WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

OIE Regional Vaccine Banks

Middle East & Eastern Europe Rabies Expert Bureau Meeting (MEEREB)
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Rabies Vaccine banks for dog vaccination

- Countries embarking on eliminating rabies in dogs require easy access to quality-assured dog vaccines for planned campaigns and outbreak management

- Vaccinating at least 70% of dogs in endemic areas ***breaks the cycle of transmission in dogs and to humans***, thereby preventing rabies in humans most efficiently

Rabies Regional Vaccine Bank

- Initial call for tender published in Sept. 2011
- Contracts signed in March 2012 and May 2012
- **Multiple supplier approach**
- One supplier provides parenteral (injectable) rabies vaccines for dogs in 10ml vials
- A second supplier provides parenteral (injectable) rabies vaccines for dogs in 1ml vials as well as oral vaccines for research projects in pilot countries
- African countries added to list of eligible countries in Oct. 2014
- Current main contracts active until Dec. 2015
- New international call for tender scheduled

OIE Rabies Regional Vaccine Bank

OIE Deliveries as of 1 April 2015

Country	Number	Year
Afghanistan	200.000	2014
Bangladesh	200.000	2013
Bhutan	100.000	2013; 2014
Indonesia	200,000	2013
Lao PDR	290,400	2012; 2013; 2014
Myanmar	200,000	2013
Nepal	200,000	2013
Philippines	1 120,000	2013; 2014; 2015
Sri Lanka	300,400	2013
Vietnam	872,000	2012; 2013; 2014
TOTAL	**3.682.800**	

- Vaccine deliveries for 2015 are currently being scheduled

OIE Vaccine Bank : Funding and purchase

Multiple Donor Approach

Donor	Setting up of the Vaccine Bank	Purchase of Vaccines	Region
European Union	✓	✓	Asia
Australia		✓	South East Asia
France		✓	Africa
Singapore		✓	Asia
Swiss Tropical PH		✓	Mali
WHO		✓	Asia, Africa

Rabies Regional Vaccine Bank

Other cases of purchase as of 1 April 2015

Country	Number	Year	Direct Purchase / Donor
Mali	8.000	2014	Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
Singapore	5.000	2014	Singapore Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority
Togo	10.000	2014	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
South Africa	250.000	2014	WHO Global Procurement and Logistics
Philippines	2.900.000	2015	WHO Global Procurement and Logistics
TOTAL	**3.173.000**		

- Vaccine deliveries for 2015 are currently being scheduled

OIE Vaccine Bank model: how does it work?

- OIE Delegates submit official request to the OIE Director General with support from OIE regional offices:
  - vaccine request form with number of doses and timeframe of delivery requested,
  - confirmation that appropriate cold chain is present
  - justification of request based on the disease situation in the country
- Requests are processed by the OIE Headquarters
- Flight details and shipping documents are finalised with vaccine suppliers and provided to the country
- Vaccines are delivered to the country

OIE Vaccine Bank model: how does it work?

- Countries provide updates and progress reports to the OIE, including information on:
  - Vaccination campaign period (dates)
  - Number of vaccines used
  - Number of animals vaccinated
  - Vaccination schedule implemented
  - Geographical area covered
  - Information on post-vaccination surveillance

HOW, **WHERE** and **WHAT** (was the **outcome**)

Benefits of OIE Vaccine Banks

1 – Quality-related benefits

- Vaccines supplied to countries are of high quality and comply with OIE international standards
- Vaccines are delivered with required flexibility and based on request/availability of the country
- Reduction in the risks associated with storing large quantities of formulated vaccine in sub-optimal conditions
- Virtual stock/ replenishment mechanism ensure that produced vaccines do not expire before us

Benefits of OIE Vaccine Banks

2 – Fluid logistics

- Virtual stocks, production on demand
- Timely dispatch of emergency stocks in line with field needs
- Possible delivery of relatively small or large quantity of vaccines
- Easy procurement and delivery systems: limit possible costs associated with the multiplication of local registration and vaccine purchases
- The burden of storage lies with the selected vaccine supplier(s), rather than with the purchasing countries or international organisations

