



A tool for vaccine value chain appraisal

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- Common policy and technical constraints exist for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination, especially in endemic settings.
- A vaccine value chain can be described by the stakeholders, processes and governance involved between a vaccine's manufacture and its ultimate administration to an animal.
- Analysis of this process will support effective control programmes any animal diseases where vaccination is applied.
- The following table has been developed through an iterative process and is proposed as an initial framework for countries as

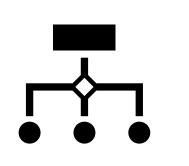
they develop FMD vaccination strategies.

Vaccine • Vaccine choice is iteratively considered within the context of the vaccination programme's objectives • Post vaccination monitoring is in place, alongside vaccine matching and standards choice

- Resources are adequate, aligned to strategy and committed for an appropriate timeframe Resourcing
 - Public and private support is available



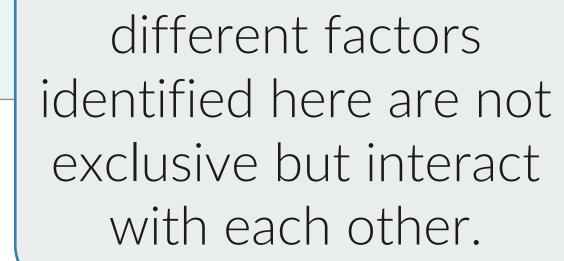
- Coordination and • Strong formal and informal communication networks exist
 - National and international borders are considered communication



- Effective implementation
- Cold chain facilities and biosecurity are assured and monitored
 - Clearly defined processes and logistics are required
 - Animal welfare must be protected at all times

- Enabling
 - Private-public relationships and partnerships are encouraged
- Veterinary vaccine value chains are complex so this framework should be approached with systems thinking. The





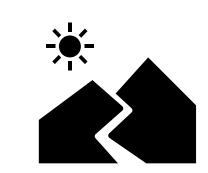




- Horizontal and vertical record keeping structures are implemented
- There are robust and consistent prescription systems in place
- Vaccine traceability is maintained throughout the value chain
- Surveillance systems are linked to disease control programmes
- Surveillance • Passive surveillance is consistent and optimised
 - Surveillance accounts for the local context, e.g. seasonality
 - Animal traceability systems are in place Farming
 - Different farming systems are considered in vaccination programmes
 - systems • Priorities are harmonised across livestock owners and government agendas



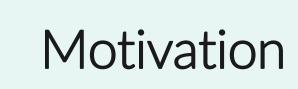
• Stakeholders throughout the system have relevant technical knowledge about vaccination and disease Capability control



Opportunity

- Vaccination is accessible, affordable, acceptable, available
- Assumptions and cultural norms are identified and where needed mitigated





- The vaccination programme is built on trusted relationships • There is transparency about vaccine side effects and vaccine breakdown
- The interplay of supply and demand is understood
- Demand • Willingness-to-pay in the private sector is recognised
 - Active mechanisms exist to match demand and manufacture



- All activities consider equity across social groups and farming systems
- Inclusion • Gendered barriers to participation in vaccination programme, including financial access, social barriers, and equity socioeconomic status are actively addressed



