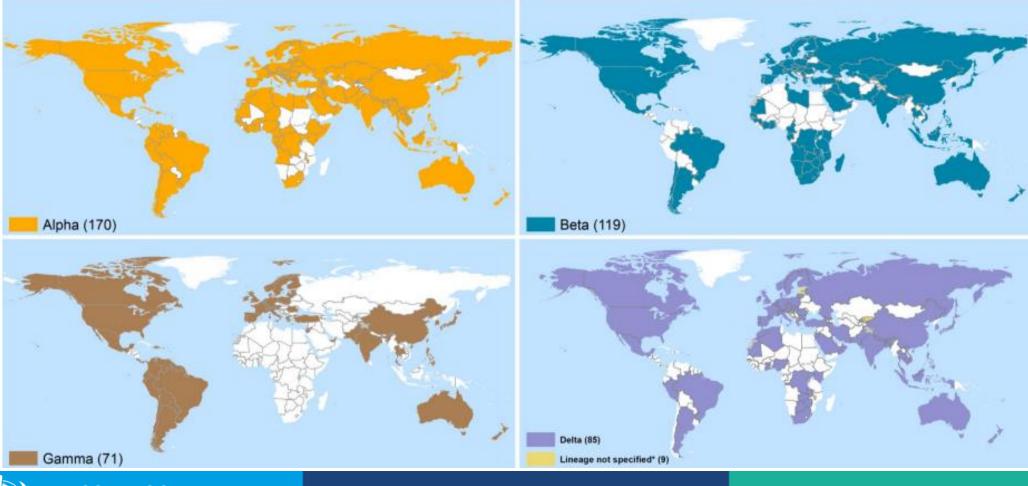


Summary outcomes of WHO Global Consultation on vaccine development in face of the emergence of SARS-CoV-2 variants

Dr Sylvie Briand Director, Global Infectious Hazard Preparedness Health Emergencies Programme World Health Organization

Update on Global VOCs (As of 22 June)

Figure 4. Countries, territories and areas reporting variants Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta, as of 22 June 2021**