Benefits of OIE Vaccine Banks

3 – Cost-related benefits

- Economies of scale - a cost reduction per vaccine unit
- Synergies and leverage effects (e.g. Togo - World Bank; Philippines - WHO)
- Financial mechanisms allowing direct purchase by countries

4 – Better coordination

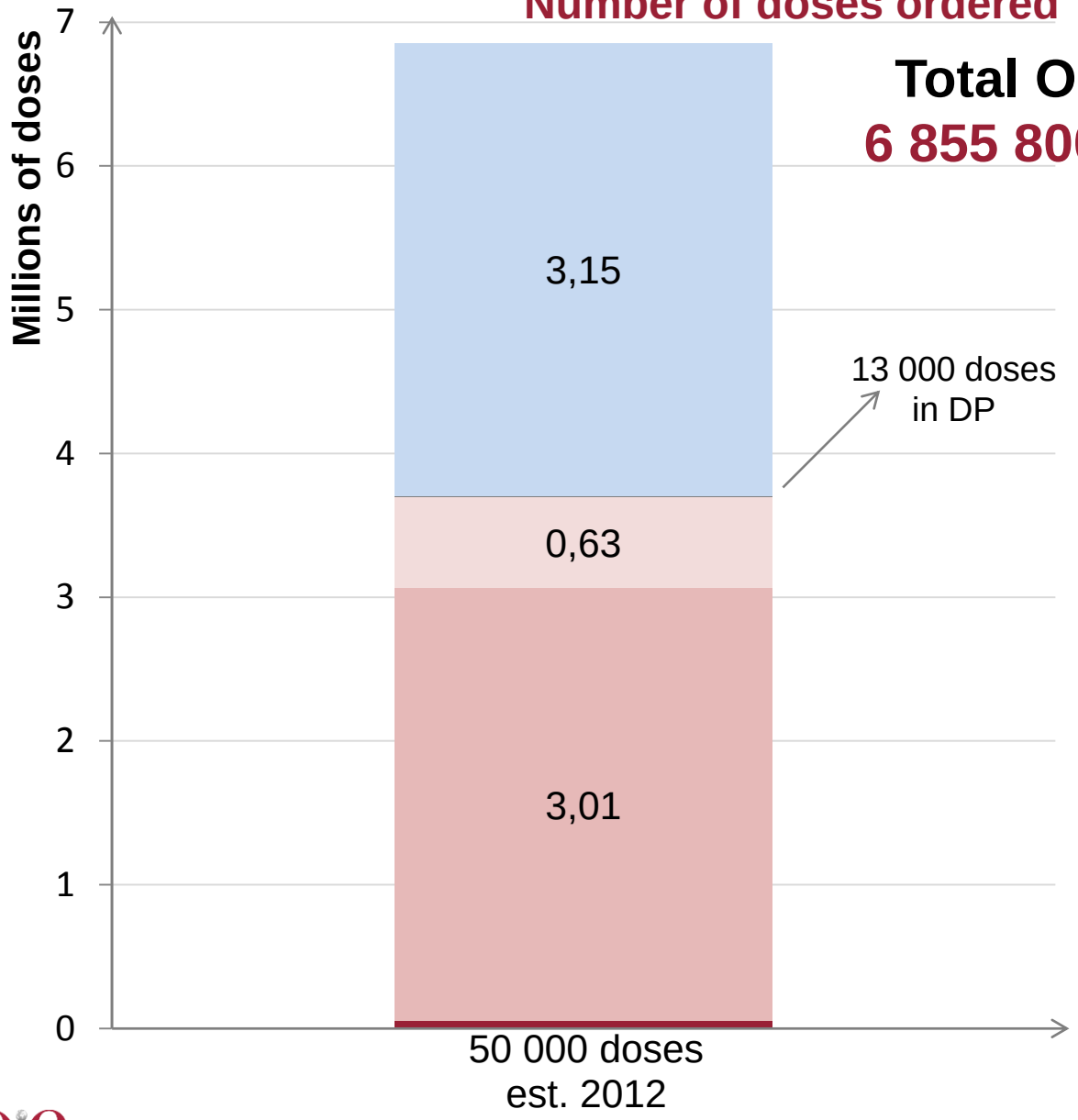
- Harmonisation and coordination of regional control programmes; the implementation of global / regional control strategies
- Support for multi-party vaccination campaigns (PPPs & NGOs)

