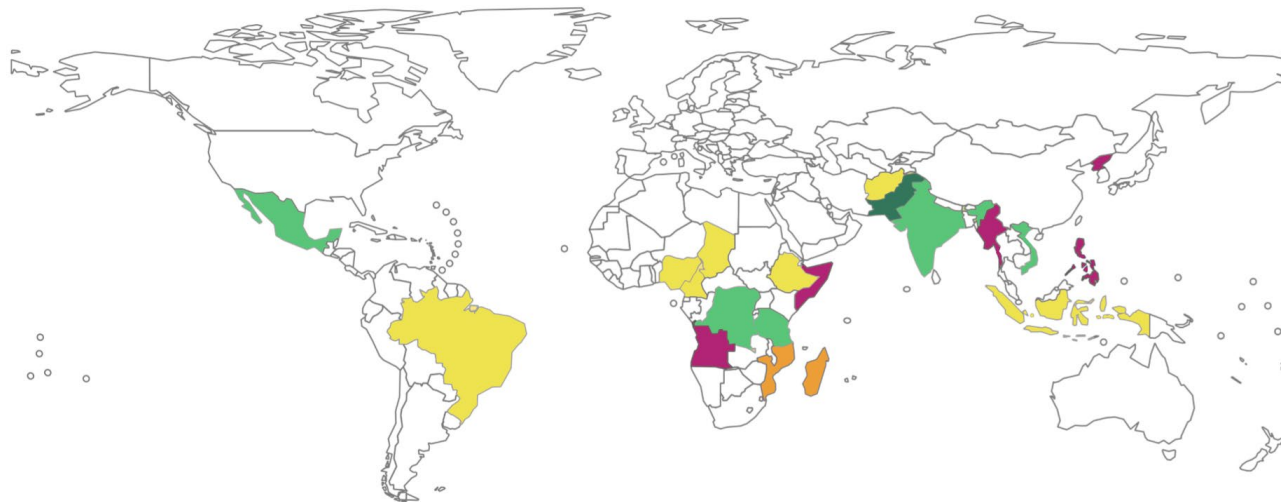
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Approx. 67 million children to be immunized globally in 2023–25 to be back on track



78%* of zero-dose children in 2021 lived in 20 countries – providing focus for intensified support efforts



*Based on distribution of zero-dose children in 2021 WUENIC Estimates

From 2019 to 2022, it is estimated that there will be more than **50 million children missed in these 20 countries**

1. **Catch up:** those missed 2023–2025
2. **Recovery:** 2023 get programmes back to perform at pre-pandemic levels, and
3. **Strengthen:** By 2025 back on track to IA2030 goals

