

Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) Review and Lessons Learnt: interim findings

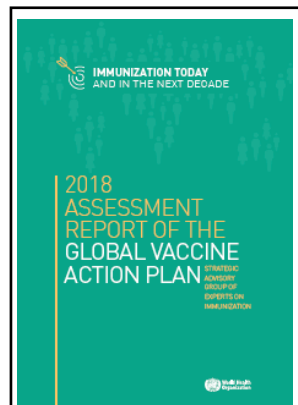
**SAGE Decade of Vaccines Working Group
Noni MacDonald, WG chair
SAGE, April 2019**

Context

- **2019: preparation of the Global Immunization Strategy for the next decade, to be submitted to**
 - **WHO Executive Board: Jan 2020**
 - **World Health Assembly: May 2020**
- **Major change in GVAP annual reporting process for 2019**
 - ⇒ **Focus on the GVAP review and lessons learnt to inform new strategy**
- **Preliminary findings for March consultation and April SAGE**
- **Full review for October 2019 SAGE**

Comparison of 2018 and 2019 GVAP reports

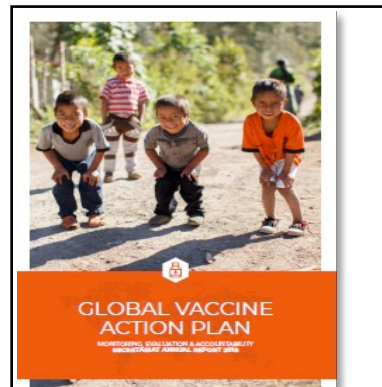
2018 GVAP reports



SAGE assessment report 30 pages

In 5 languages
Previously submitted to EB/WHA

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GVAP Secretariat report 150 pages

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Regional progress report 150 pages

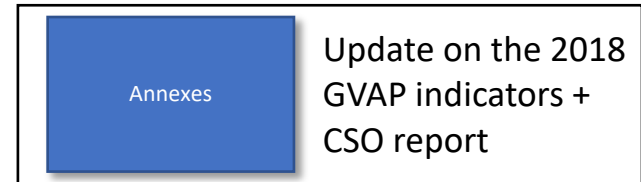
2019 GVAP products



SAGE GVAP review & lessons learnt report 30 -40 pages

In 5 languages
As background documentation for Post 2020 immunization strategy

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limited to 20 pages with update of figures on only core indicators

Other relevant annexes

+



The regional report with increased focus on overall assessment rather than annual

Review process

- Review under technical supervision by SAGE DoV WG
- Project supported by Taskforce for Global Health and MM Global Health consultants
- Review assesses five topics:
 - Evaluation of GVAP partnership and collaboration
 - Evaluation of added value of GVAP
 - Evaluation of monitoring and evaluation framework
 - Overall assessment of immunization progress over decade
 - Comparative background analysis of changes in global immunization arena 2010-2018
- Based on desk review, stakeholder surveys and interviews

2017-2018 Surveys Findings (1)

GVAP Development

- Despite multiple consultations, GVAP viewed as a top-down approach with limited country input and ownership
- Lack of clarity on process ownership and leadership
- Inadequate involvement of countries and implementing parties resulted in plans with limited operational focus

GVAP Implementation

- Progress made on all strategic priorities but only one target is on track – introduction of new vaccines
- Optimistic disease-specific targets by 2020 will not be reached
- Limited accountability for actions to increase progress toward goals
- GVAP useful but not necessarily a major driver of change
- Advocacy and communication about GVAP has been a weak link

2017-2018 Surveys Findings (2)

Post-2020 Strategy

- Needs to be developed using bottom-up approach
 - Limited number of globally-agreed goals
 - Details developed at regional and national levels
 - Aligned with regional plans approved in the past few years
- Needs to be integrated into larger strategies/goals
 - SDGs, UHC, WHO General Programme of Work, etc.
- Needs to take into account changing context of immunizations and of global health in general
 - e.g. Climate change, migration, increased attention to inequities in access to health care and immunization across lifespan

Ongoing 2019 Survey Approach

- Purpose to assess
 - Added Value of GVAP
 - Monitoring & Evaluation/Accountability Framework
- Survey sent to 110 national, regional, and global immunization stakeholders
- Respondents scored the contribution of:
 - 36 GVAP-related actions* to improving immunization
 - GVAP to achieving the 6 Strategic Objectives (SO) in immunization

c) Global Annual Reports.

