

68TH SESSION OF THE WHO REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE

Rome, Italy, 17–20 September 2018

Vaccine-preventable diseases and immunization: realizing the full potential of the European Vaccine Action Plan 2015–2020 (EVAP)

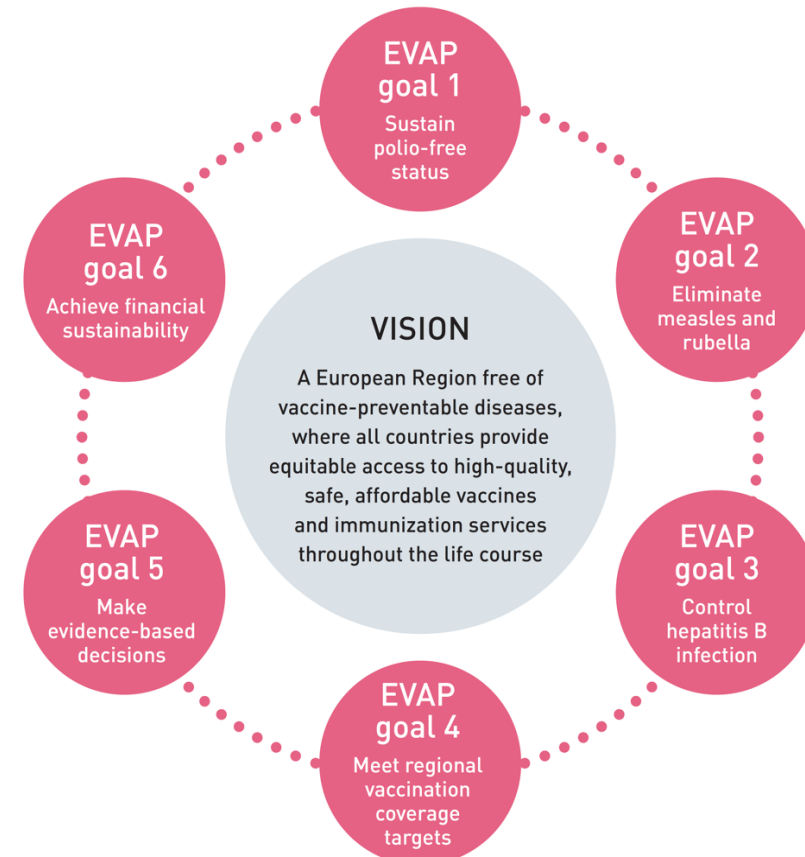
Dr Nedret Emiroglu

Director

Division of Health Emergencies and Communicable Diseases



By adopting EVAP in 2014, all European countries pledged to prioritize immunization

