

Vaccine Procurement

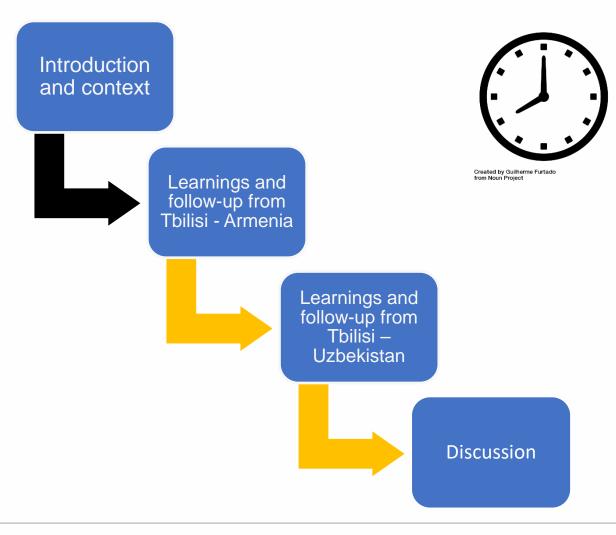
Tangerang, Indonesia July 4, 2019

Objectives

- Share LNCT European countries' learnings from LNCT-VVPEF workshop on vaccine procurement held in Tbilisi from 10 to 12 April 2019
- Identify lessons/experiences that may be applied to other countries



Session Agenda





Vaccine procurement challenges?



Country-level

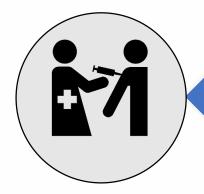
- Lack or overly stringent regulation
- Complex registration processes
- Public procurement rules not adapted to vaccine markets
- Product preferences and presentations
- Demand forecasting and budget planning
- Vaccine procurement skills
- Negotiation capacity
- Lack of coordination and clear roles and responsibilities
- Lack of long and mid-term vision and plan

Global-level

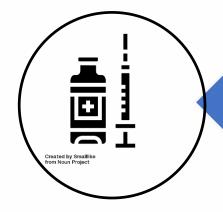
- Limited supply and competition: few suppliers and offers
- Small market challenges
- Manufacturer preferences
- Product suitability
- High prices for new vaccines
- Access to information and market intelligence



The overriding objective of a public vaccine procurement system is to deliver efficiency and "value for money" in the use of public funds



Contributing to equitable, efficient and quality immunization for target populations



Ensuring regular access to quality and affordable vaccines

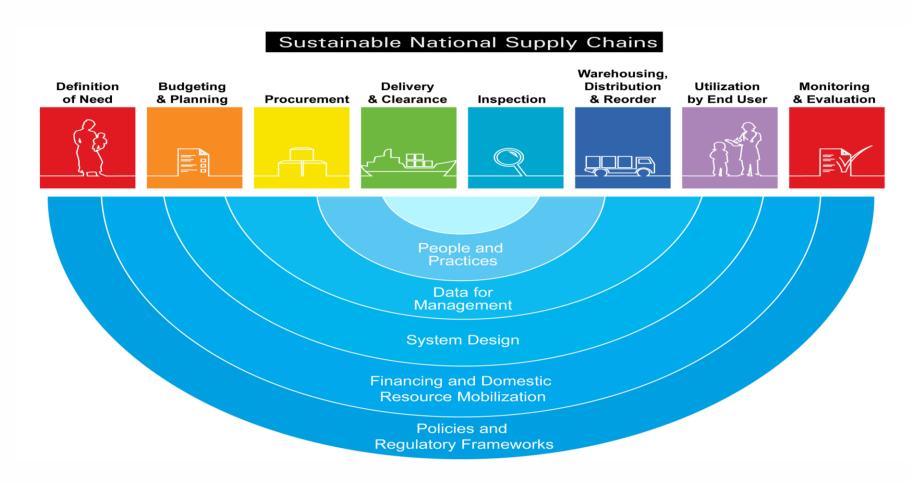


Vaccine procurement components: Interconnected and mutually reinforcing

Programme	Finance	Supply	Regulation
Target population	Annual and multiyear budget	Public procurement laws	Regulatory framework
Immunization schedule	Access to hard currencies	Sources of vaccines	NRA functionality
Vaccine preferences	Release of funds	Selection of suppliers	Registration process
Vaccination strategies	Financial management	Contracting approaches	Lot release
Planning/forecasting	Payment modalities	Tender procedures	Quality control
Vaccine management	Taxes	Market intelligence	Lab capacities
Monitoring		Price info and benchmarking	PMS



Vaccine procurement: a strategic function



Source: UNICEF SD



Vaccine procurement system performance

5 key parameters/criteria?

- Reliable demand forecasting, Annual, 3-5 years
- Written procedures and SOPs in place and used
- Regular monitoring of price trends, vaccine markets and 3. supplier performances
- Use of assured quality vaccines (PQ, NRA, PMS,..)
- No shortages (or wastage due to overstock) during last 12 5. months at central and delivery levels.





Switch from transaction-based to strategic purchasing