The GVAP Secretariat describes global progress toward GVAP targets each year in a comprehensive [Secretariat Report](#).

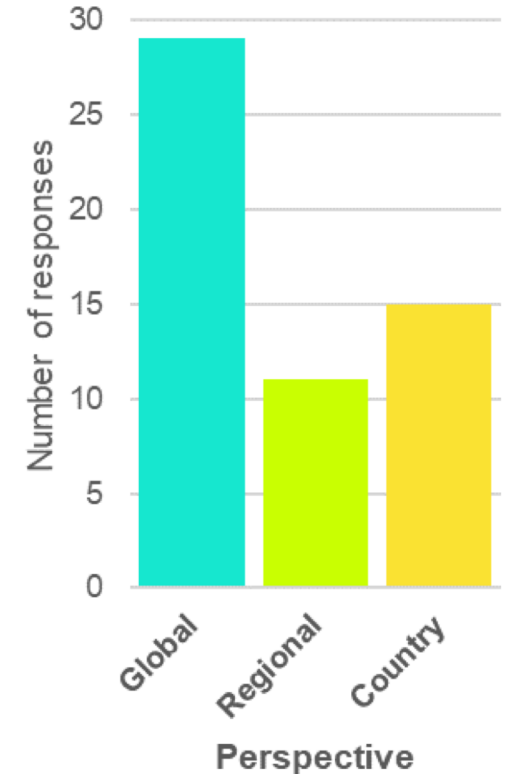
	3 – important contribution	2 – moderate contribution	1 – slight contribution	0 – no contribution	Don't Know
How much did the Secretariat Reports help build accountability for improving global immunization?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*Actions that stemmed directly or indirectly from GVAP different work-streams were identified and agreed with the DoV WG

