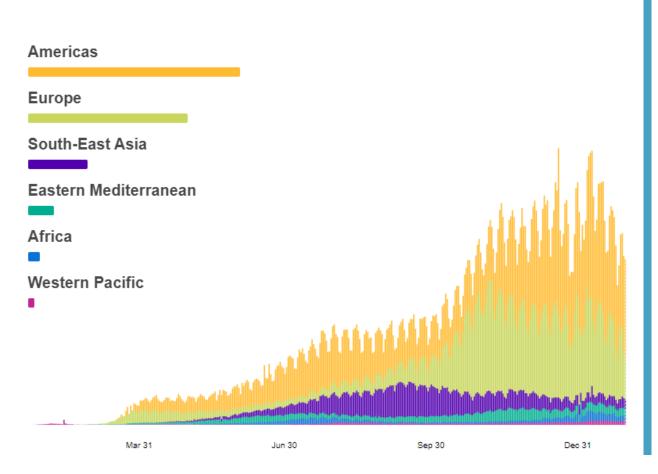
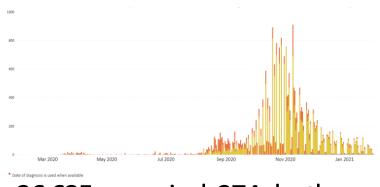
Pacific Heads of Health Réunion des directeurs de la santé du Pacifique

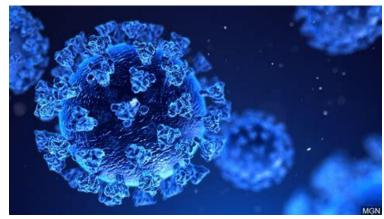
COVID-19 Vaccines JIMT Vaccine Pillar Update

Over 103M cumulative COVID-19 cases, incl. 2.2M deaths, 3 Feb 2021





26,635 cases, incl. 274 deaths reported in the Pacific

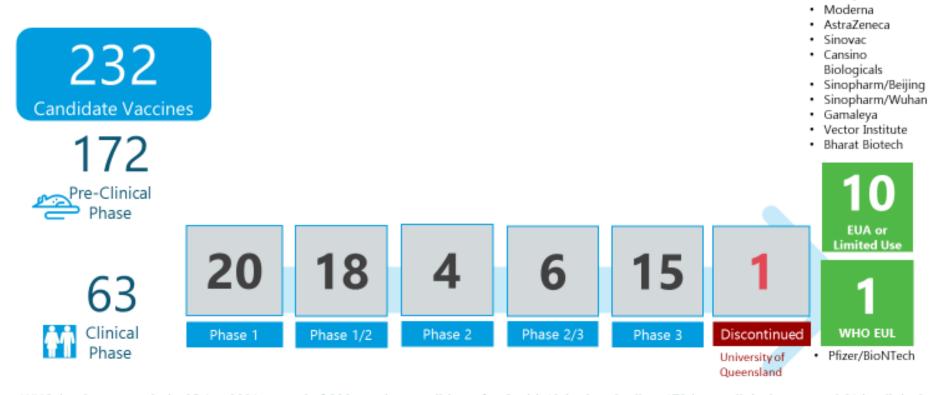


PIC COVID-19 vaccination update, 3 Feb

| Area/Country | Total doses distributed* | 1 st dose administered** | Individuals fully vaccinated*** |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| American Samoa | 18,450 | 9,713 | 1,046 |
| Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands | 18,650 | 7,059 | 3,343 |
| Guam | 34,300 | 21,553 | 6,874 |
| French Polynesia | 14,625 | 2,133 | |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 19,400 | 3,955 ^{&} | |
| New Caledonia | 14,625 | 1,118 | |
| Palau | 6,000 | 3,109 | |
| Republic of the Marshall Islands | 13,600 | 3,540 | 106 |
| TOTAL | 139,650 | 48,225 | 11,369 |

COVID-19 vaccine pipeline

Research and Development Pipeline



WHO landscape analysis, 05 Jan 2021: a total of 232 vaccine candidates for Covid-19 in the pipeline, 172 in preclinical stage and 61 in clinical stage. University of Queensland

New Information:

- Altimmune Inc, USA- adenovirus entered Phase 1
- Erciyes University, Turkey- inactivated virus entered Phase 1
- University Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands + Akston Biosciences, USA entered Phase 1/2

