

GLOBAL VACCINE
ACTION PLAN
2011-2020

Strategic Advisory
Group Of Experts
On Immunization

REVIEW & LESSONS- LEARNED



GVAP REVIEW AND LESSONS-LEARNED

On behalf of the Decade of Vaccines Working Group
Noni MacDonald, chair

SAGE meeting
9 October 2019, Geneva

Focus of SAGE DoV WG in 2019

- Take stock of the progress made under GVAP (including in the last year)
- Draw the main lessons learned from GVAP
- Bring forward ways to apply the lessons learned to the engineering and implementation of the post 2020 global immunization strategy



Methods & Deliverables

- DOV WG + many experts involved in the M&E process since the inception
 - not an independent evaluation
 - but from knowledgeable experts; an honest attempt to evaluate the 10-year plan

- Lessons learned:

Supported by MMGH and TFGH consultants

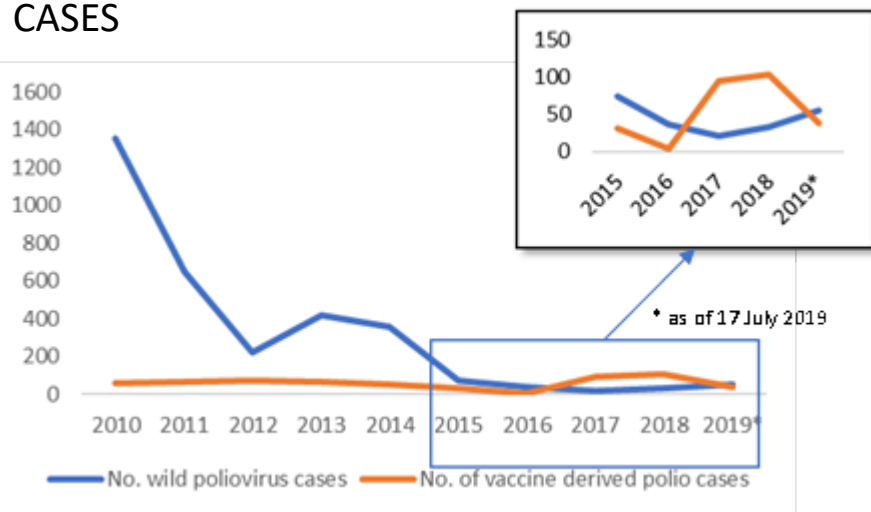
- Stakeholder consultations over three years
 - 310 responses across 3 surveys, 80 interviews
- Extensive desk review

Review of previous GVAP assessment reports, regional reports, partners' reports

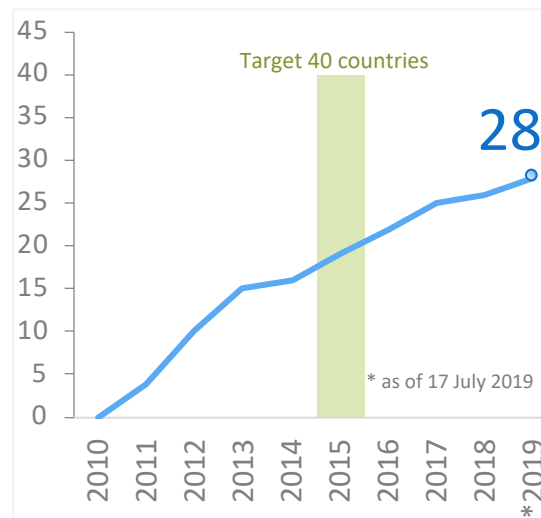
- Deliverables:
 - Draft GVAP review lessons learned report submitted to SAGE
 - Annexes: regional vaccine action plan progress reports, latest update on GVAP indicators, annex reviewing M&E/A framework, detailed description of stakeholder consultations