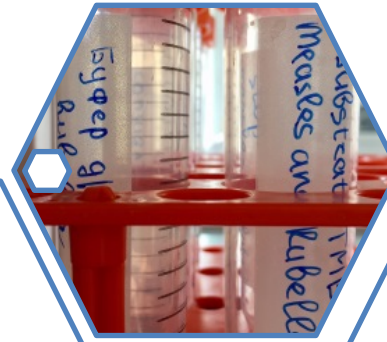


EVAP: European Vaccine Action Plan 2015-2020

Political commitment by Member States and partnerships has proved vital



Political commitment



Monitoring and evaluation

Evidence-based decisions



Partnerships and stakeholder engagement



Public demand

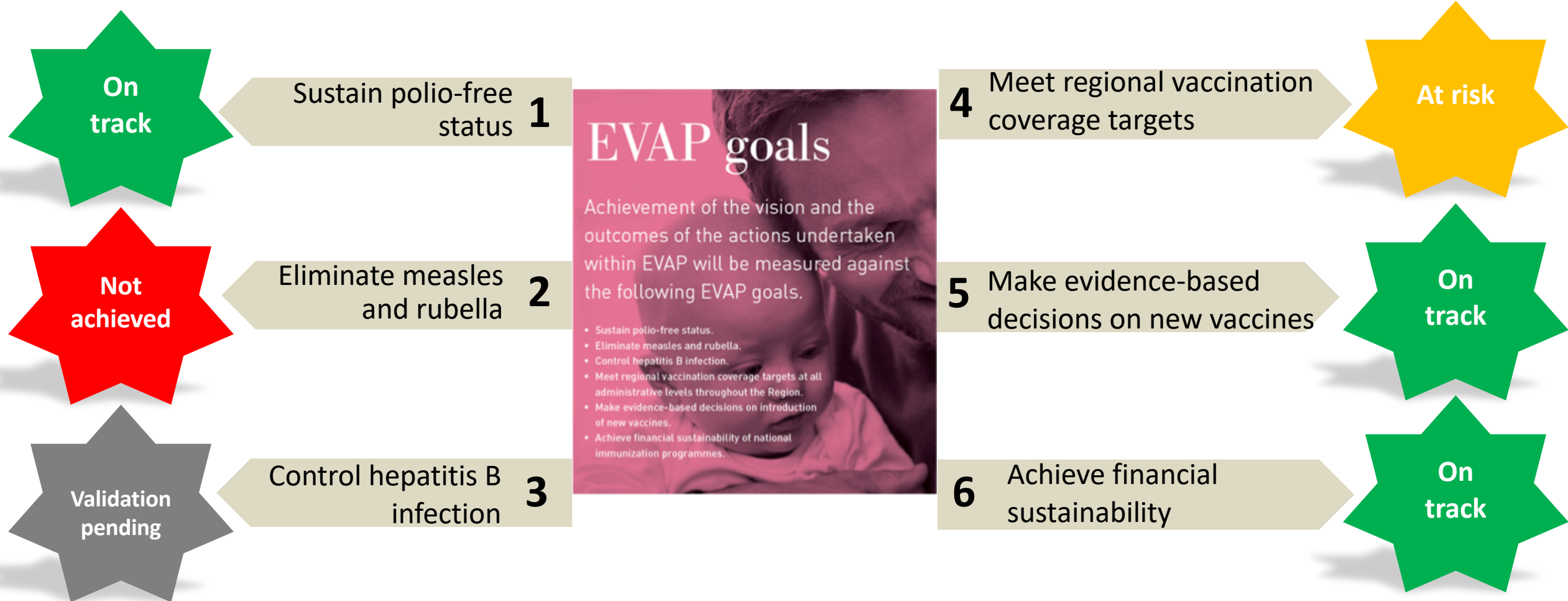
Government expenditure



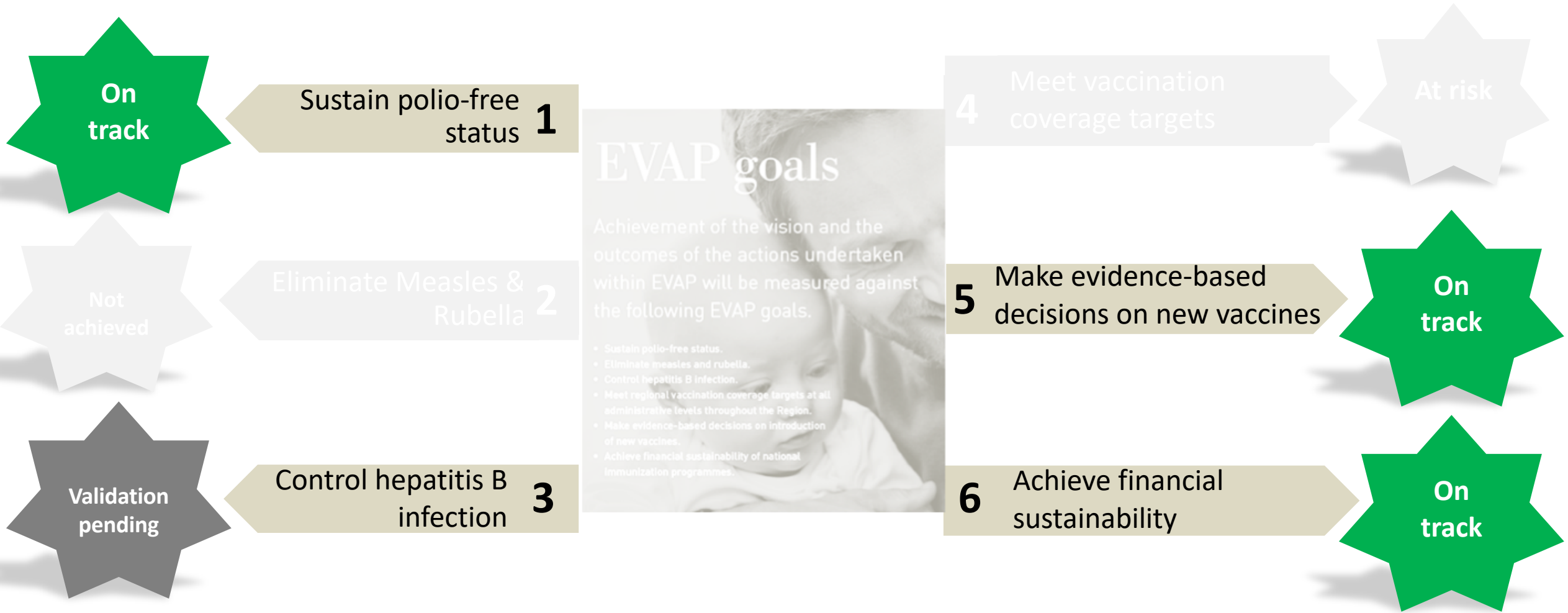
European Vaccine Action Plan 2015-2020

Midterm report

Status of EVAP goals in 2017

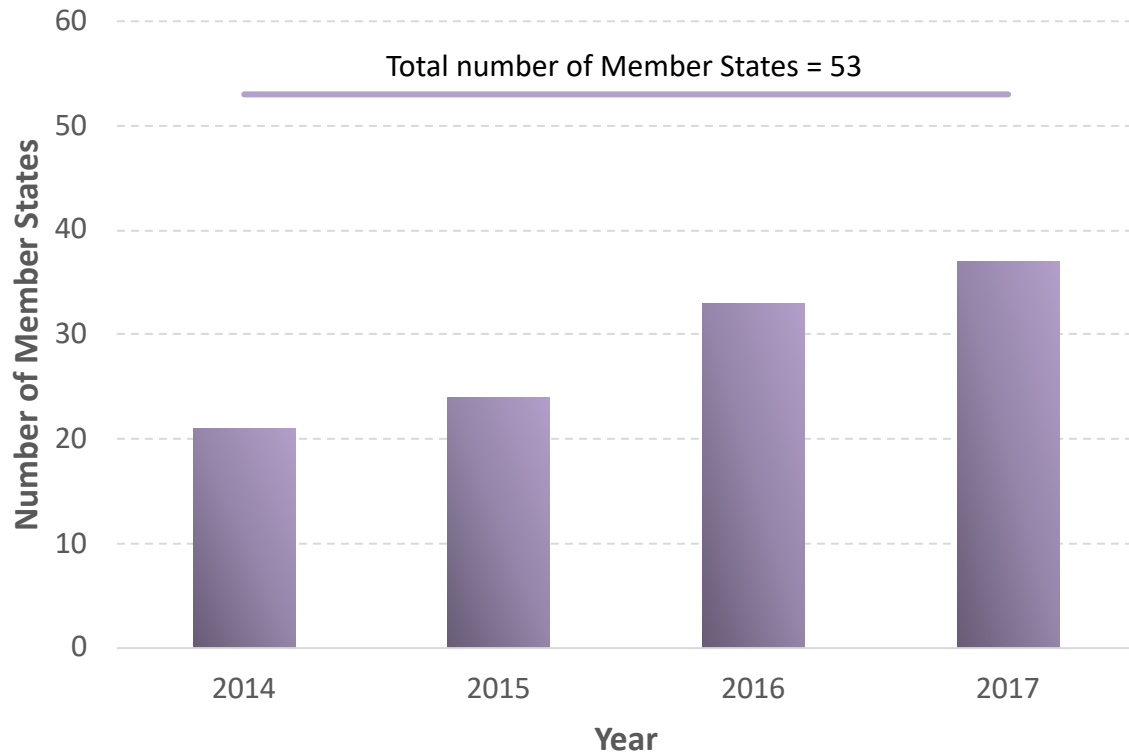


Status of EVAP goals in 2017

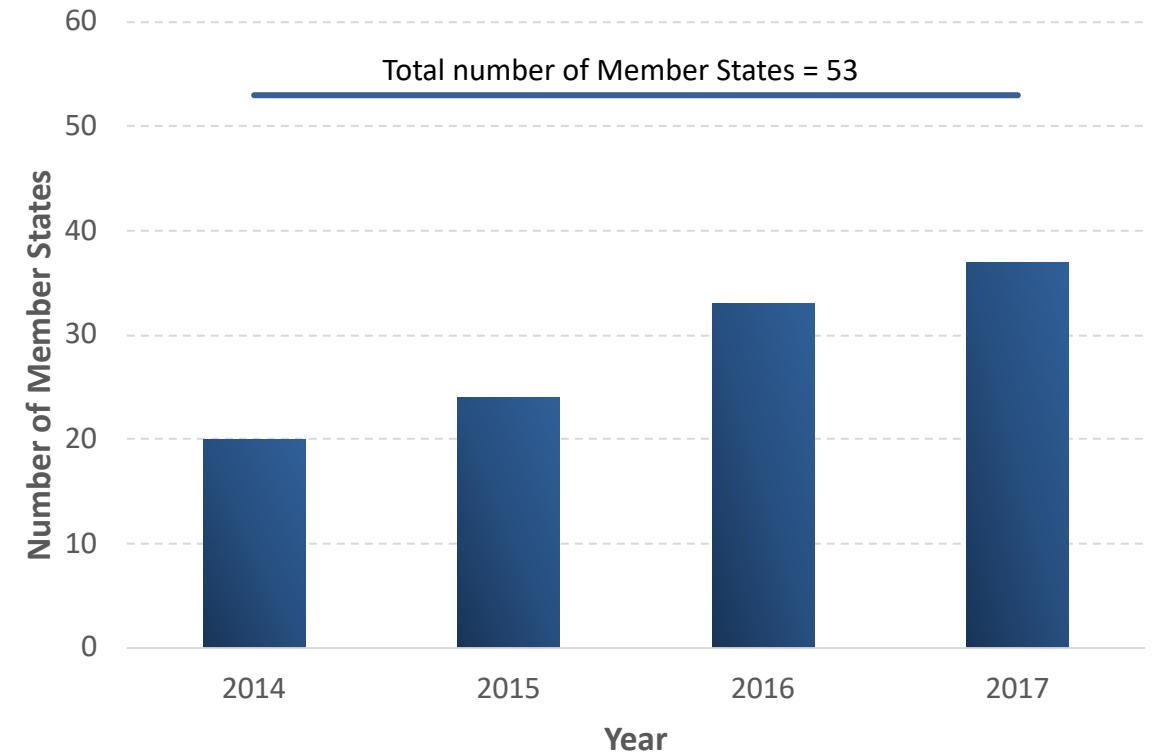