2019 Survey Results

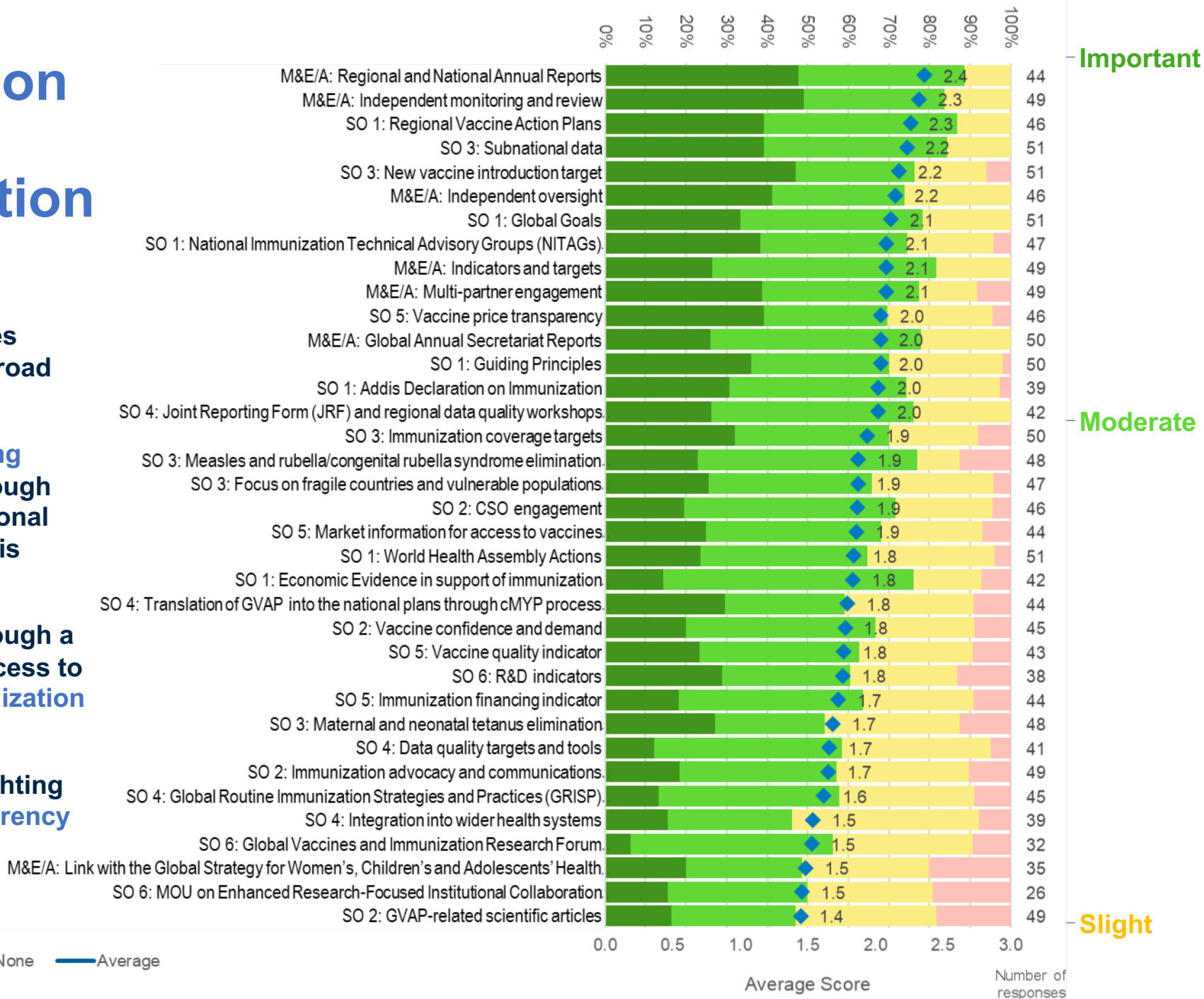
- As of 1 March, **55** responses received (**50%**)
- Average scores were calculated for the 36 GVAP-related actions
- **15** actions received scores of ≥ 2.0 , indicating that they had made a *moderate to important* contribution to improving global immunization.
- No actions received a score of ≤ 1.0 , indicating that each had made at least some contribution

Perspectives represented in survey responses



GVAP contribution to improving Global Immunization

- **GVAP Monitoring and Evaluation/Accountability activities** received high scores, reflecting broad recognition of their value
- **GVAP contributed to SO 1: Building political will** for immunization through setting global goals, NITAGs, regional vaccine action plans, and the Addis Declaration on Immunization
- **It contributed to SO 3: Equity**, through a focus on subnational data and access to new vaccines and to **SO 4: Immunization systems**, through JRF workshops
- **GVAP also added value by highlighting the issue of Vaccine price transparency**