Progress towards GVAP goals in 2018-2019

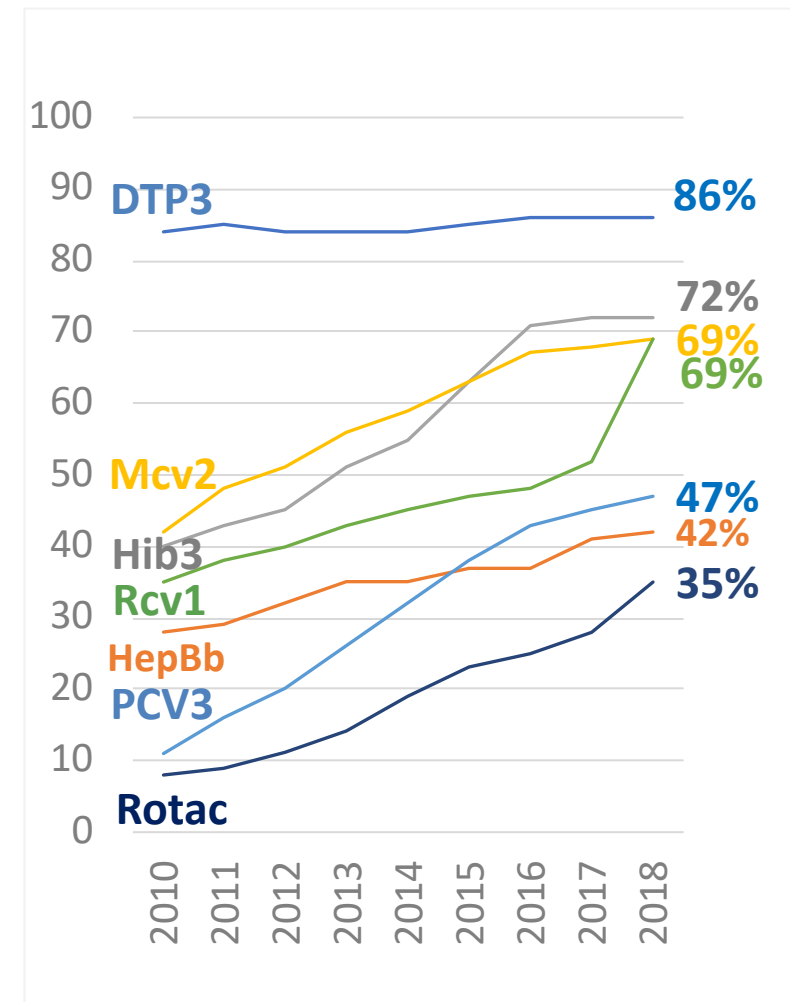
GLOBAL WILD POLIOVIRUS CASES AND
CIRCULATING VACCINE-DERIVED POLIOVIRUS
CASES



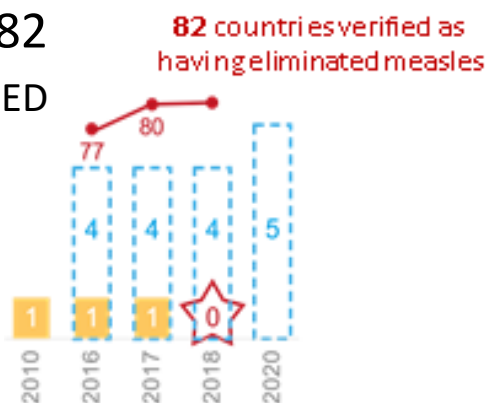