Member States have demonstrated commitment to eliminating measles and rubella

Measles elimination status, 2014–2017

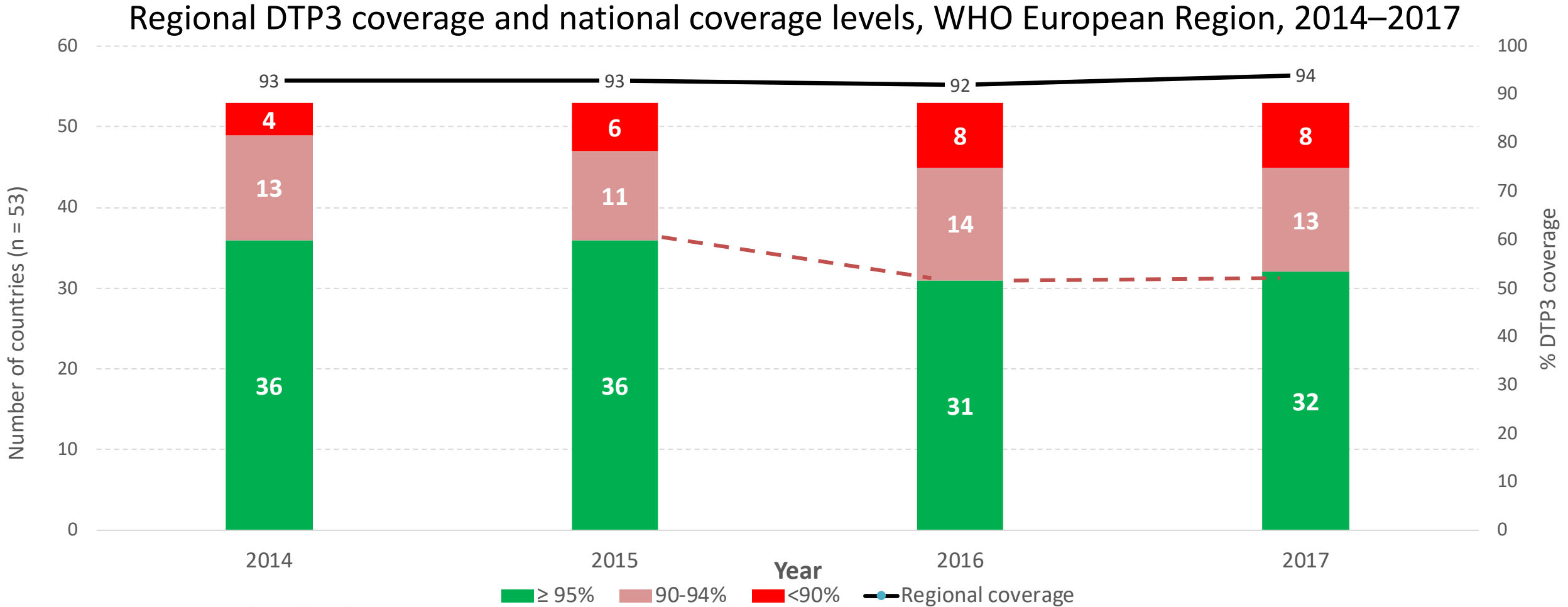


Rubella elimination status, 2014–2017



Source: reports from WHO/Europe's Regional Verification Commission for Measles and Rubella Elimination.