DTP1 Coverage (%) ● <60 ● <60-69 ● <70-79 ● <80-89 ● <90-94

WUENIC 2021: Coverage and Number of Zero-Dose Children

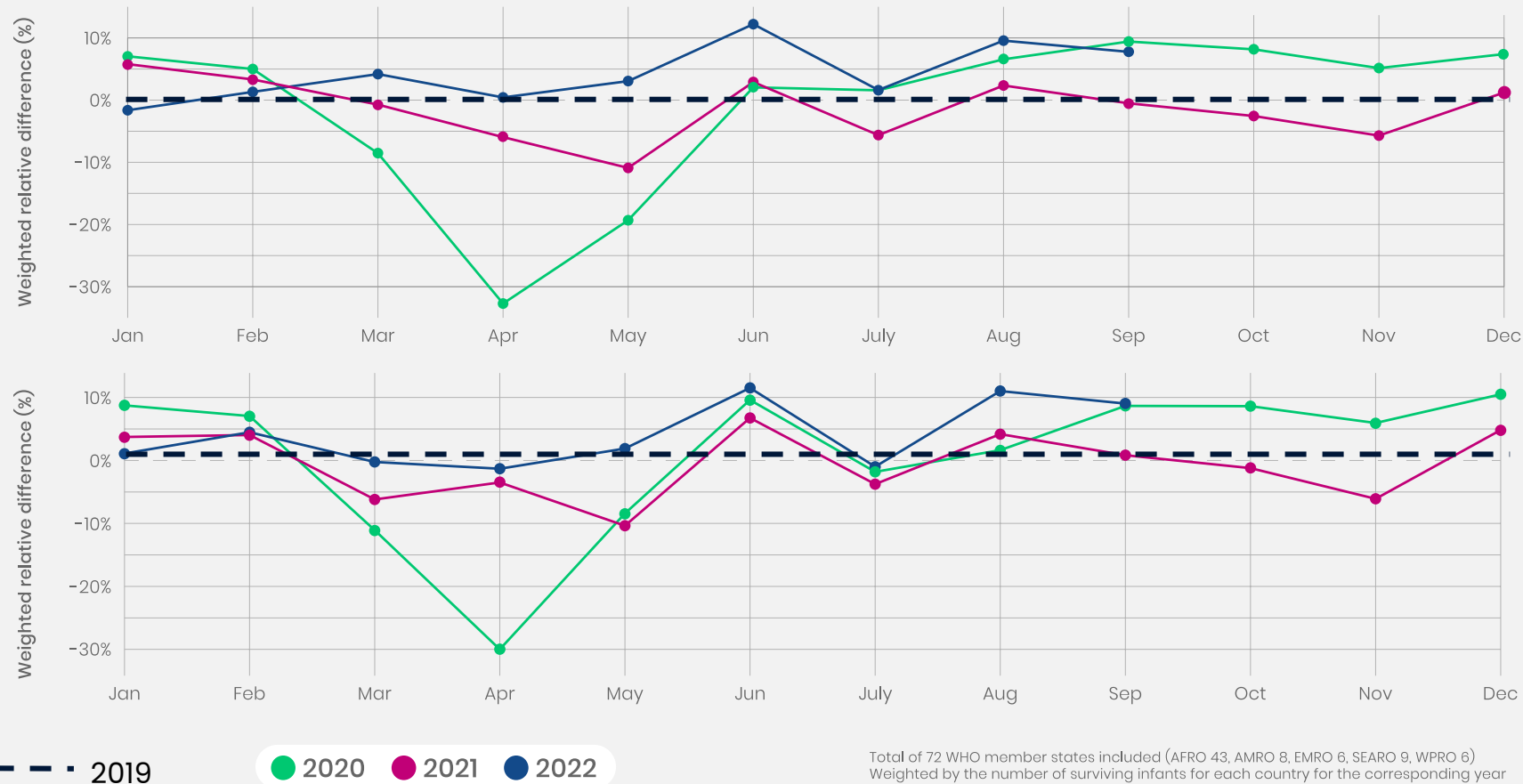
Coverage - 2021	Rank	Country	DTP1 (%)	Number zero-dose children
Green	1	India	88	2,711,000
Yellow	2	Nigeria	70	2,247,000
Yellow	3	Indonesia	74	1,150,000
Yellow	4	Ethiopia	70	1,134,000
Red	5	Philippines	57	1,048,000
Green	6	DR Congo	81	734,000
Yellow	7	Brazil	74	710,000
Dark Green	8	Pakistan	90	611,000
Red	9	Angola	57	553,000
Red	10	Myanmar	45	492,000
Green	11	Tanzania	82	402,000
Orange	12	Mozambique	67	372,000
Yellow	13	Afghanistan	74	361,000
Red	14	Somalia	52	338,000
Green	15	Mexico	83	317,000
Orange	16	Madagascar	65	304,000
Yellow	17	Cameroon	76	219,000
Red	18	DPR Korea	42	197,000
Yellow	19	Chad	73	191,000
Green	20	Vietnam	87	187,000
Total				14.3 million

Source: WUENIC Estimates <https://data.unicef.org/resources/immunization-coverage-estimates-data-visualization/>

Many countries are restoring programme performance, some likely exceeding 2019 levels (WUENIC 2022, to be released mid-July)

Weighted relative difference in **DTPCV3** vaccinated in 2022, 2021 & 2020 compared to 2019

Weighted relative difference in **MCVI** vaccinated in 2022, 2021 & 2020 compared to 2019



Total of 72 WHO member states included (AFRO 43, AMRO 8, EMRO 6, SEARO 9, WPRO 6)
Weighted by the number of surviving infants for each country for the corresponding year

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2023 Immunization intensification 3-prong approach:

1

Catch-up

Reaching children who missed vaccination during 2020-2022, some of which was due to the pandemic (this includes the 2019 zero-dose and under-immunized children as part of the accumulated susceptible cohort)

2

Restore immunization programmes

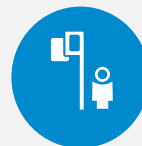
Restore vaccination coverage in 2023 back to at least 2019 coverage levels

3

Strengthen immunization programmes

Strengthen immunization systems within Primary Health Care, to improve program resilience & resume the trajectory of the IA2030 goals & targets

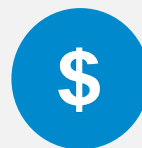
Delivered through:



Political leadership



Advocacy and partnerships



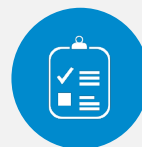
Resource programming



Tailored country response planning & implementation



Responsive technical assistance



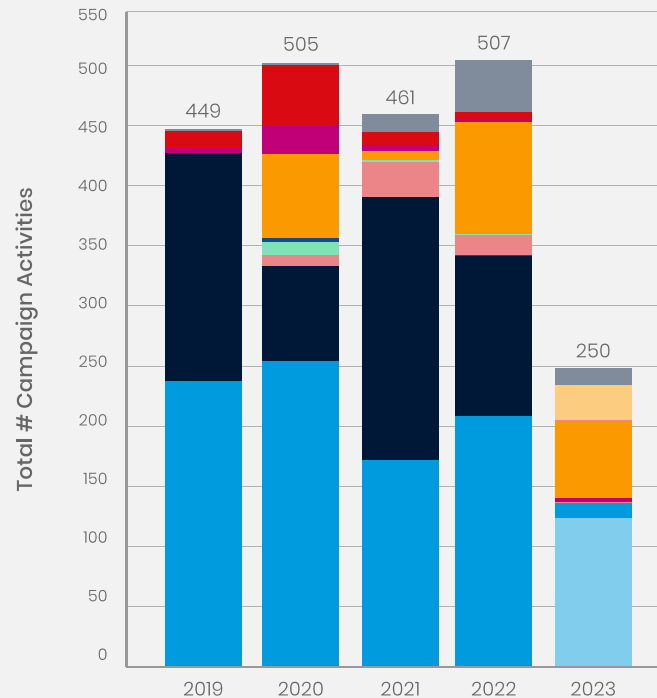
Monitoring and learning

Health campaigns are a two-edged sword

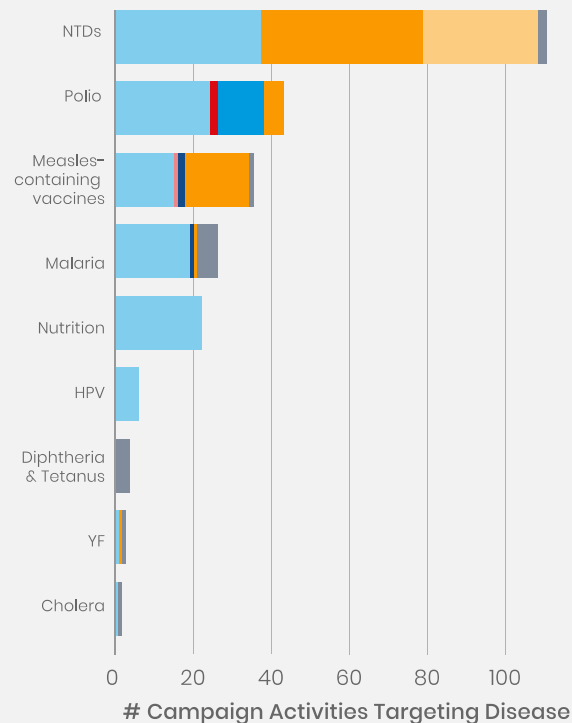
Health Campaign Effectiveness Coalition driving toward change

HCE Coalition source: [Campaign Calendar-March 2023](#))

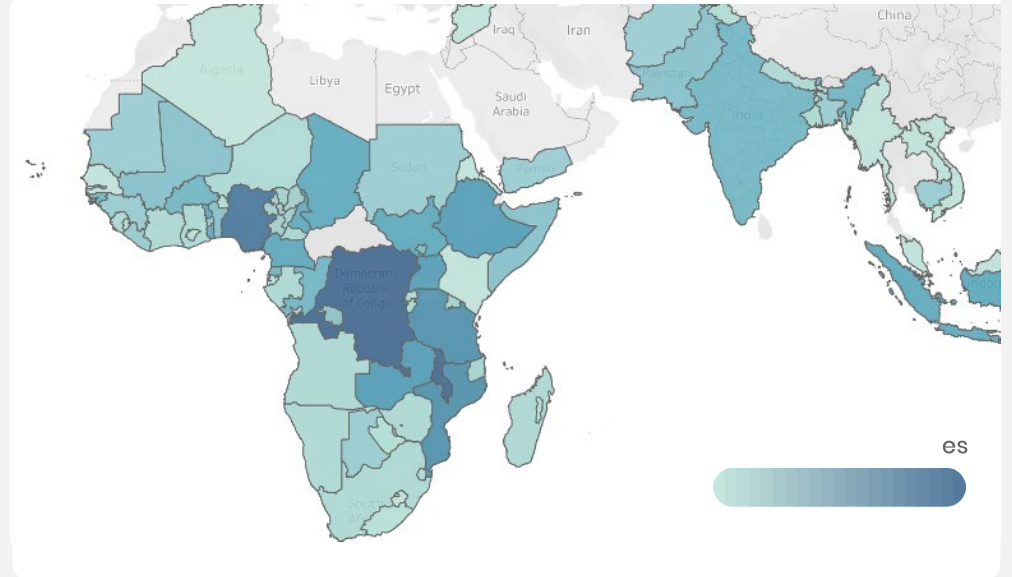
Status of Campaign Activities over Time



Campaign Activities by Disease, 2023



Count of Campaign Activities by country and Admin1 (where available)