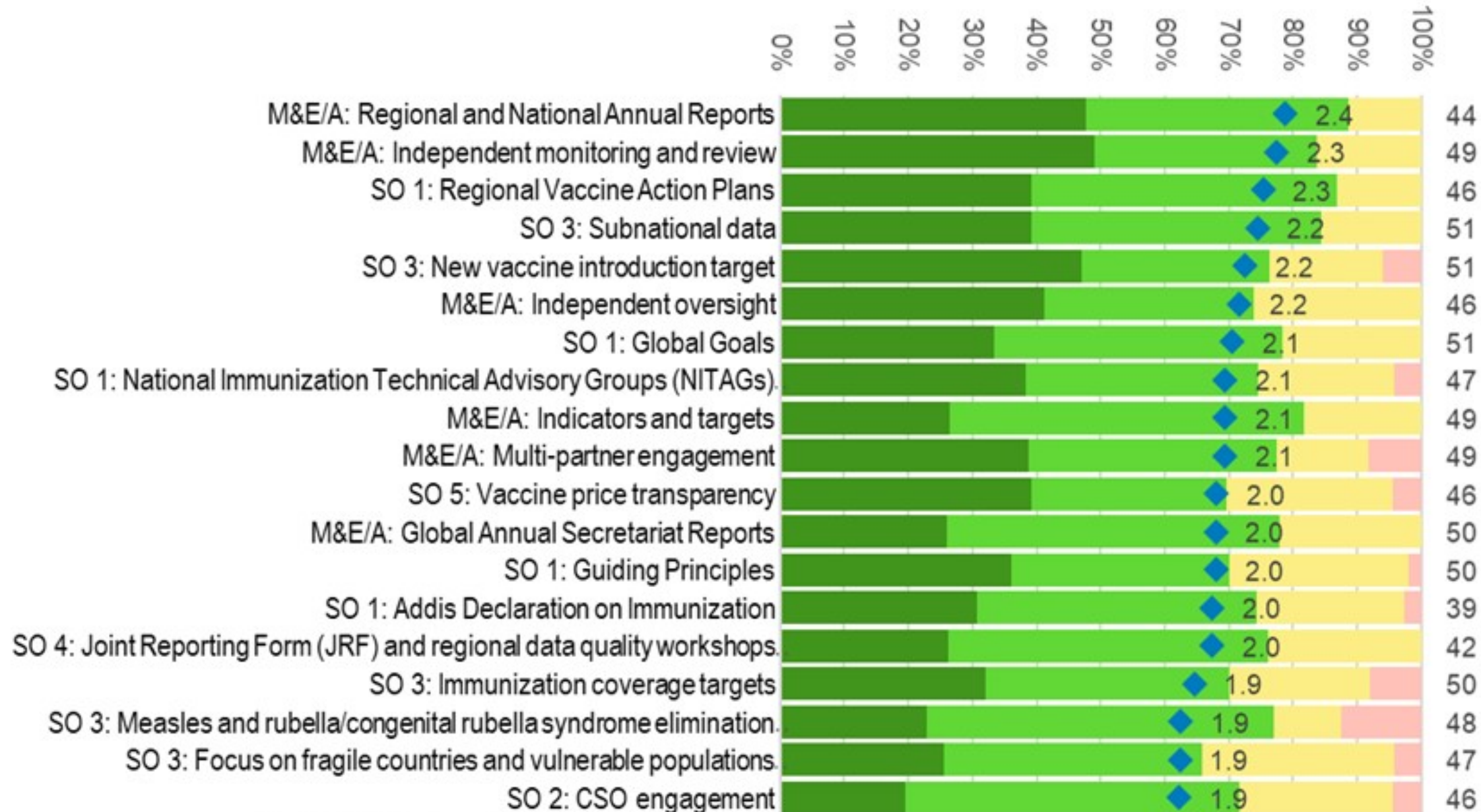
Contribution

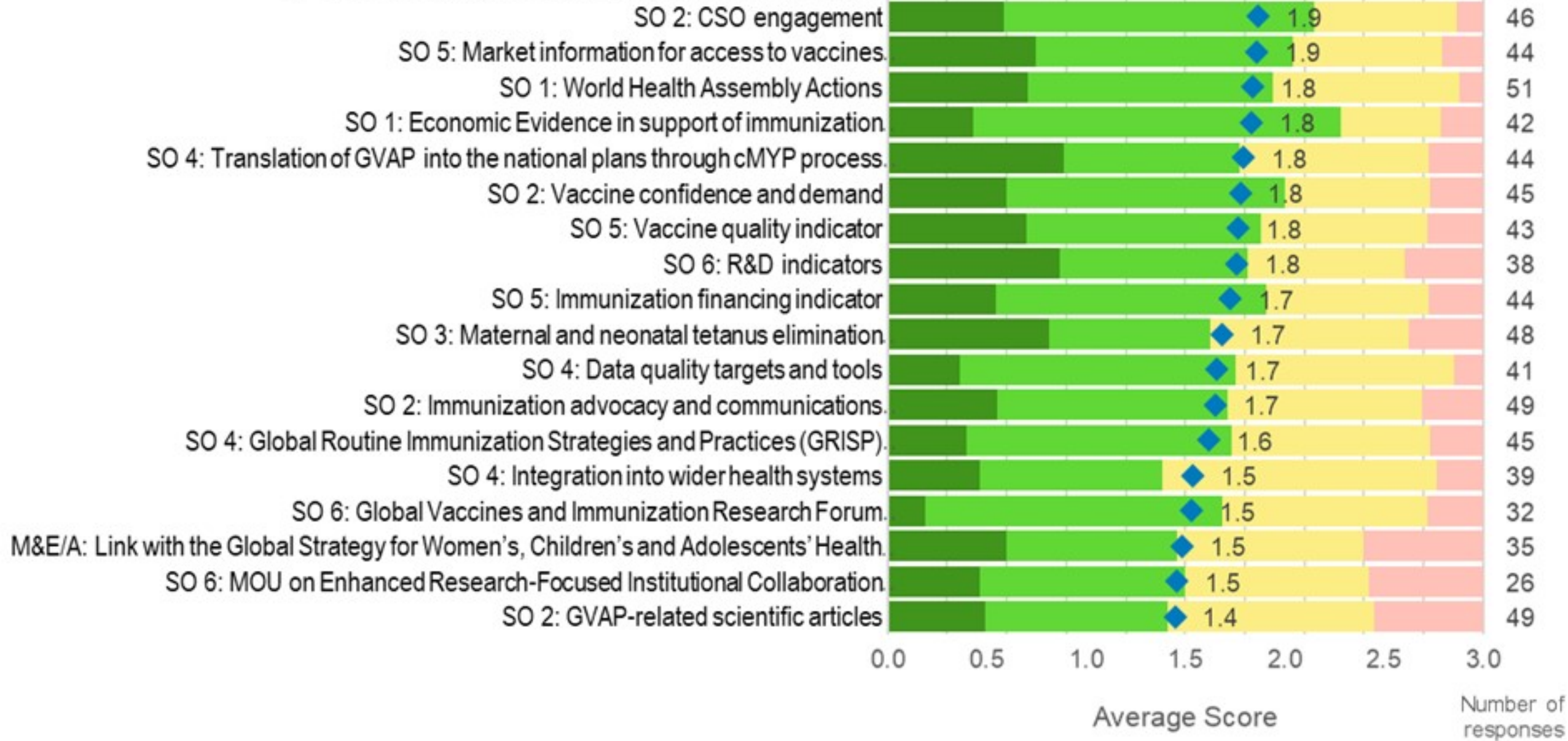
Important Moderate Slight None Average

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0

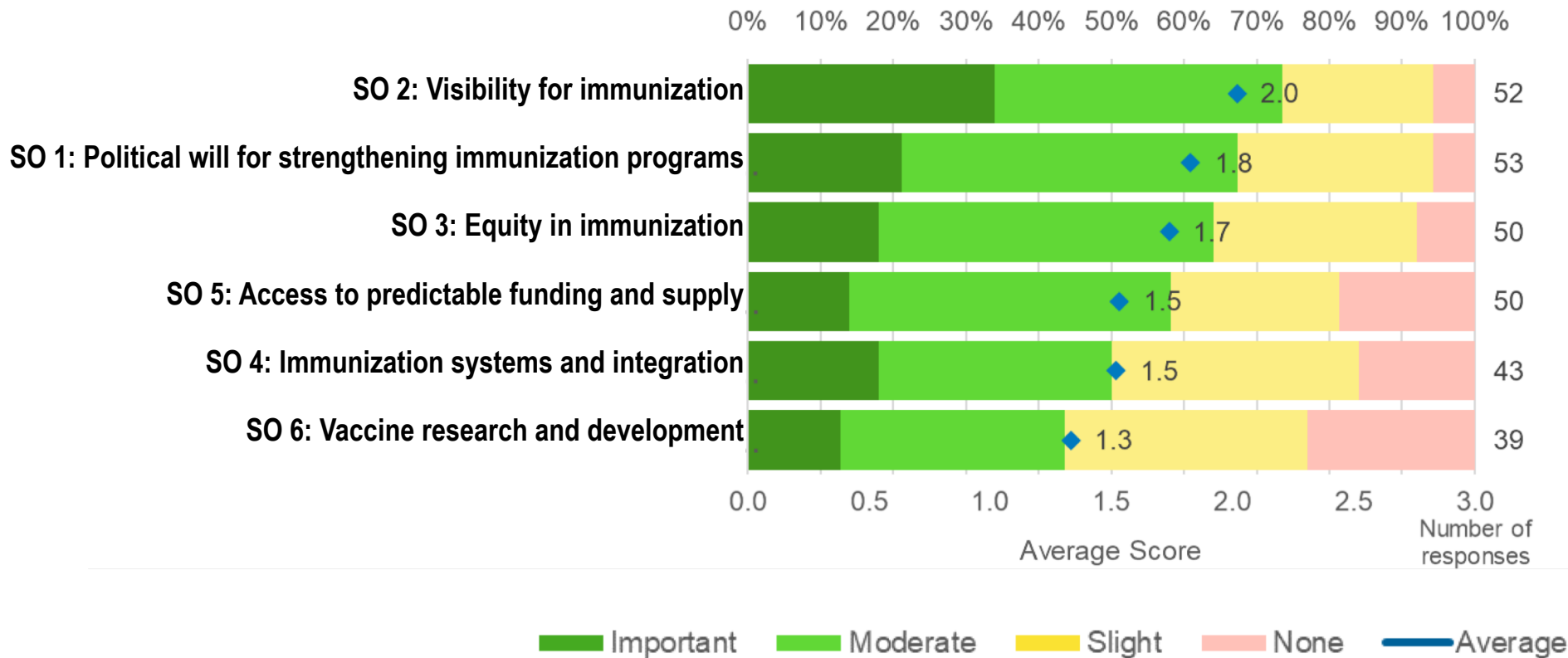
