

## Annex 2: Stakeholder Responsibilities

There is an opportunity to achieve real progress in the next decade. Realization of this potential is contingent upon all stakeholders having clearly defined and coordinated responsibilities. Primary responsibility is held by individuals and communities, governments and health professionals, as recipients and providers of immunization respectively. Other stakeholders also have an important role in achieving the objectives.







INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES, AS RECIPIENTS OF IMMUNIZATION, SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:

- UNDERSTAND** the risk and benefits of vaccines and immunization, viewing this as part of being a responsible citizen.
- DEMAND** safe and effective immunization programmes as a right from their leaders and government, and hold leaders and government accountable for providing them.
- PARTICIPATE** in public-health discussions and be involved in key decisions about immunization processes.
- PARTICIPATE** and contribute to the immunization delivery process and convey the needs and perspectives of their communities to the policy-makers.



GOVERNMENTS, AS THE MAIN PROVIDERS OF IMMUNIZATION, SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:

- INCREASE** support for national immunization programmes and ensure financial sustainability by 2020.
- DEPENDING** upon countries' income and as economies grow, fund an increasing proportion of domestic immunization programmes, progressing to the full funding of domestic programmes, and then funding global immunization efforts.
- DEVELOP** and introduce laws, regulations, and policies that support immunization programmes and a secure, high-quality supply base, if necessary.
- DEVELOP** region- and country-specific plans, together with other stakeholders in region/country.
- PRIORITIZE** and assume full ownership of national immunization programmes in order to create equity-driven programmes that reach every community.
- WORK** with stakeholders within and outside governments.

- RESPOND** with timely information when public concerns are raised about safety and efficacy to sustain public trust.
- ENSURE** immunization programmes are adequately staffed with personnel who are well trained and given appropriate incentives to manage the programme and deliver services.
- INCREASE** awareness of the importance of immunization to improve a population's health and its contributions to strengthening health systems and primary health care.
- EFFECTIVELY CONVEY** messages on vaccines to create demand.
- ENGAGE** in dialogue with communities and media and use effective communications techniques to convey messages about vaccines and to address safety concerns.
- ENCOURAGE** and support research on vaccines and vaccination issues; and encourage education at all levels on vaccines.
- COLLABORATE** regionally and internationally in advocacy programmes, evidence sharing, and coordinated preparedness.
- PARTICIPATE** in open dialogues with manufacturers to ensure affordability of current and new vaccines.



HEALTH PROFESSIONALS SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:

- PROVIDE** high-quality immunization services and information on them.
- INTRODUCE** vaccine educational courses on immunization at universities and institutions training health-care professionals as well as continuing education for all health-care providers (medical, nursing, pharmacy and public health practitioners).
- IDENTIFY** areas where immunization services could be improved and innovations made.
- SERVE** as proactive, credible voices for the value of vaccines and recruit other advocacy voices.
- USE** existing and emerging technologies to improve delivery and better capture information.
- ENGAGE** in dialogue with communities and the media and use effective communications techniques to convey messages about vaccines and to address safety concerns.



ACADEMIA SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:

- PROMOTE** innovation to accelerate the development of new and improved vaccines, contribute to the optimization of vaccine formulation and immunization programme logistics, and lay the groundwork for the impact of immunization in future decades.
- PURSUE** a multidisciplinary research agenda that focuses on transformational impact and is based on the needs of end users.
- DEVELOP** vaccines and technologies that will optimize and maximize vaccine delivery.
- EMBRACE** new ways of working that speed up scientific progress.
- IMPROVE** dialogue with other researchers, regulators and manufacturers in order to align actions and increase effectiveness in responding to local and global immunization challenges.



MANUFACTURERS SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:

- PROVIDE** the core data, methods and arguments that help drive the continued prioritization of immunization both globally and locally.
- ENGAGE** more with systematic reviews to identify areas where solid scientific evidence exists (which should be the basis of health policies) and those areas where such evidence is lacking (which would be the basis for future primary research).
- PROVIDE** evidence and outline best immunization practices.
- SUPPORT** the development of manufacturing capabilities.
- PROMOTE** budget allocation for vaccine and immunization research.
- CONTINUE** to develop, produce and supply innovative and high-quality vaccines that meet countries' needs.
- SUPPORT** research and an education agenda for immunization.