250
Total campaign activities planned for the year

81
Countries with campaign activities

11
Diseases targeted

Campaign Activity Status*

- On track/Planned
- Completed
- Assumed Completed
- Resumed
- Rescheduled
- Might postpone
- Postponed
- Suspended mid-campaign
- Cancelled
- Forecasted
- Unknown

A robust catch-up vaccination strategy requires a whole system approach

Leave no one behind:
guidance for planning and
implementing
catch-up vaccination



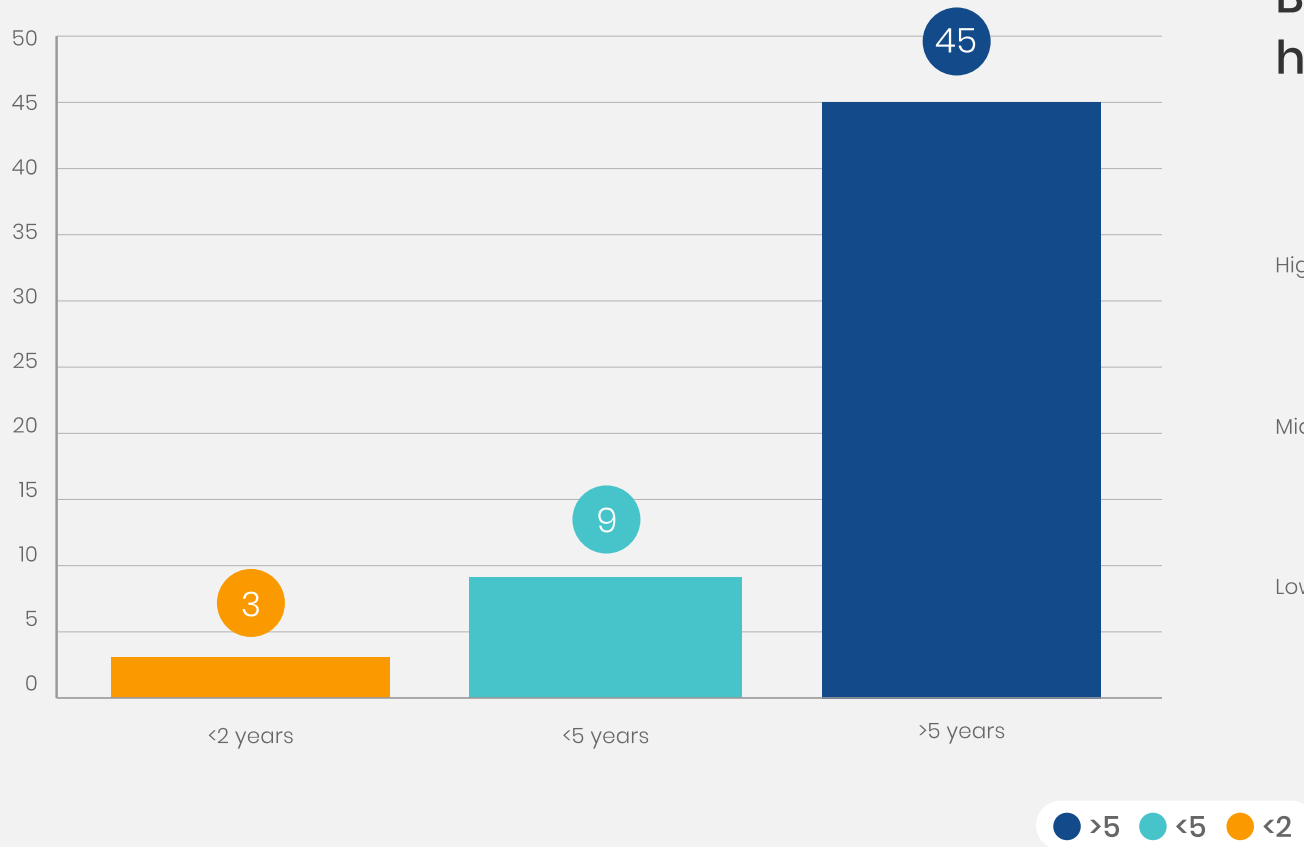
World Health
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Vaccine	Age group	Dose	Interval	Catch-up	Notes
Polio	12 months	1	4 weeks	Yes	...
Polio	18 months	2	6-8 weeks	Yes	...
Polio	5 years	3	18-24 months	Yes	...
Polio	12 years	4	5-10 years	Yes	...
Polio	13-17 years	5	10-14 years	Yes	...
Polio	18-49 years	6	14-17 years	Yes	...
Polio	50-64 years	7	17-24 years	Yes	...
Polio	65-74 years	8	24-31 years	Yes	...
Polio	75-84 years	9	31-38 years	Yes	...
Polio	85-94 years	10	38-45 years	Yes	...
Polio	95-104 years	11	45-52 years	Yes	...
Polio	105-114 years	12	52-59 years	Yes	...
Polio	115-124 years	13	59-66 years	Yes	...
Polio	125-134 years	14	66-73 years	Yes	...
Polio	135-144 years	15	73-80 years	Yes	...
Polio	145-154 years	16	80-87 years	Yes	...
Polio	155-164 years	17	87-94 years	Yes	...
Polio	165-174 years	18	94-101 years	Yes	...
Polio	175-184 years	19	101-108 years	Yes	...
Polio	185-194 years	20	108-115 years	Yes	...
Polio	195-204 years	21	115-122 years	Yes	...
Polio	205-214 years	22	122-129 years	Yes	...
Polio	215-224 years	23	129-136 years	Yes	...
Polio	225-234 years	24	136-143 years	Yes	...
Polio	235-244 years	25	143-150 years	Yes	...
Polio	245-254 years	26	150-157 years	Yes	...
Polio	255-264 years	27	157-164 years	Yes	...
Polio	265-274 years	28	164-171 years	Yes	...
Polio	275-284 years	29	171-178 years	Yes	...
Polio	285-294 years	30	178-185 years	Yes	...
Polio	295-304 years	31	185-192 years	Yes	...
Polio	305-314 years	32	192-199 years	Yes	...
Polio	315-324 years	33	199-206 years	Yes	...
Polio	325-334 years	34	206-213 years	Yes	...
Polio	335-344 years	35	213-220 years	Yes	...
Polio	345-354 years	36	220-227 years	Yes	...
Polio	355-364 years	37	227-234 years	Yes	...
Polio	365-374 years	38	234-241 years	Yes	...
Polio	375-384 years	39	241-248 years	Yes	...
Polio	385-394 years	40	248-255 years	Yes	...
Polio	395-404 years	41	255-262 years	Yes	...
Polio	405-414 years	42	262-269 years	Yes	...
Polio	415-424 years	43	269-276 years	Yes	...
Polio	425-434 years	44	276-283 years	Yes	...