Regional vaccination coverage target is at risk due to variation in national achievements

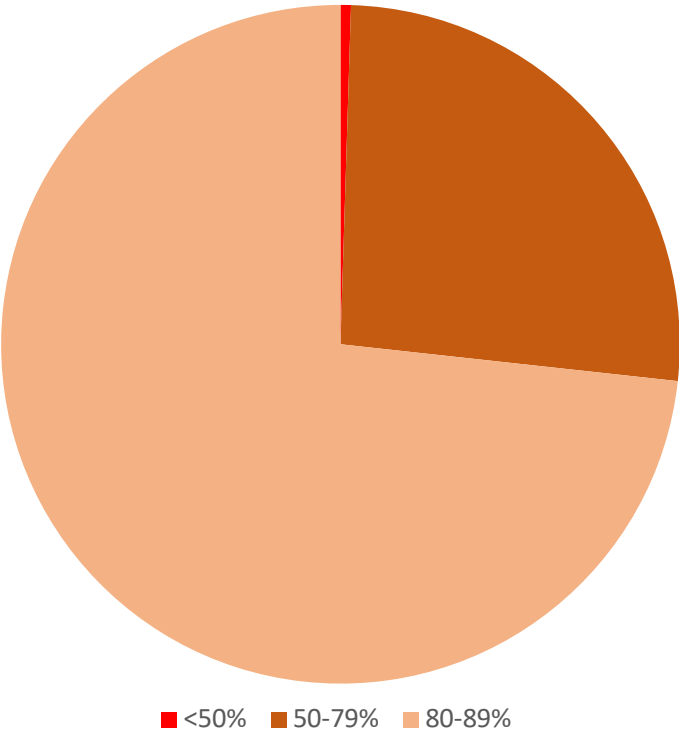


Source: WHO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) coverage estimates from 11 July 2018.

Note: DTP3 = third dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus-containing vaccine.

Uneven subnational immunization performance influences national achievements

Districts with <90% DTP3 coverage in 2017 (n = 202)



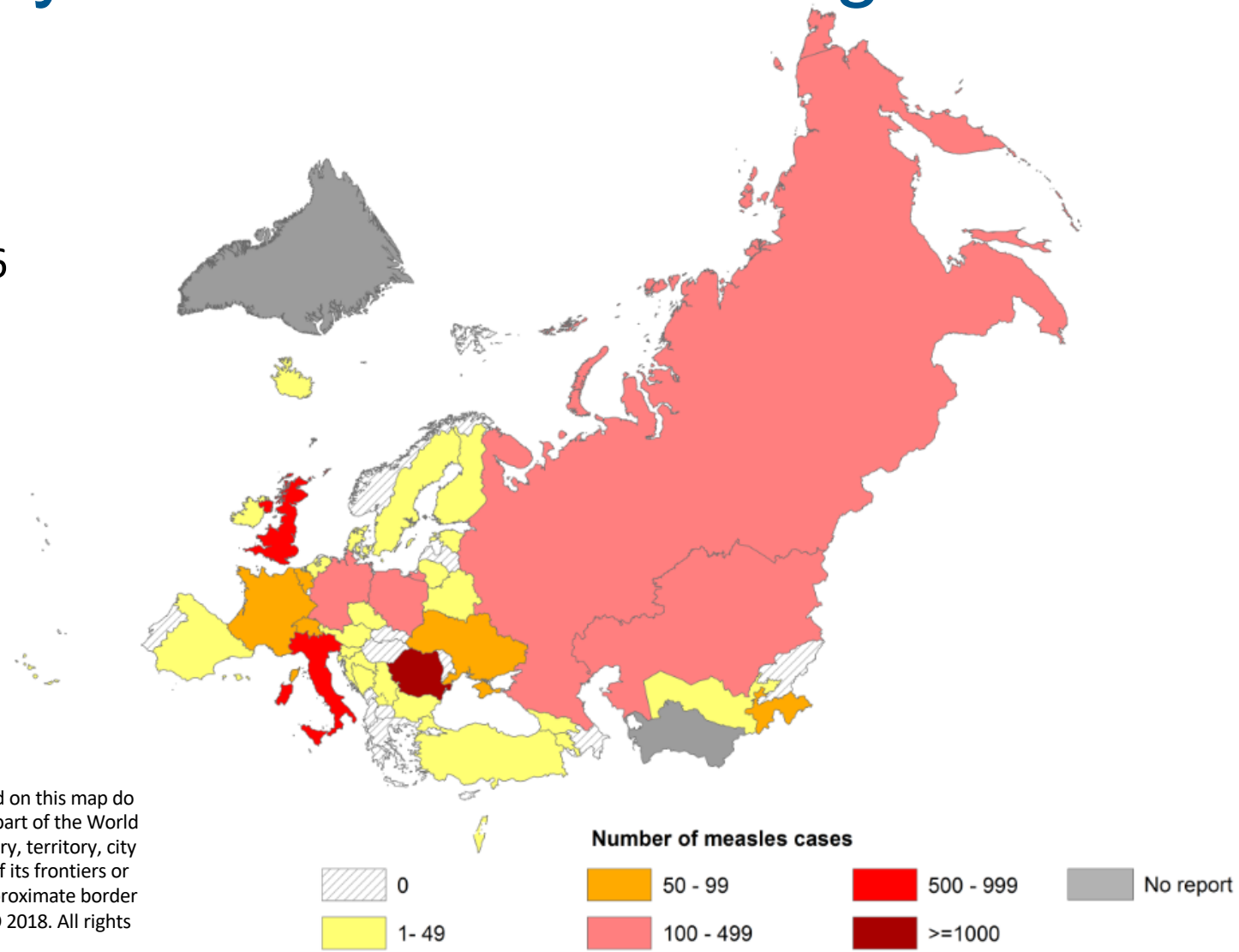
Source: WHO/UNICEF joint reporting form, 2018.