Rabies Vaccine Bank as of 1 April 2015

Number of doses ordered

Multi Donor

Total Ordered
6 855 800 doses



Donors (other than EU)
- Australia
- France

Direct Purchase (DP)
- Swiss TPH
- Singapore
- WHO

Benefits and leverage effects

Global/ Regional Vaccine Banks allow for:

- High-quality vaccines complying with international standards
- Limitation of multiplication of procurement procedures
- Economies of scale
- Multiple suppliers
- Replenishment mechanisms/ shelf life
- Multi-donor approach
- Earmarking of donor funds by region/ country/ disease

PPR Regional Vaccine Bank (Africa)

- **Initial Physical Stock:** **3,5 M doses**
- **Ordered by OIE:** **10 M doses**
  - 2,5 M doses to Ghana
  - 6,8 M doses to Burkina Faso
  - 700 K doses to Mali
- **Ordered by the World Bank:** **4 M doses**
  - 4 M doses to Togo

❖ **Total: 14 million doses of PPR vaccines**

Avian Influenza Vaccine Bank

Multi Donor

Multi-donor approach* involving:

• EU	Africa	(2006-2007)	18 M doses
• Canada	Worldwide	(2007-2011)	40 M doses
• Canada	(donation)		1,9 M doses
• UK	(donation)	(2007)	2,1 M doses

In kind donations

Deliveries to 8 countries including Egypt (45%) and Vietnam (43%)

❖ **Total : 62 million doses of Avian Influenza vaccines**

OIE Intergovernmental Standards

1/ Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Control rabies in dogs

- Notifiable in country ➡ Chapter 1.1.
- Effective surveillance ➡ Chapter 1.4.

Recommendation for importation

- Certification ➡ Chapter 5.11.

Stray dog population control

- Management stray dogs ➡ Chapter 7.7.

Infection with rabies virus ➡ Chapter 8.12.

OIE Intergovernmental Standards

Terrestrial Code. Chapter 8.12. **Infection with Rabies Virus**

General provisions

- Case definition: ***Any*** *animal infected with the Rabies virus (Lyssavirus genus)*
- Aim: mitigate the risk of rabies to human and animal health
- Rabies free country: notification, surveillance, prevention, no rabies cases

OIE Intergovernmental Standards

Terrestrial Code. Chapter 7.7. **Stray dog population**

Scope: Control & welfare

- Responsibilities: public and private
- Regulatory framework: vaccination, identification, dog movement, welfare, ownership, etc.
- Resources: human, financial, technical, etc.
- Control measures: education, reproductive control, capture, environmental, euthanasia, etc.
- Monitoring and evaluation dog population

OIE Intergovernmental Standards

2/ The Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

Terrestrial Manual Chapter 2.1.13. ***Rabies***

Quality standards:

- Diagnostic techniques
  - Sampling and shipment
  - Test for the identification of the agent
  - Serological test