Polio	435-444 years	45	283-290 years	Yes	...
Polio	445-454 years	46	290-297 years	Yes	...
Polio	455-464 years	47	297-304 years	Yes	...
Polio	465-474 years	48	304-311 years	Yes	...
Polio	475-484 years	49	311-318 years	Yes	...
Polio	485-494 years	50	318-325 years	Yes	...
Polio	495-504 years	51	325-332 years	Yes	...
Polio	505-514 years	52	332-339 years	Yes	...
Polio	515-524 years	53	339-346 years	Yes	...
Polio	525-534 years	54	346-353 years	Yes	...
Polio	535-544 years	55	353-360 years	Yes	...
Polio	545-554 years	56	360-367 years	Yes	...
Polio	555-564 years	57	367-374 years	Yes	...
Polio	565-574 years	58	374-381 years	Yes	...
Polio	575-584 years	59	381-388 years	Yes	...
Polio	585-594 years	60	388-395 years	Yes	...
Polio	595-604 years	61	395-402 years	Yes	...
Polio	605-614 years	62	402-409 years	Yes	...
Polio	615-624 years	63	409-416 years	Yes	...
Polio	625-634 years	64	416-423 years	Yes	...
Polio	635-644 years	65	423-430 years	Yes	...
Polio	645-654 years	66	430-437 years	Yes	...
Polio	655-664 years	67	437-444 years	Yes	...
Polio	665-674 years	68	444-451 years	Yes	...
Polio	675-684 years	69	451-458 years	Yes	...
Polio	685-694 years	70	458-465 years	Yes	...
Polio	695-704 years	71	465-472 years	Yes	...
Polio	705-714 years	72	472-479 years	Yes	...
Polio	715-724 years	73	479-486 years	Yes	...
Polio	725-734 years	74	486-493 years	Yes	...
Polio	735-744 years	75	493-500 years	Yes	...
Polio	745-754 years	76	500-507 years	Yes	...
Polio	755-764 years	77	507-514 years	Yes	...
Polio	765-774 years	78	514-521 years	Yes	...
Polio	775-784 years	79	521-528 years	Yes	...
Polio	785-794 years	80	528-535 years	Yes	...
Polio	795-804 years	81	535-542 years	Yes	...
Polio	805-814 years	82	542-549 years	Yes	...
Polio	815-824 years	83	549-556 years	Yes	...
Polio	825-834 years	84	556-563 years	Yes	...
Polio	835-844 years	85	563-570 years	Yes	...
Polio	845-854 years	86	570-577 years	Yes	...
Polio	855-864 years	87	577-584 years	Yes	...
Polio	865-874 years	88	584-591 years	Yes	...
Polio	875-884 years	89	591-598 years	Yes	...
Polio	885-894 years	90	598-605 years	Yes	...
Polio	895-904 years	91	605-612 years	Yes	...
Polio	905-914 years	92	612-619 years	Yes	...
Polio	915-924 years	93	619-626 years	Yes	...
Polio	925-934 years	94	626-633 years	Yes	...
Polio	935-944 years	95	633-640 years	Yes	...
Polio	945-954 years	96	640-647 years	Yes	...
Polio	955-964 years	97	647-654 years	Yes	...
Polio	965-974 years	98	654-661 years	Yes	...
Polio	975-984 years	99	661-668 years	Yes	...
Polio	985-994 years	100	668-675 years	Yes	...

