

# EYE strategy

# 2020 Highlights

Despite the global challenges of Covid-19, the EYE Partnership was able to adapt in effective and innovative ways, maintaining delivery of the EYE strategy throughout 2020.

Last year, about **48 million people** were protected against yellow fever in **Africa and the Americas** by mass vaccination campaigns\*.

## Our achievements:

### Global engagement & coordination

- Development of Decision-making Principles and Standard Operating Procedures to inform global vaccine allocation for preventive mass vaccination (PMV). For more information, [click here](#).
- Gavi applications from 4 countries endorsed by the Independent Review Committee (IRC):
  - **Sudan:** Catch-up campaign aiming to protect > 5.5 million children in 2021.
  - **Uganda:** Introduction into routine immunization (RI) in 2021 and nationwide preventive mass vaccination campaigns (PMVCs) in 2022-2024.
  - **Nigeria:** PMVCs planned for 2021-2022.
  - **Republic of Congo:** PMVCs planned for 2021.
- Successful leveraging of the EYE partnership to procure critical PPE, allowing continuation of vaccination campaigns.
- Virtual annual EYE partners' meeting, with over 215 participants from 44 countries, on 4 continents.

### Risk analysis & surveillance

- An updated surveillance standard, with renewed emphasis on detailed clinical, epidemiological and vaccination history. [Available here](#).
- Endorsement of a national risk assessment tool for yellow fever in Africa. [Available here](#).
- Pilot subnational risk analysis tool used to guide PMVC phasing to support Uganda's Gavi application.

### Laboratory diagnostics

- Endorsement of Centre Pasteur du Cameroun (CPC) as the third yellow fever regional reference laboratory (RRL) in Africa.
- 20 high-risk countries in Africa approved for Gavi yellow fever diagnostic procurement support.
- EYE.ops facilitated shipments of over 1000 samples from 13 countries.
- Advances in the external quality assessment (EQA) programme through molecular and serology diagnostic assay evaluation.
- 34 countries participated in the African regional yellow fever surveillance, data management and laboratory workshop held in Uganda. This included regional and global partners.

\* The numbers for Nigeria are preliminary.

\*\* The disruptive impact of COVID-19 on routine immunization service delivery is not yet quantified. There may be fewer children vaccinated than initial estimates.



# 45<sup>\*</sup>

## MILLION PEOPLE

protected by preventive mass vaccination campaigns in Ghana and Nigeria

# 16.5<sup>\*\*</sup>

## MILLION CHILDREN

protected through routine immunization in Africa

# 2.4

## MILLION PEOPLE

protected by reactive vaccination campaigns in Ethiopia, South Sudan & Uganda

## Country highlights

### Colombia

Resumed postponed vaccination activities and protected over 340,000 people.

### Brazil

Maintained the vaccination in states and municipalities with yellow fever circulation; donated 5 million doses to Venezuela, and 200,000 doses to Paraguay.

### Bolivia

Resumed postponed vaccination campaigns (combined catch-up with Measles and Rubella), with close to 50% of target population vaccinated, amounting to 185,000 people.



### Ghana

Implemented phased campaign targeting over 4.5 million people.

### Nigeria

Implemented phased campaign targeting over 40.7 million people.

### Sudan

Protected over 514,000 people in White Nile state, through an innovative campaign consisting of catch-up activity, and outreach to South Sudanese refugees.

### South Sudan

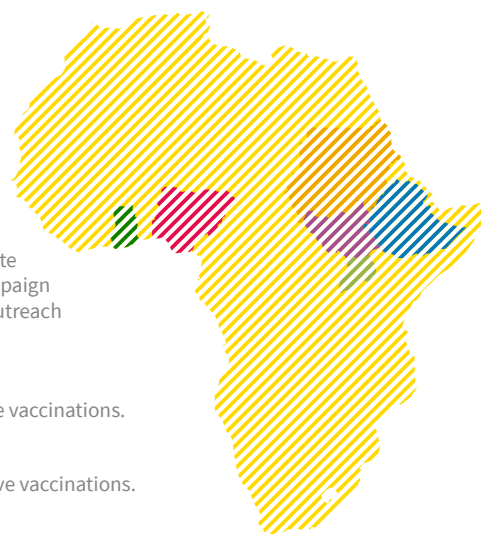
Protected 31,000 people with reactive vaccinations.

### Ethiopia

Protected 650,000 people with reactive vaccinations.

### Uganda

Protected 1.8m people with reactive vaccinations.



## Key priorities for 2021

1

### Tackle resurgence of yellow fever in West Africa

A renewed and prioritized focus on West Africa, ensuring all parts of the partnership are engaged and leveraged to work towards solutions in this region.

We will do this by characterizing and addressing immunity gaps and proposing appropriate risk mitigation approaches. A similar approach applies to mitigating Covid-19 impact.

2

### Increase surveillance capacity

Our goal is to gain a better understanding of the risk and disease burden for better informed decisions. These efforts will also contribute to the characterization of risk beyond current endemic borders, and especially in fringe areas.

3

### Strengthen routine immunization to prevent re-emergence

Continued support of countries to introduce yellow fever vaccination into routine immunization activities, such as in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda.

Increasing and sustaining high levels of routine immunization coverage, to maintain the gains from the campaigns.

5

### Improve monitoring, evaluation & impact

Further investment in data management and visualization, and communication resources, to help deliver the information needs of the partnership, but also to ensure improved and consistent engagement with the public.

Most importantly, to track and measure EYE impact at country level.

6

### Mitigate urban risk

Development of a plan for detecting and responding to yellow fever urban outbreaks, which will, in turn, contribute to managing the risk of other arboviral diseases in urban settings.

The vision is to develop comprehensive yellow fever urban risk management processes and tools.

7

### Country twinning & mentoring

Facilitation of increased inter-regional and inter-country collaboration, to share knowledge and experiences, and to provide mentoring opportunities. A roundtable is planned to agree how this will work in practice.



The full EYE Strategy 2017 to 2026 can be found [here](#).  
Further information on yellow fever can be found [here](#).



A big thank you to all our partners and implementing countries for enabling our 2020 milestones.