28/40 PRIORITY COUNTRIES
HAVE VALIDATED MNTE



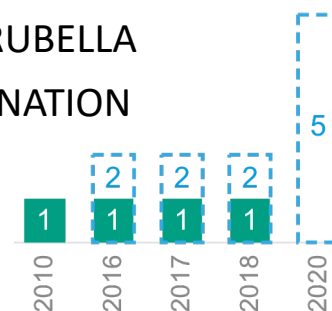
GLOBAL COVERAGE FOR SELECTED VACCINES



NO REGION AND 82
COUNTRIES VERIFIED
FOR MEASLES
ELIMINATION



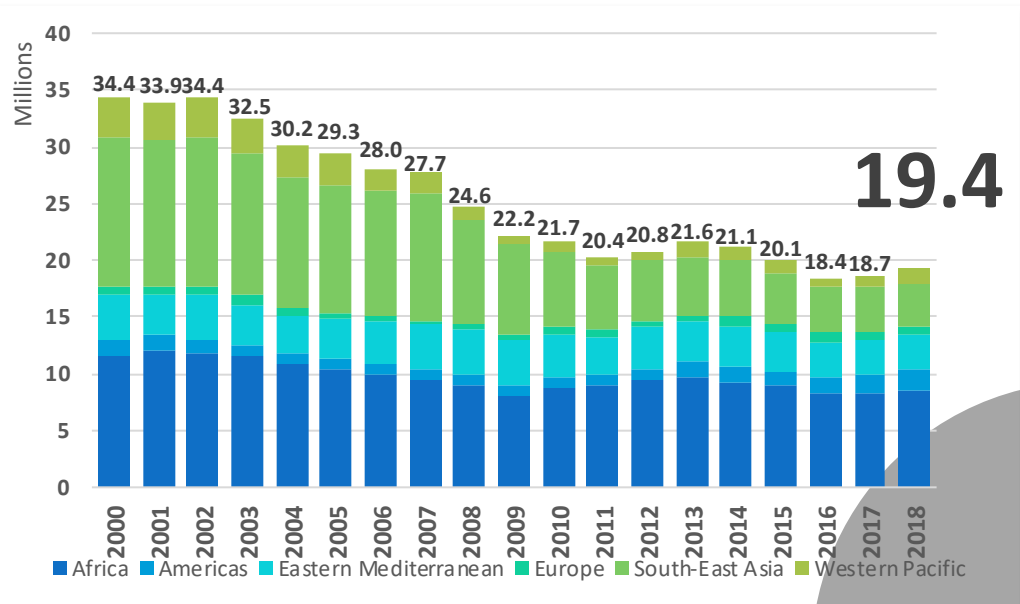