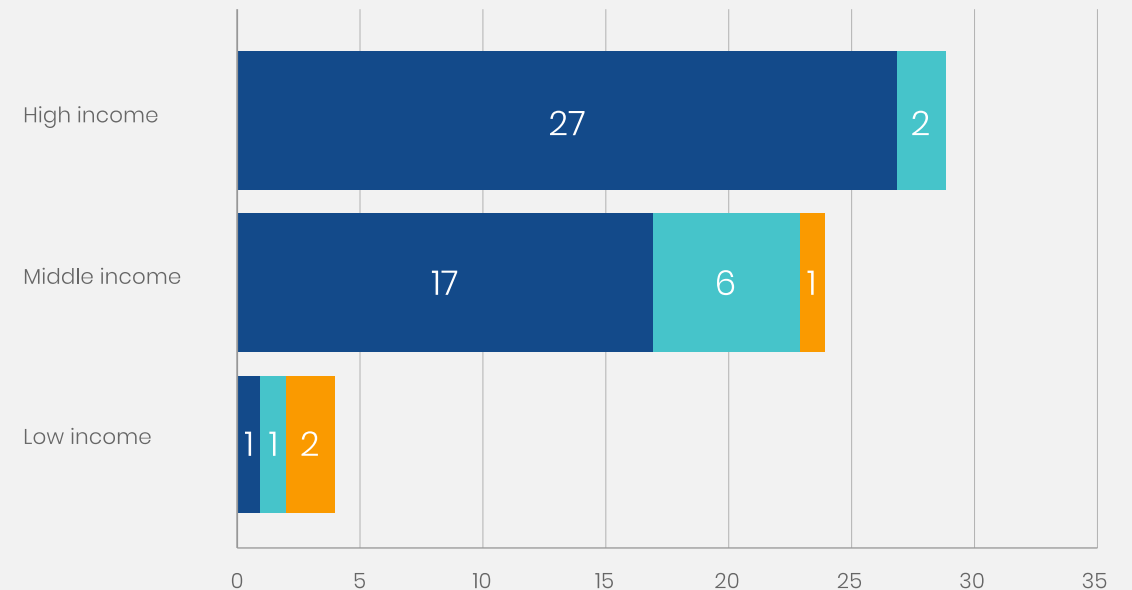
WHO Recommendations
for Interrupted or Delayed
Routine Immunization

Of the 57 catch-up schedules analyzed... 45 (79%) permitted catch-up with at least one childhood vaccine (excluding HPV) beyond 5 years of age.

Upper age limits



But... these schedules are mostly from high- and middle-income countries.