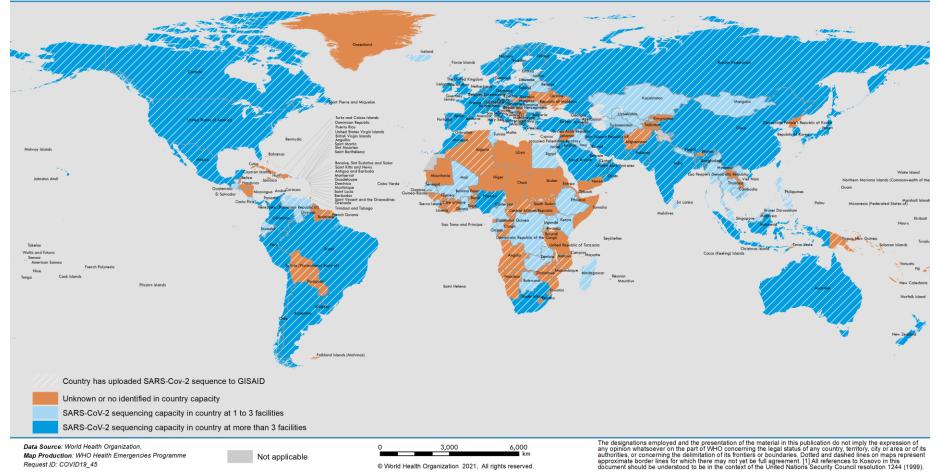




Addressing sequencing gaps

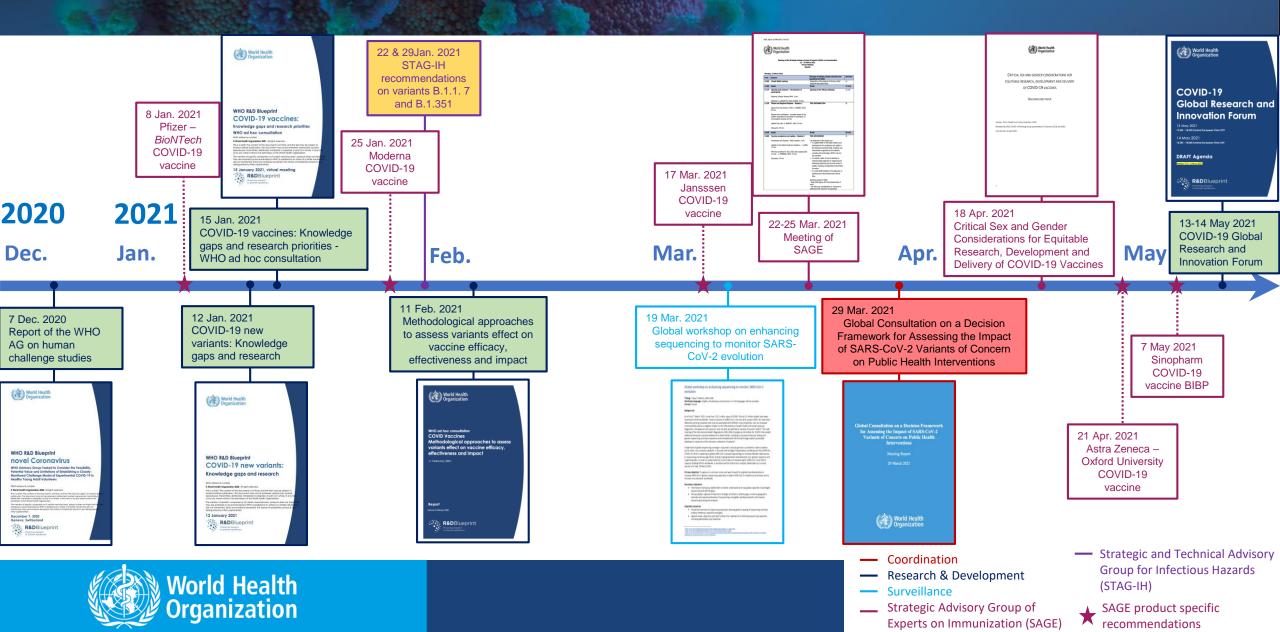




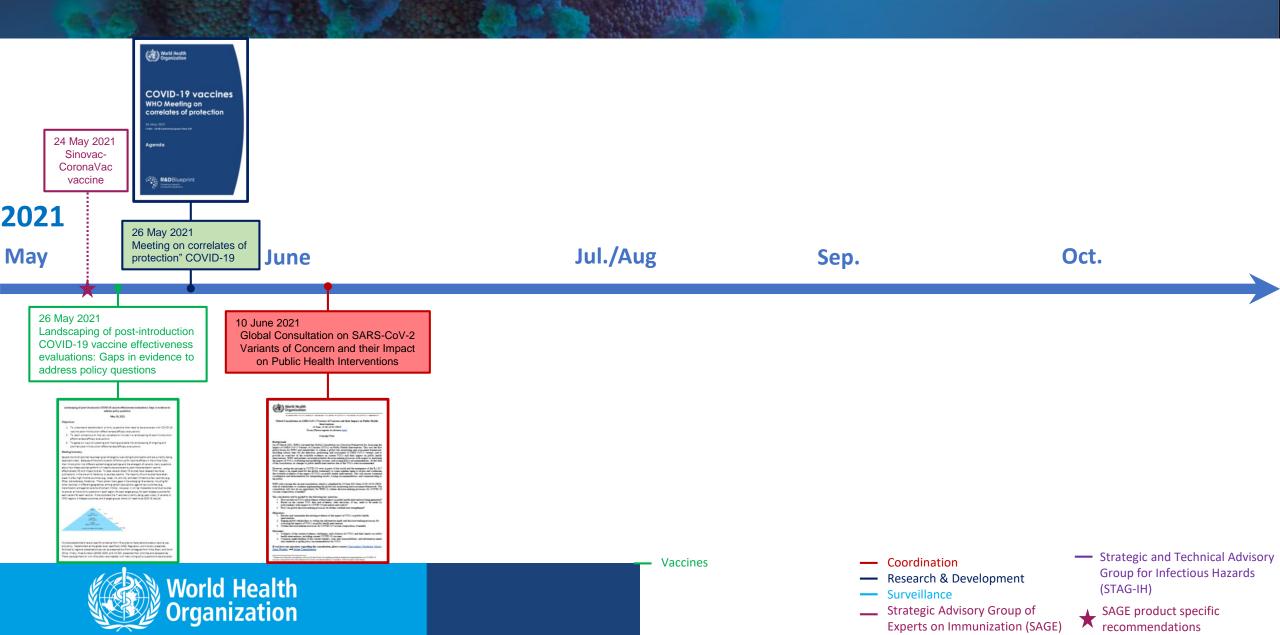


World Health Organization

Timeline of events - WHO stakeholders



Timeline of events - WHO stakeholders



VOC's and vaccine: challenges

- COVID-19 vaccines available and in development offer acceptable level of protection against current VOCs (preliminary results)
 - <u>Reserve in interpretation</u> due to data gaps and quality and bias of observational studies
- Booster vaccinations: Are they needed? When? Which vaccine?
- Many potential new vaccines in the making challenges with the assessment of performance (immuno-bridging discussion in the context of VOCs)
- Global context: pandemic still ongoing inequity of access for vaccine and care
 >Unilateral decision on modification/new vaccine will have repercussions on the global supply and may increase inequity.