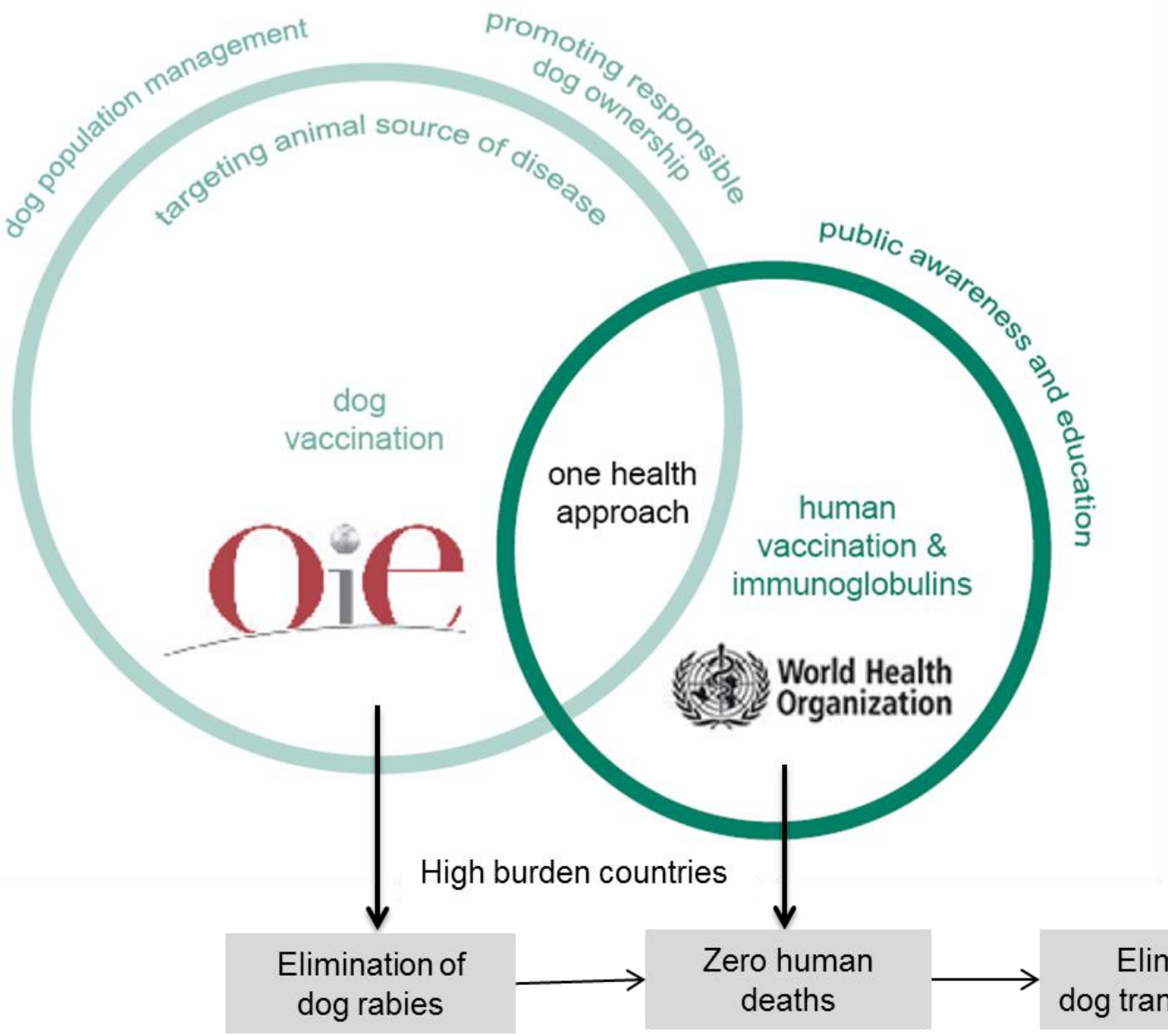
- Requirements for vaccines
  - Minimum standard scientific-based requirements
  - Supplemented by national and regional requirements
  - Parenteral vaccination (domestic)
  - Oral vaccines (wildlife)

Facts
Legal Frameworks, Policy and Standards

- Neglected and under-reported
- National legislation
- Veterinary governance
- Vaccination/dog population control
- National resources
- Sharing responsibilities

Rabies, the 100% preventable zoonotic NTD

optimized supply & coordination = expedited achievement of ZERO deaths



Thank you for your attention

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