Immunization through the life course, integrated through PHC

Addressing demand & vaccine misinformation

		Pregnant women	New born (24 hours)	Infant (<1 year)	Second year of life (12–23 months)	Child (2–4 years)	Adolescent (9–19 years)	Adult (25–60 years)	Older person (+61 years)	
Immunization*	Vaccines recommended by WHO for all immunization programmes	Tetanus toxoid containing vaccine (TTCV)	BCG Hep B–BD	DTPCV HepB Hib	Measles PCV Polio	Rubella Rotavirus	DTPCV booster Measles PCV3 (if 2+1 schedule)	Diphtheria booster HPV Tetanus booster	–	–
	Vaccines recommended by WHO for certain regions high risk populations/ immunization programmes with certain characteristics	Seasonal influenza		Japanese Encephalitis Meningococcal Rabies Seasonal Influenza Typhoid Yellow Fever	Cholera Hepatitis A Meningococcal Mumps Rabies Seasonal Influenza	Typhoid Varicella	Cholera Rabies Seasonal Influenza Typhoid	Cholera Dengue Rabies Seasonal Influenza Typhoid	Cholera Dengue Rabies Seasonal Influenza	Cholera Rabies Seasonal Influenza
Nutrition	Growth monitoring/ nutritional counselling	●	●	●	●	●				
	Vitamin A supplementation	●		●	●	●				
Malaria	Distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLNs)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in infants (IPTi)			●						
	Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC)			●	●	●				
Neglected tropical diseases	Deworming	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Reproductive & maternal health services	Family planning services	●	●**	●**	●**	●**	●	●		
HIV	HIV services	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	Male circumcision for HIV prevention						●	●		
Wash	Hygiene kit distribution	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Health education	Health counselling	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	

*Complete WHO immunization recommendations can be found in the Vaccine Position Papers and Summary Tables available at www.who.int/immunization/policy/en/

**For caregiver

Contents

- 1 **IA2030** Goals and Targets
- 2 **COVID-19 Impact** on routine immunizations
- 3 Getting back on track with 2023 **Immunization intensification 3-prong approach**
- 4 IA2030 Partnership and “**The Big Catch-up**”
- 5 **Key advocacy opportunities and resources**

Highest Priorities for 2023 – 2025



Zero dose child agenda & RI Strengthening (Catch-up, Recovery & Strengthening)



- Measles
- Polio
- Diphtheria
- Yellow Fever
- Health Emergency Preparedness & Response



HPV Revitalization



COVID-19 integration



Malaria introductions (regional)

IA2030: Working in partnership

- Partners are collaborating on operation **Big Catch Up** in **20 priority countries** with highest numbers of zero-dose children
- A target of **50 million** [TBC] additional children for vaccination
- The Big Catch Up incorporates response to several **recommendations made in the 2022 Technical Progress Report** (TPR), reviewed by SAGE in October 2022



Overview: The ‘Big Catch-up’

In 2023, WHO will join with partners, at all three levels, to drive a communications and advocacy push to complement the technical intensification of immunization activities.

World Immunization Week: 24 – 30 April 2023



The **big catch-up** communications push means catching up on:

- **Children missed** during the pandemic
- **Restore** immunization to get back to **at least** 2019 coverage
- **Strengthening** immunization to achieve the 2030 trajectory

World Immunization Week: 24 to 30 April 2023



WIW will unite partners and people behind a focused global campaign to **highlight the life-saving importance of vaccines**.

WIW platform to **highlight successes from countries** from the last few years, as well as what can be done to scale up vaccinations. e.g. *malaria vaccination introductions, cholera outbreak responses*

WIW is an opportunity to **elevate specific asks for priority countries** and highlight the barriers to vaccination including conflict and emergencies.

We need action everywhere but especially in the **20 countries where over three-quarters** of children who missed vaccinations live.

WIW will also play a **key role in a year-long push to catch, up, restore and strengthen immunization programmes** to surpass pre-pandemic levels.

WIW platforms:

1. **WHO website** [Vaccines and immunization \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int) linking to assets & regional content, as well as an external
2. **WIW microsite** <https://www.worldimmunizationweek.org/> to showcase WHO & partner activities.

Key advocacy opportunities 2023

Q1 2023

January

- New Year Resolution on Immunization

Q2 2023

April

- Launch: Big Catch-up World Immunization Week

May

- World Health Assembly

Q3 2023

July

- WUENIC Annual Immunization Figures

September

- United Nations High Level Meeting (IA2030 event)

Q4 2023

November

- WHO Measles Mortality-special report on progress

December

- Segue next phase into EPI at 50 celebration of countries in 2024

WHO Regional Committees

Events and updates on catch-up and recovery



National consultations on 'big catch-up' constraints & solutions



Examples of Strategic Actions by Partners to Date

Political alignment & leadership

- **Africa Union** declaration *"Building momentum for routine immunization recovery in Africa"* Heads of State Summit
- **Unicef State of the World's Children Report** release in April, prior to WIW focus on Immunization and Recovery
- **Immunization Demand Hub** convened
- **Regional and National Immunization Technical Advisory Groups** convenings with countries for policy review
- Activation of **National Public Health Agencies leadership voice for advocacy** immunization intensification