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates from 11 July 2018.

Note: DTP3 = third dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus-containing vaccine.

Increasing numbers of measles cases in recent years show the fragility embedded in the Region's success

Measles cases, WHO
European Region, 2016
(n = 5273)

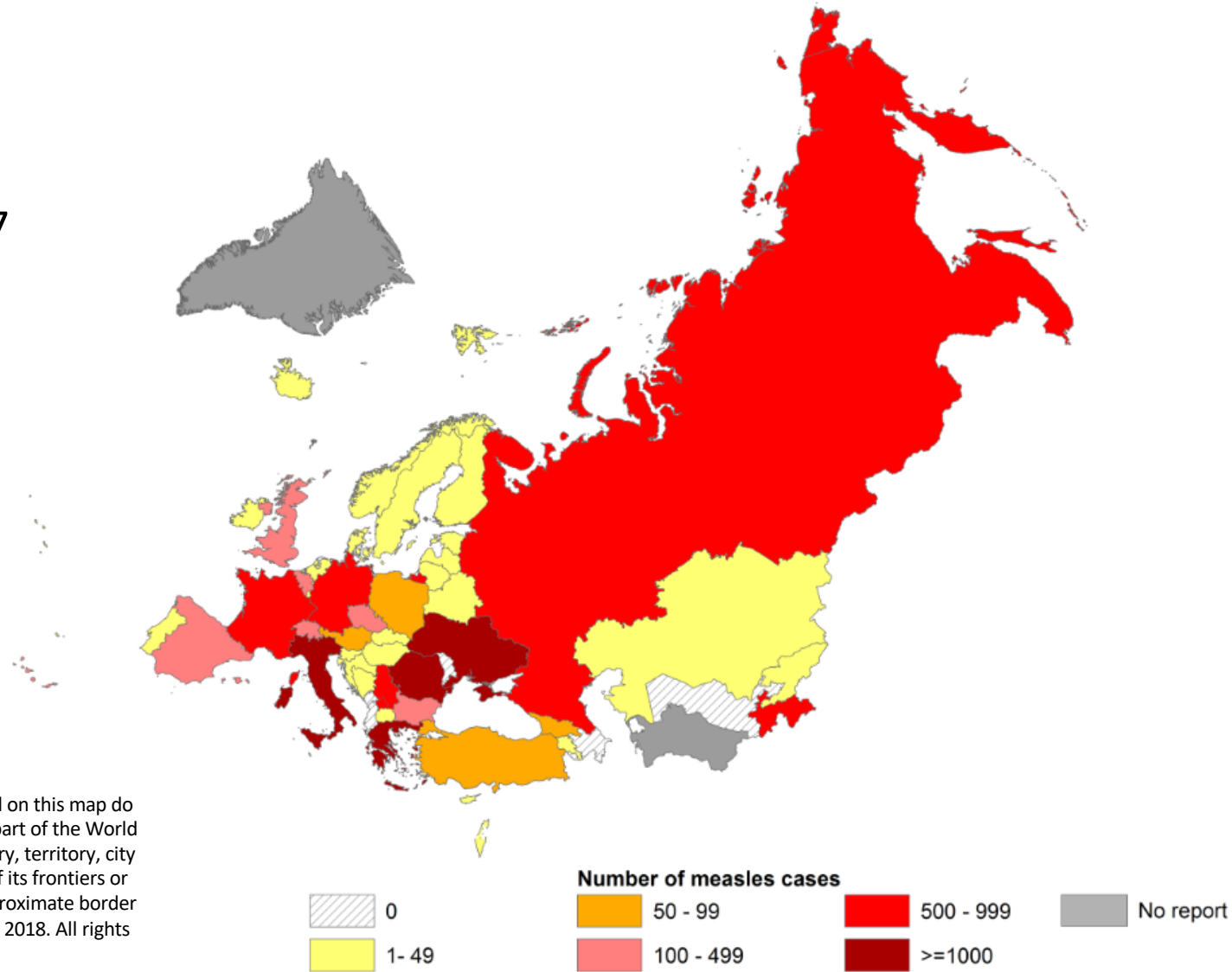


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Source: WHO/Europe's centralized information system for infectious diseases; data from 1 August 2018.

Increasing numbers of measles cases in recent years show the fragility embedded in the Region's success

Measles cases, WHO
European Region, 2017
(n = 23 927)