ONE REGION VERIFIED
FOR RUBELLA
ELIMINATION



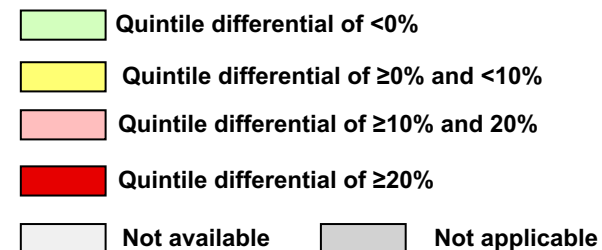
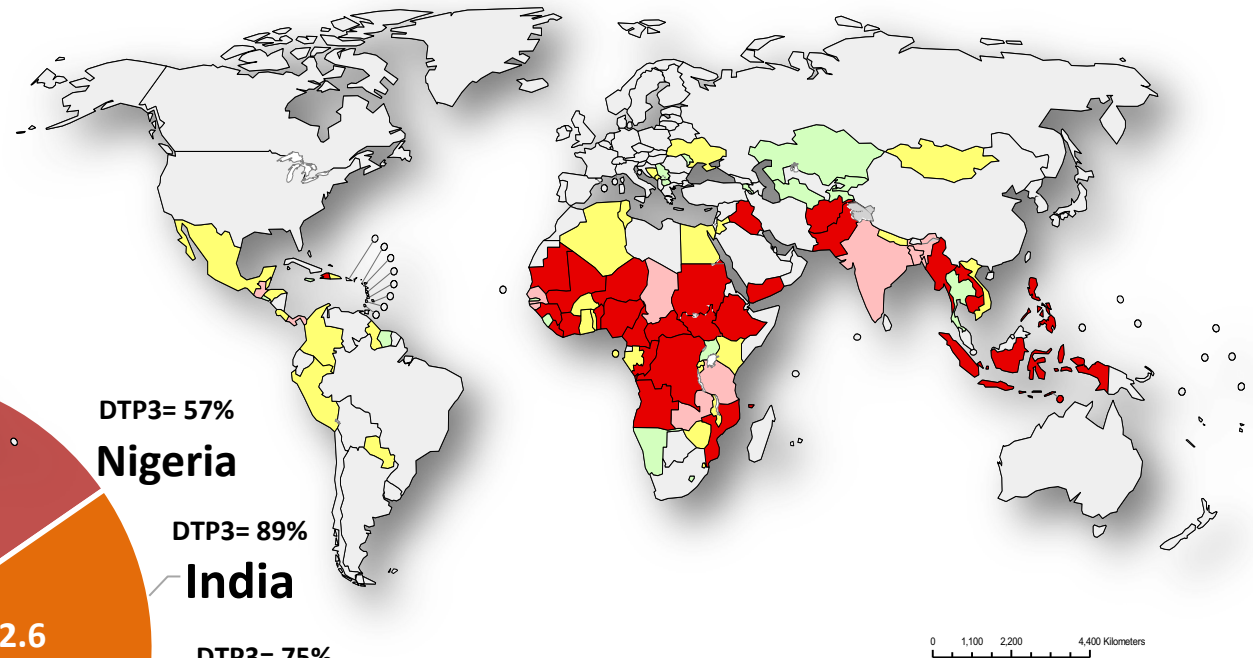
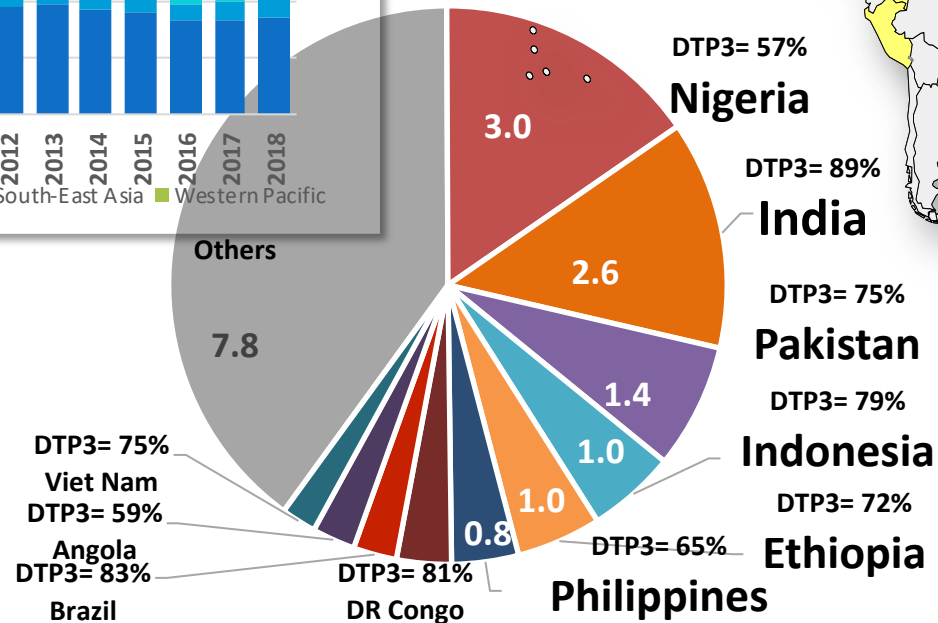
Coverage and equity targets not attained