4

Pfizer/BioNTech

COVAX Facility vaccines update

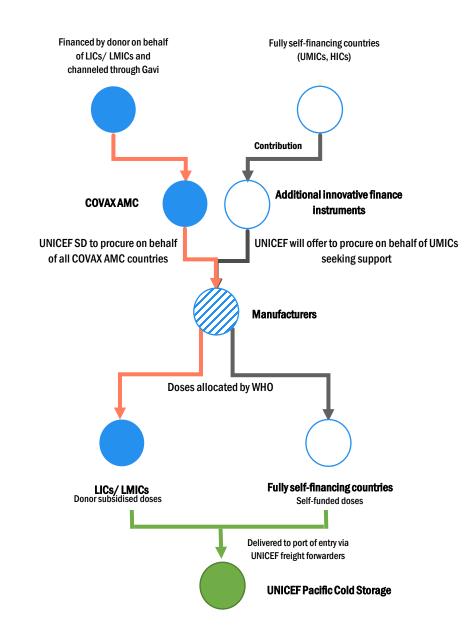
- All AMC-eligible PICs have submitted or are finalising their National Deployment and Vaccination Plans (NDVP)
- First wave Pfizer/BioNTech ultracold chain vaccine allocation no PICs were chosen
- AstraZeneca viral vector vaccine, +2-8°C, will be available as part of the first allocation towards the 20% COVAX AMC commitment
 - This allocation will cover 6-31% of the total population
 - To be delivered in shipments of 25-35% of the allocation in Q1 2021 and remaining 65-75% in Q2
 - Allocation takes into account population size and logistics
- AstraZeneca vaccine is 70.4% effective at preventing symptomatic COVID-19 occurring more than 14 days after receiving two doses of the vaccine. No cases of severe infections or hospitalisations were reported in the vaccine group

COVAX Facility vaccines – Next steps

- The final allocation of the AstraZeneca vaccine will be announced following the manufacturers receipt of WHO's Emergency Use Listing (EUL), and subject to the validation of the Independent Allocation of Vaccine Group
- Countries are to have in place:
 - The necessary indemnity and liability frameworks, incl. required legislative framework
 - Regulatory approval or authorisation
 - License to import the vaccine(s)
 - Signed indemnity and liability agreements directly with the manufacturer
 - All AMC-eligible PICs also need to upload their NDVP on the <u>COVID-19 Partners Platform</u> by 9 Feb for review

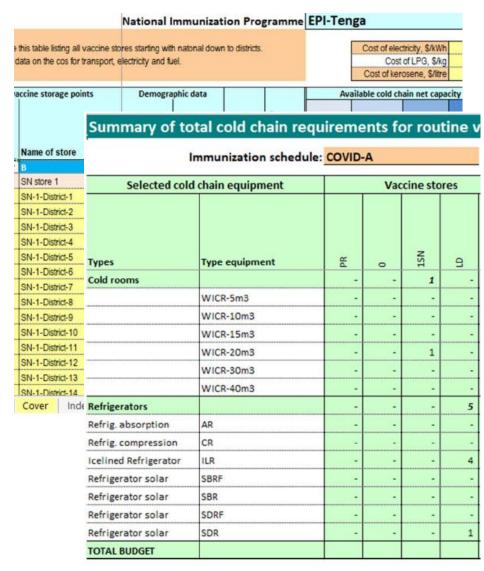
Vaccine Procurement

- UNICEF will lead the procurement of the COVID-19 vaccine under COVAX
- Immunization devices (0.5ml AD syringes and safety boxes) will be supplied with COVID-19 vaccine
- Self-financing countries are required to establish a Procurement Service MOU with UNICEF to facilitate procurement
- Effective and efficient logistics expected through direct deliveries or use of UNICEF's regional cold storage, as required



Cold Chain Requirements

- No additional cold chain requirements are expected (+2-8° Celsius) for allocated quantities of COVID-19 vaccine:
 - ✓ Available capacity provided by PICs
 - ✓ 2020/21 CCE procurement
 - ✓ Doubling cold storage capacity at regional cold storage (UNICEF)
- COVAX's supply chain assessment and planning tools will support rehabilitation of national systems and map logistics requirements



COVID-19 vaccines and health security

- Needed to end the acute phase of the pandemic
- Only part of the solution essential public health measure but alone, vaccination is insufficient to prevent the introduction and spread of COVID-19 at this time
- Governments are encouraged to take a risk-based approach to relaxing border measures and containment strategies
 - Technical and programmatic limitations to achieving population immunity
 - Emergence of more transmissible SARS-CoV-2 variants
- Case finding, isolation and treatment, testing, and contact tracing and quarantine will need to continue along with adherence to hand, respiratory and environmental hygiene practices; these measures will be particularly important in countries where COVID-19 containment or COVID-19 elimination are the response objectives