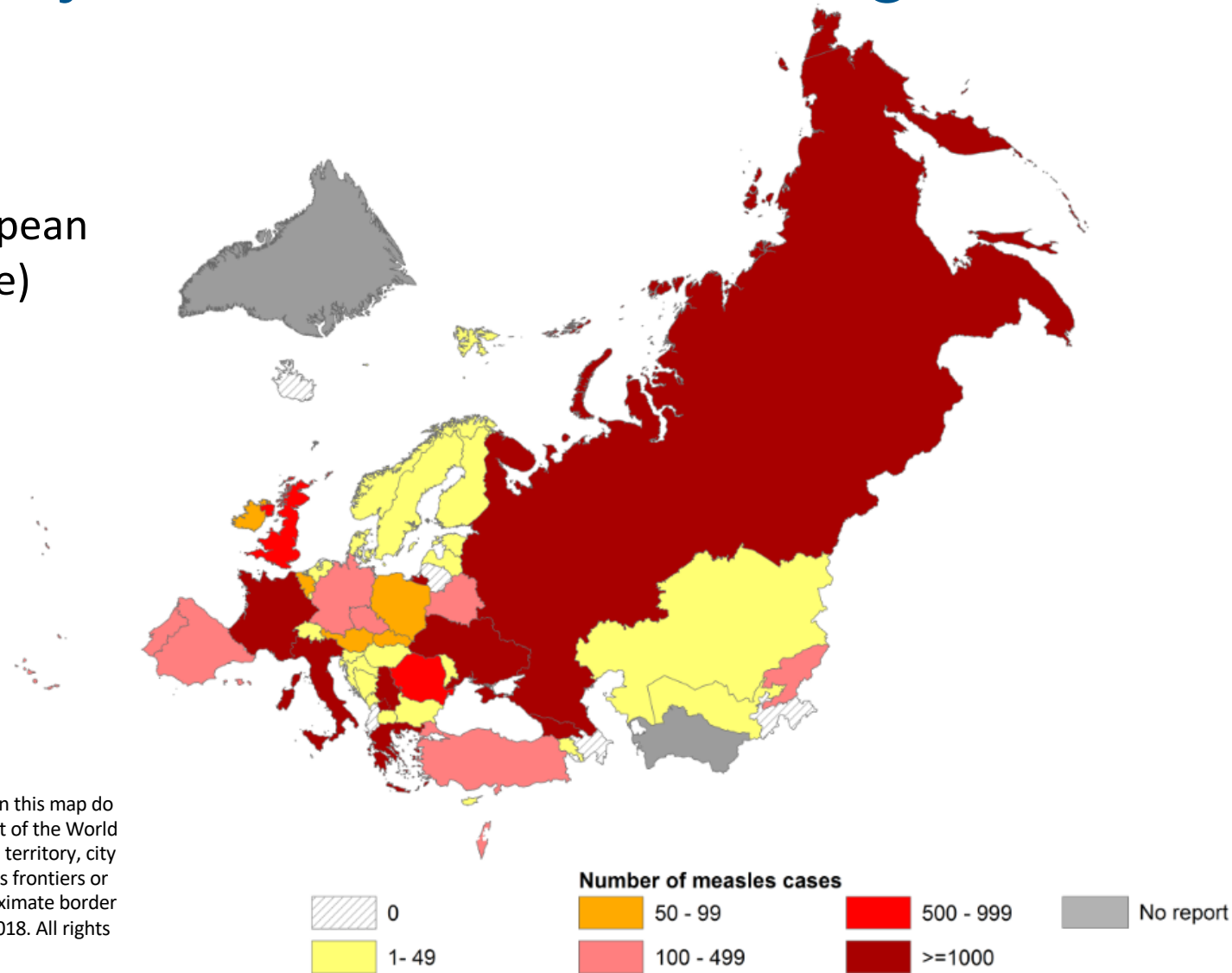


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Source: WHO/Europe's centralized information system for infectious diseases; data as of 1 August 2018.

Increasing numbers of measles cases in recent years show the fragility embedded in the Region's success

Measles cases, WHO European Region, 2018 (until June)
(n = 41 013)



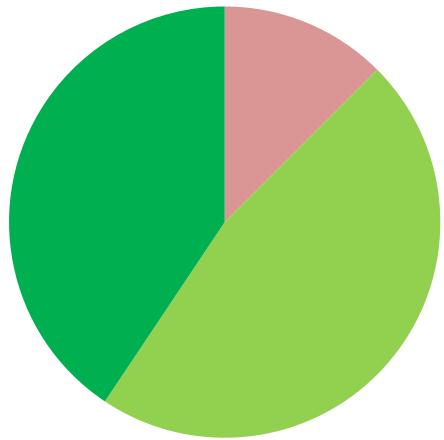
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Source: WHO/Europe's centralized information system for infectious diseases; data from 1 August 2018.

Addressing the reasons behind inequities in immunization services in the Region

Middle-income countries are lagging behind

High-income countries

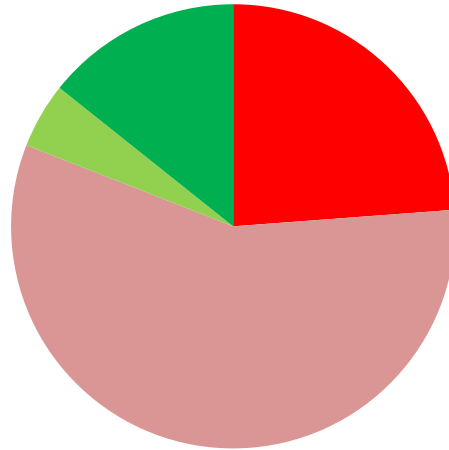