Average Score

Number of responses





GVAP contribution to achieving Strategic Objectives

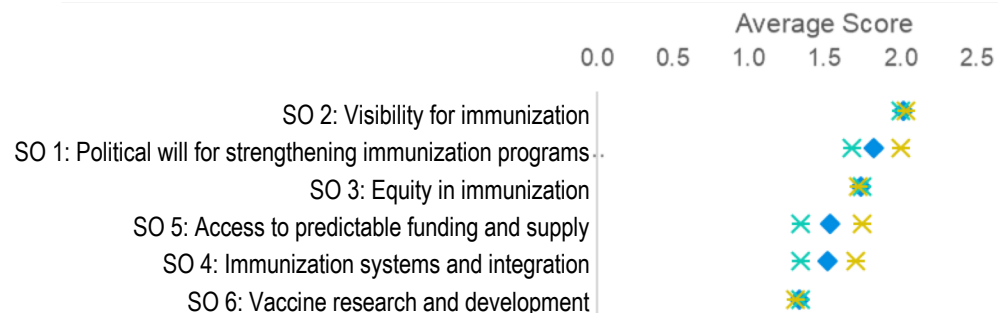


All SO received average scores between 1.0 and 2.0, indicating that GVAP had made *moderate to slight* contributions to achieving each one

Global vs Regional and Country Perspectives

- On average, regional and country stakeholders gave slightly higher scores than global stakeholders

