

# **Session 6**

## **Implementation in the context of Health System Strengthening and Universal Health Coverage**

**Introduction**

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# Why the need?

**How can we better deliver immunization services as part of integrated health services delivery to achieve universal access and coverage?**

- Sustainable Development Goals and Universal Health Coverage

*Link economic, environmental and social determinant of sustainable development with a clear focus on equity*

- GVAP

*Performance against key immunization targets remains off-track..*

*Need for leadership and accountability systems at all levels...  
to put implementation of the GVAP back on track*

# Background

- SAGE session in April 2012 on new vaccines introduction and health systems strengthening
- SAGE session in April 2014 on Integration of immunization and child health services
- SAGE April 2015

*SAGE stressed the importance of applying the rigour and science in implementation programme design and evaluation of delivery of vaccines, in order to maximize the impact of current and future vaccines and delivery technologies.*

This session was proposed as a first step to address the SAGE request for further attention to health system strengthening and implementation science with in integrated service delivery.

# A marked reduction in mortality among participants in a clinical trial that removed barriers to care and implemented national case management guidelines

- Participants in a malaria vaccine trial, Kisumu, Kenya. Children vaccinated age 5-17 months or 6-12 weeks.
  - Vaccines RTS,S no overall mortality reduction at 18m
  - Comparator vaccines MenC and rabies prevent rare disease, unlikely to reduce mortality
- Intervention: access to health services, and quality care
- Case control study, (cases = 1618, controls = 3541) matched 1:3 by DOB and geographic proximity.

## Outcome

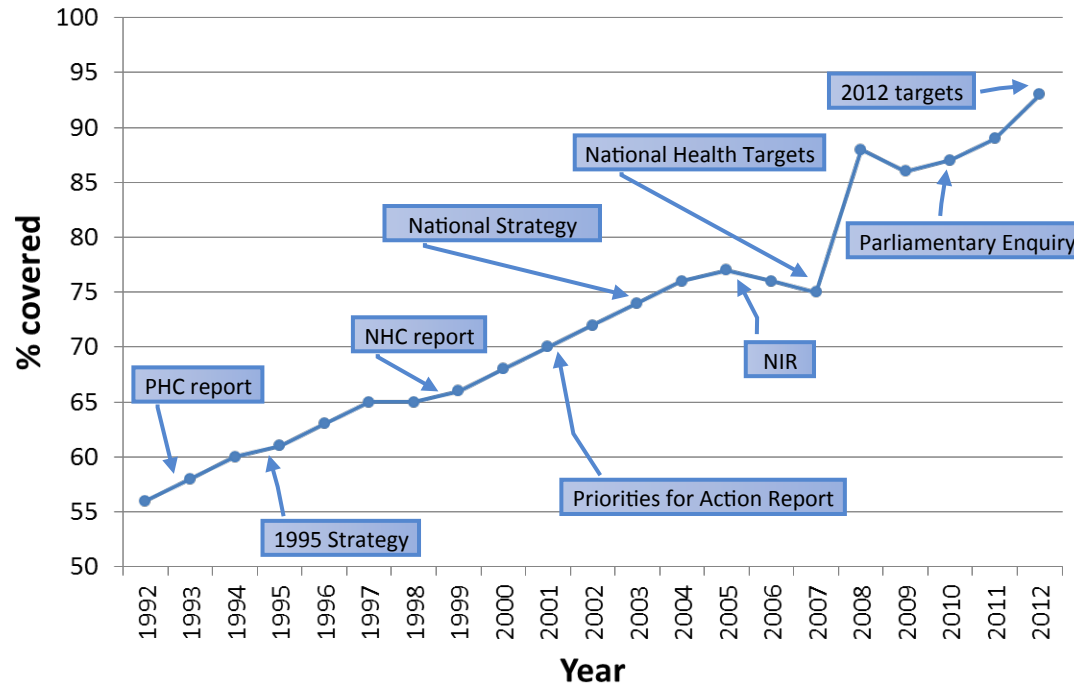
A marked reduction in all-cause mortality

Adj HR 0.30 (95% CI:0.19,0.47) = a 70% (95% CI:53,81) reduction in mortality

***These data suggest that considerable reduction in child mortality could be achieved by reducing barriers to health care and providing quality care according to national guidelines***

# New Zealand example: Health System Strengthening

Percentage infants fully immunised by two years of age:  
National reports and strategies



Immunisation coverage improvement associated with:

- Closure of the traditional equity gaps
- Confidence → Marked reduction in vaccine hesitancy across the whole community

# Session Outline

- The role of Health System Strengthening (HSS) in achieving sustainable and effective impact including achieving economies of scale and improved quality and greater equity of coverage  
*Marie-Paule Kieny, WHO (15 minutes)*

## Questions for clarification

- Presentation of selected topics on implementation programme design including integrated supply chain management , quality data on service delivery and coordinated planning of series and examples of fragile states  
*Humphrey Karamagi, WHO (20 minutes)*

## Discussion and ways forward