Country Focused support

- Note Verbale and **Technical FAQ** from **WHO, UNICEF and Gavi** to country and regional immunization staff
- **Country-led recovery plans** developed with technical support by **WHO and partners**
- **USAID** in the 20 priority country **briefings for country offices completed**
- **Regional Immunization Working Groups** jointly convened by **WHO and Unicef**
- **Vaccine Impact Modeling Consortium (WHO and IA2030 strategy)** modelled data on the possible deaths averted if the recovery plan is realized

Resource Programming

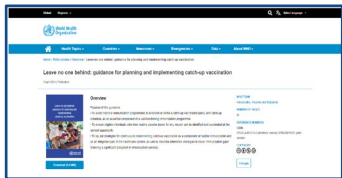
- **Operational acceleration of Gavi funds underway**, with policy and strategic input from **WHO and UNICEF**
- **Gavi Sec. letter to MOHs** on resources available for country implementation
- **World Bank** is assessing opportunities for **enhanced programming to countries.**
- **US CDC** pivoting field **staff priorities and funding** with a special focus on consequential geographies.
- **Unicef Supply Division** conducted a market study concluding **no supply constraints for this effort**

Resources on catch-up and immunization recovery



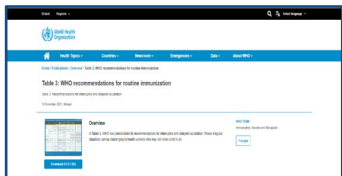
Catch-up vaccination landing page

<https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/essential-programme-on-immunization/implementation/catch-up-vaccination>



Leave No One Behind: Guidance for planning and implementing catch-up vaccination (EN,FR,PT)

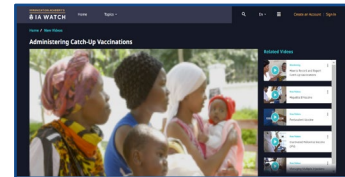
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240016514>



WHO Recommendations for interrupted or delayed vaccination (EN,FR)

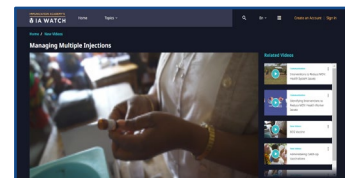
<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/table-3-who-recommendations-for-routine-immunization>

Catch-up vaccination videos (EN,FR coming soon):



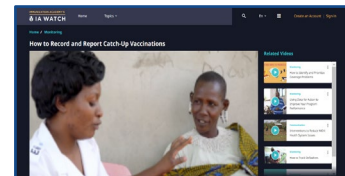
Administering catch-up vaccination

<https://watch.immunizationacademy.com/en/videos/807>



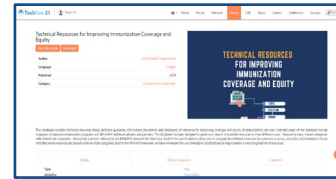
Managing multiple injections

<https://watch.immunizationacademy.com/en/videos/805>



How to record and report catch-up vaccination

<https://watch.immunizationacademy.com/en/videos/806>



Technical Resources for Improving Immunization Coverage and Equity

<https://www.technet-21.org/en/library/main/7095-technical-resources-for-improving-immunization-coverage-and-equity>



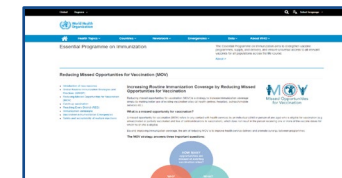
Immunization as an essential health service: guiding principles for immunization activities during the COVID-19 pandemic and other times of severe disruption (EN)

www.who.int/publications/i/item/immunization-as-an-essential-health-service-guiding-principles-for-immunization-activities-during-the-covid-19-pandemic-and-other-times-of-severe-disruption



Guiding principles for recovering, building resiliency, and strengthening of immunization in 2022 and beyond

(FR) www.technet-21.org/en/library/main/7946-principes-directeurs-de-la-reprise-de-la-promotion-de-la-résilience-et-du-renforcement-de-la-vaccination-en-2022-et-au-delà



Missed Opportunities for Vaccination resource guides (EN,FR)

[www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/essential-programme-on-immunization/implementation/reducing-missed-opportunities-for-vaccination-\(mov\)](https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/essential-programme-on-immunization/implementation/reducing-missed-opportunities-for-vaccination-(mov))



Vaccination in the second year of life (2YL) guides and resources (EN,FR,PT)

[www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/essential-programme-on-immunization/integration/vaccination-in-the-second-year-of-life-\(2yl\)](https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/essential-programme-on-immunization/integration/vaccination-in-the-second-year-of-life-(2yl))