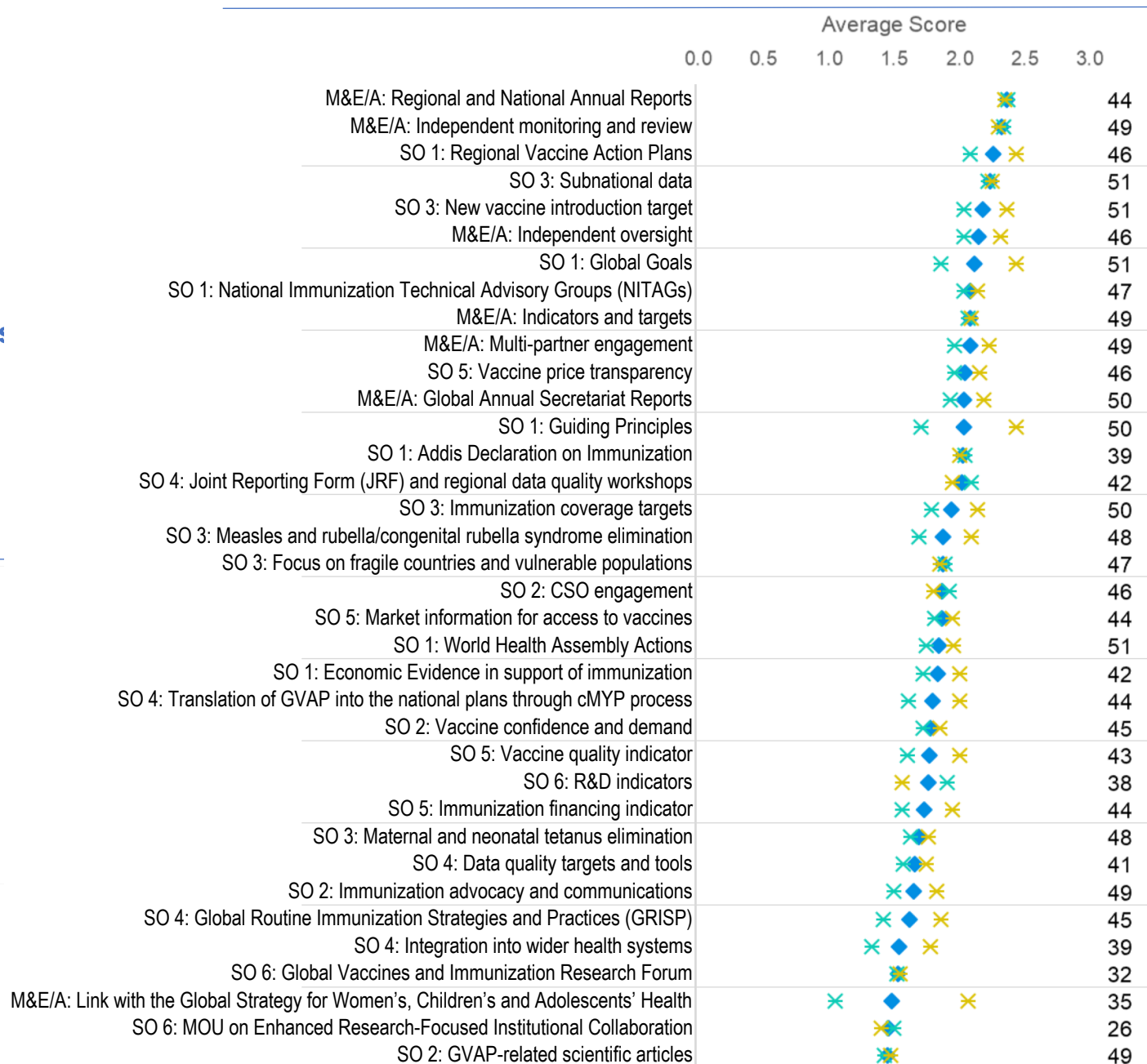
Strategic Objectives



Average Score

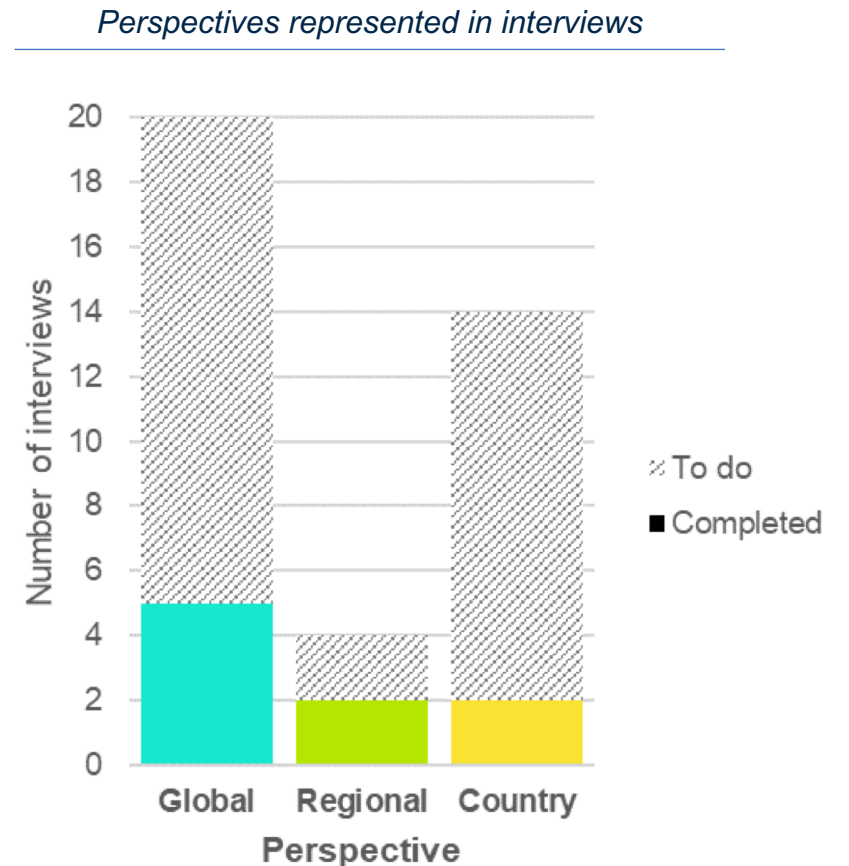
◆ Overall ✕ Global ✕ Regional and Country

