## TANZANIA MALARIA VACCINE DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK-DATA

	Pre-licensure 5 years before licensure		Available data - Phase 3	Licensure 2 years after licensure	Post-licensure 5 years after licensure		
Malaria disease burden	Reported and confirmed cases (clinical an trends by age (critical data)	nd severe) and deaths presented as	Malaria Reported Cases in epidemiology malaria pregnant (community based prevalence) (critical data)	MALARIA VACCINE INTRODUCTION DECISION	Reported and confirmed cases of malaria		
Other malaria interventions	Impact of malaria Coverage of m interventions (critical data)	nalaria CE estimates of malaria interventions (critical data)		Changes in impact of malaria interventions			
Malaria vaccine impact	Preliminary estimate of impact on disease burden		Marginal impact with other malaria interventions on disease burden (critical data, action plan identified)	Estimate of effectiveness including impact on:	Malaria vaccine coverage (critical data)  Effectiveness, including impact on: clinical disease severe disease anemia parasitemia transmission (critical data, action plan identified)		
Economical and financial issues	Credible public-sector Preliminary CE and CB estimates Public health return on investment (critical data, action plan identified)		Economic costs of sector subsidy of affordability malaria vaccine price vaccine (critical data, action plan identified) received the cost of the cost	Sustainability of donor subsidy and duration of commitment (critical data)	Updated CE and CB return on estimates (critical data, action plan identified)  Updated CE return on regional regional production regional production regional production regional production regional production regional production regional (critical data)		
Malaria vaccine efficacy, quality and safety	Safety Adverse events (critical data) (critical data)		Efficacy against: Duration of clinical disease severe disease anemia parasitemia (critical data)  Efficacy against: Duration of protection meet regulatory standards (TFDA) (critical data)	Duration of protection (critical data, action plan identified)	Post-licensure safety data and adverse events (critical data)  Monitor for protection protection (critical data)  (critical data)  (critical data, action plan identified)		
Programmatic considerations	Vaccine presentation (critical data)		Cost of introduction (critical data)  Demand estimate (critical data, action plan identified)  Supply availability (critical data, action plan identified)  Health system capacity to accommodate malaria vaccine (critical data, action plan identified)		Operational integration of intervention		
Socio-cultural environment	Knowledge attitudes, and practices (KAP) toward:  • EPI vaccines • malaria interventions • malaria vaccines (critical data, action plan identified)				KAP toward malaria vaccines in trial areas and beyond (critical data, action plan identified)		

## TANZANIA MALARIA VACCINE DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK-PROCESSES

	Pre-licensure 5 years before licensure			Licensure 2 years after licensure					Post-licensure 5 years after licensure	
	AVAILABLE DATA - PHASE 3				MALARIA VACCINE INTRODUCTION DECISION					
National processes	Assess and strengthen regulatory, ethics, and data management (critical processes, action plan identified)	Create multi-sectoral national expert groups to track vaccine development and steer process (critical processes, action plan identified)	Government and partners incorporate preparatory activities for a malaria vaccine into multi-year strategic plans (4-5 years before) (critical processes, action plan identified)  Conduct national-level advocacy to support malaria vaccines (critical processes, action plan identified)		National expert/professional groups issue recommendation regarding vaccine introduction (critical processes, action plan identified)	National regulatory authority reviews vaccine (within 1 year of licensure) (critical processes, action plan identified)	Strengthen human resources and infrastructure capacity to deliver vaccines	special programmatic guidelines for implementation	Government develops communications package for implementation (within 1 year of introduction decisions) (critical processes)	Monitor vaccine performance (critical processes)  Government and partners monitor implementation and evaluate for impact (includes post-introduction evaluation) (critical processes, action plan identified)  Optimize health system capacity to support intervention
Global processes	Integrate country development plan	requirements into pro s (5 years before)	funding	advocacy to leverage	WHO prepares and issues policy recommending use of vaccine (critical processes)	Partners provide funding to support vaccine (critical processes)	vaccine management		WHO pre-qualification (within 1 year of licensure) (critical processes)	Technology transfer for local vaccine production

Key: National process Global process