■ None ■ 1 vaccine ■ 2 vaccines ■ 3 vaccines

Note: vaccines are PCV, RV and/or HPV

Source: WHO/UNICEF joint reporting form, 2018.

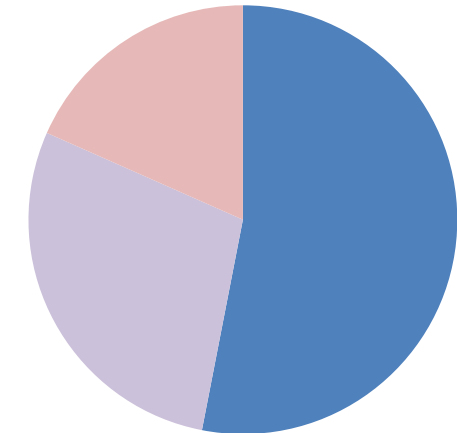
Middle-income countries



■ None ■ 1 vaccine ■ 2 vaccines ■ 3 vaccines

Vaccine stockouts at subnational level

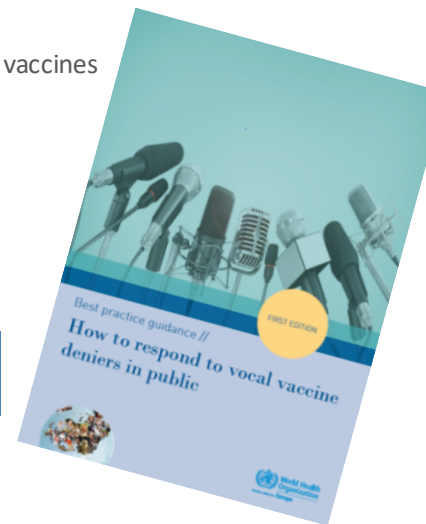
Causes of stockout events in 2017 (n = 20 countries)



■ Vaccine supply shortages ■ Procurement delays ■ Unknown causes

Source: WHO/UNICEF joint reporting form, 2018.

Vaccine hesitancy and decreasing demand





Good health for all starts with vaccination

– each person's right and our shared responsibility



Thank you

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Europe



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