GVAP-related Actions



Stakeholder interviews

- Interviews currently underway with ~40 stakeholders
- Results of current and prior interviews will be synthesized, analyzed, and summarized in final report to SAGE



Selected quotes from interviews

“GVAP was more about goals and less about how to get to the goal, markers on the road, rather than which road to take.”

“Some countries take the goals very seriously and work very hard. India is a good example of how GVAP has influenced action.”

“M&E has been mainstreamed and countries have been contributing data. This has led to comparisons across countries, regional plans and annual reports. It has been a benefit.”

“We need more interim measures that show progress to keep countries motivated.”

“GVAP raised the profile of the supply chain and provided a focus on coverage and equity, but did not help much in the creation of demand”

“There was a lot of expectation of funding availability, but ultimately funds were not there. Funding requirements need to be much more precise and link to sources of funding.”

“There was close to zero communication around GVAP and no advocacy at the country level. I have not heard the word ‘GVAP’ once in three years here.”

“GVAP contributed to R&D: The GVIRF took a lot of strength from the GVAP process and vaccine and implementation research was strengthened”

Changing context in which immunizations occur 2010 – 2019

- **Sustainable development goals (SDG) succeeding Millennium Development Goals (MDG)**
- **WHO 13th General Programme of Work**
- **Demographic changes – population growth and aging**
- **Post-Ebola focus on emerging infectious diseases and epidemic preparedness**
- **Political changes - rising nationalism/populism**
- **Humanitarian crises and population movement**

Changes in immunization landscape 2010 – 2019

- **Growth in Gavi support**
- **Strengthening of immunization systems and improving data quality**
- **Increase in number of functioning NITAGs**
- **Additional recommended vaccines**
- **Expanding target groups**
- **Reduction of GPEI resources**
- **Reversal of successes of programs in some countries**
- **Increase recognition of vaccine hesitancy**

Conclusions (1)

- **Prior surveys indicated that:**
 - **GVAP is seen as a powerful tool to align global immunization actors but difficult to implement**
 - **Some progress has been made on GVAP's strategies and targets but the only one that is on track is introduction of new vaccines**
 - **Advocacy and communication about GVAP have been weak links**
- **The 2019 survey of GVAP stakeholders suggests that**
 - **GVAP added value in a number of ways, particularly through the Monitoring and Evaluation/Accountability framework and by building political will for immunization**
 - **Overall, GVAP made moderate to slight contributions to meeting its 6 strategic objectives**
- **Ongoing interviews reveal a range of views on how GVAP added value**

Conclusions (2)

- **Changes /shifts in the global context for immunization include**
 - **Competing priorities as reflected in the SDG agenda, where immunization is less prominent**
 - **Threats such as political instability, humanitarian crises, and population movement that make it more difficult to reach every child; and undermine expansion across the life span**
- **Changes in immunization since 2010 include**
 - **Growth in immunization, including increases in Gavi support, additional recommended vaccines, and expanding target groups for vaccination**
 - **Rising concerns about sustaining progress as countries transition out of Gavi support and as GPEI resources decline, and about the potential for vaccine hesitancy and the politicization of immunization to reverse successes**

Thank you