A global & coordinated approach for COVID-19 vaccine assessment

- Studying the impact of VOCs in a post vaccination era is challenging
 - > Importance of global **coordination** of efforts for assessing impact of variants on immunity
 - Need global framework for decision-making on modifying existing vaccines, new vaccines and/or boosters, it includes many elements: global expert group (TAG CO-VAC), standardized study protocols and assays, rapid data sharing, ...
 - Data needs
 - need stronger epidemiological and genomic surveillance data, especially from LMICs, with information on breakthrough infections
 - Disaggregate data by level of transmission in countries, geographic prevalence of VOCs, population level of immunity, type
 of vaccine platform, manufacturer, number of doses administered...
 - Need <u>better understanding of protective immunity</u> at the individual and population levels in the context of circulating variants
 - <u>Use of standard protocols</u> for studies e.g. Lack of individual strain characterization among the cases in VE studies
 - <u>Repository for up-to-date global evidence</u> on variants to inform decision-making



Recommendations

- Policy recommendations should <u>clarify the goal</u> of vaccination (reduce severe disease <u>or</u> transmission) to measure impact of variants
- <u>Global coordination</u> for assessing impact of variants on interventions and deciding on vaccine "composition" and use

>Unilateral decision may impact the global supply and increase inequity

 Need to be pragmatic – balance between broad antigenic protection against VOCs and unmet vaccination needs on the ground

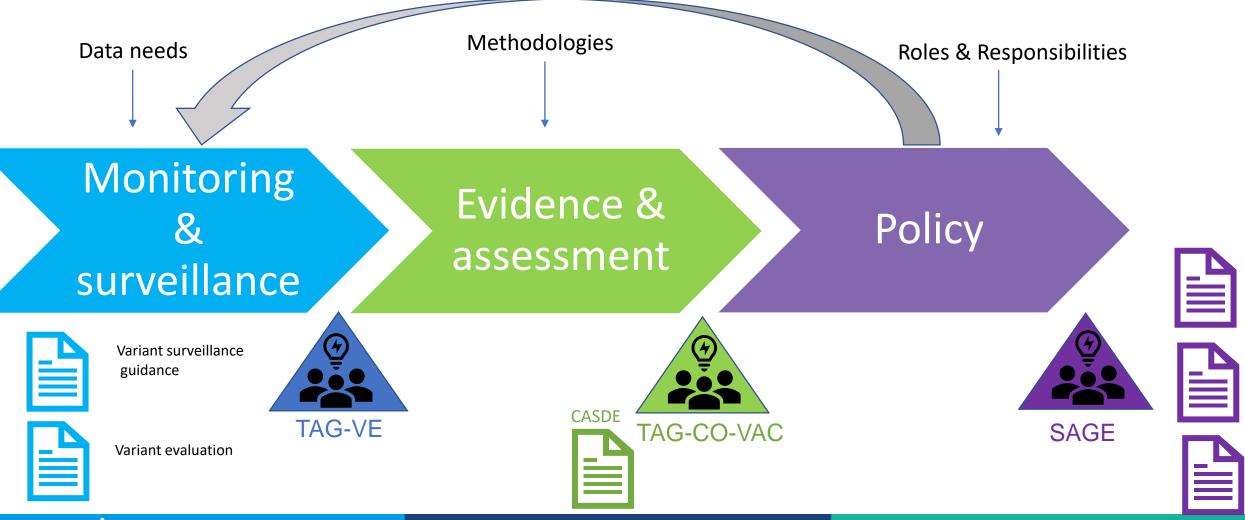


Summary

- SARS-CoV-2 will continue to evolve and variants to emerge, ongoing monitoring is critical
- As it is a new disease, many assessment processes need to be created (e.g. TAG CO-VAC)
- Current challenges for policy making
 - >Obvious data gaps, need for more specific data on variants and rapid sharing of information
 - Study design issues
 - Global context : pandemic situation, inequity in access
- Delta VOC is more transmissible, but
 - Public health strategies (clinical management, IPC, PHSM) still effective to keep VOC spread under control
 - Current vaccines still effective at protecting against severe disease and hospitalization



Overarching aim: an integrated approach to monitor & assess SARS-CoV-2 variants





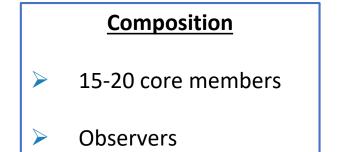
Technical Advisory Group on COVID-19 Vaccine Composition (TAG-CO-VAC)

Main functions

Provide advice and guidance for:

- Recommendations on the methods to assess the impact of VOCs on vaccines
- Interpretation of available evidence on the effect of VOCs on vaccines
- Recommendations, for each COVID-19 vaccine platform, adaptations (if any) needed

"There should be a regularly updated consensus document from the WHO that details the mutations to be included in the next generation of vaccines and guidelines on how to use them" <u>Gupta, Nature Reviews Immunology, Apr. 2021</u>



Evidence &

assessment



Acknowledgements

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A large number of partners are contributing to this process: CEPI EMA FDA FDA FIND GAVI GISAID The Global Fund UNICEF US CDC

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Thank You