**PARTICIPATE** in open dialogues with countries and the public sector to ensure sustainable access to current and new vaccines.

**CONTINUE** to innovate manufacturing processes and pricing structures.

**SUPPORT** the media outreach for the Expanded Programme on Immunization to increase awareness.

**SUPPORT** rapid scale-up and adoption as new or improved vaccines emerge.

**DEVELOP** partnerships that support the growth of manufacturing capabilities and increase vaccine supply and innovation.

**WORK** in coordination with other partners on vaccine and immunization advocacy.



**GLOBAL AGENCIES, SUCH AS WHO, UNICEF, THE WORLD BANK, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND THE GAVI ALLIANCE, SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:**

**ADVOCATE** for and provide technical support to promote country ownership.

**STRENGTHEN** national capabilities and regional infrastructure.

**CONTINUE** to define norms and guidelines to improve vaccine and immunization services, striving to achieve greater equity and sensitivity to gender and subpopulation (including, among others, minorities and age groups).

**PROMOTE** synergies between immunization and other health services as well with other sectors such as, education, economic development and financing.

**FUND** the provision of vaccines and immunization-related activities.

**WORK** with all stakeholders to improve technical assistance to strengthen immunization and other components of health systems.

**ENCOURAGE**, share and support evidence-based decision-making across the spectrum of development, health and immunization stakeholders.

**ENGAGE** partners to generate popular demand for immunization and support programme research and improvements.

**PROMOTE** the idea of sustainable national funding and engage rapidly emerging economies as funding partners.

**DEVELOP** mechanisms for mutual accountability that hold all governments, programmes and development partners responsible for committed levels of support.

**PROMOTE** a dialogue between manufacturers and countries to align supply and demand.

**PURSUE** innovative financing and procurement mechanisms that reinforce country ownership, and promote equity and affordability for low- and middle-income countries.



**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, SUCH AS BILATERAL AGENCIES, FOUNDATIONS AND PHILANTHROPISTS, SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:**

**FULFIL** institutional mandates and missions in the health field.

**SUPPORT** countries and regional entities to achieve national and regional goals, and contribute to the advancement of their priorities.

**PROMOTE** country ownership and country-led health, vaccine and immunization plans that include budgets for improving access to services and reducing the equity gap in coverage.

**PROMOTE** comprehensive, integrated packages of essential interventions and services that include vaccines and immunization and strengthen health systems.

**PROVIDE** predictable long-term funding aligned with national plans and encourage new and existing partners to fund vaccines and immunization.

**BUILD** civil society capacity and support civil society organization activities in countries.

**PARTICIPATE** in international advocacy through access to open evidence that can be shared.

**MAINTAIN** transparent and coordinated funding, accompanied by performance-based evaluation.



**CIVIL SOCIETY, INCLUDING NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES, SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:**

**GET INVOLVED** in the promotion and implementation of immunization programmes at both country and global level.

**PARTICIPATE** in the development and testing of innovative approaches to deliver immunization services that reach the most vulnerable people.

**FOLLOW** national guidelines and regulations in the design and delivery of immunization programmes that fulfil the duty of accountability to national authorities.

**EDUCATE**, empower and engage vulnerable groups and communities on their right to health, including vaccines and immunization.

**BUILD** grass-roots initiatives within communities to track progress and hold governments, development partners and other stakeholders accountable for providing high-quality immunization services.

**CONTRIBUTE** to improved evaluation and monitoring systems within countries.

**ENGAGE** in country, regional and global advocacy beyond the immunization community to ensure vaccines and immunization are understood as a right for all.

**COLLABORATE** within and across countries to share strategies and build momentum for improved health, vaccines and immunization.

**MEDIA SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:**

**UNDERSTAND** the benefits of, and concerns about, immunization in order to accurately report on and effectively promote immunization programmes.

**ENGAGE** in country, regional and global advocacy beyond the immunization community to ensure vaccines and immunization are understood as a right for all.

**USE** effective communications techniques to convey messages about vaccines and to address safety concerns.



**THE PRIVATE SECTOR SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING:**

**SUPPORT** the diversification of funding sources for immunization programmes (among others, private sector, insurance providers and patients).

**ENGAGE** in country, regional and global advocacy beyond the immunization community and serve as champions for immunization to ensure vaccines and immunization are understood as a right for all.