>19 MILLION CHILDREN UNDERVACCINATED FOR DTP3,
HALF OF THEM LIVING IN 6 COUNTRIES

IN MANY COUNTRIES POOREST POPULATIONS ARE LESS LIKELY
TO RECEIVE FULL DTP3 VACCINE COURSE



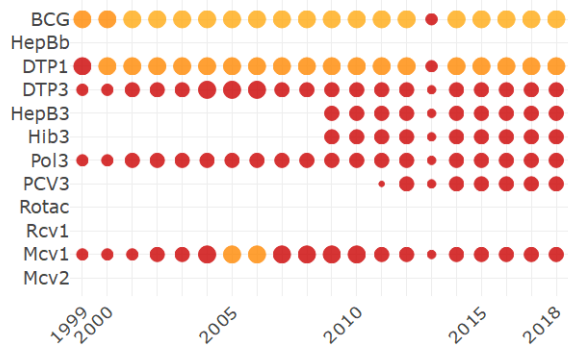
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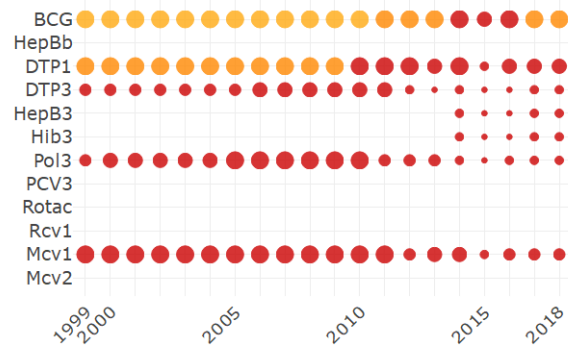
'Outlier countries' remain of concern

Countries <50% DTP3 coverage in 2018

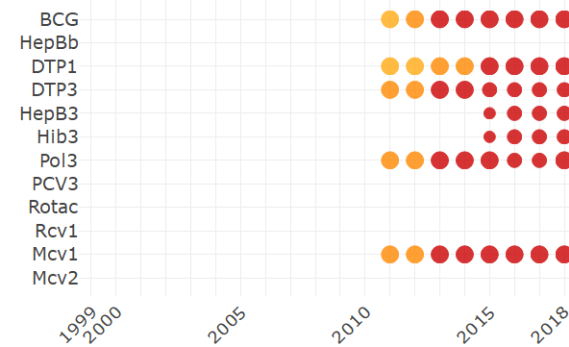
Central African Republic



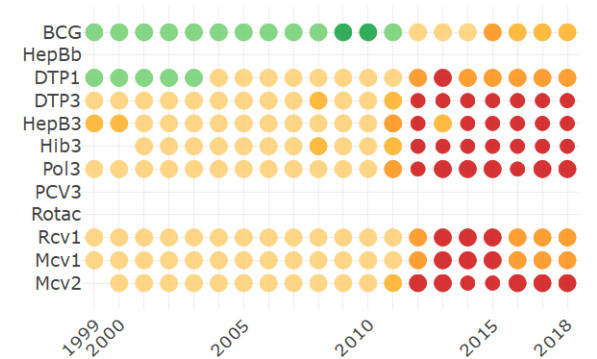
Equatorial Guinea



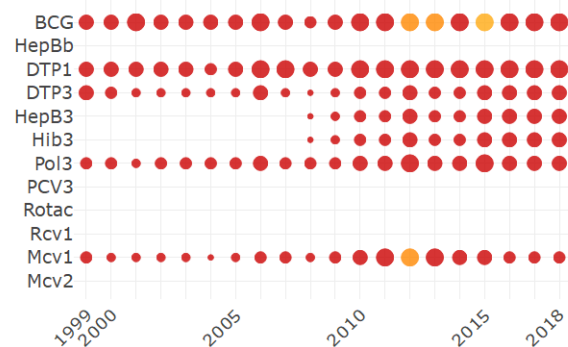
South Sudan



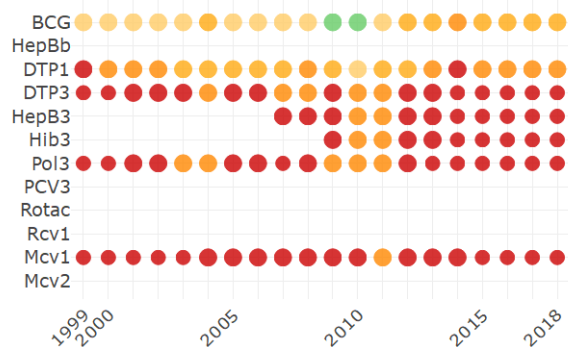
Syrian Arab Republic



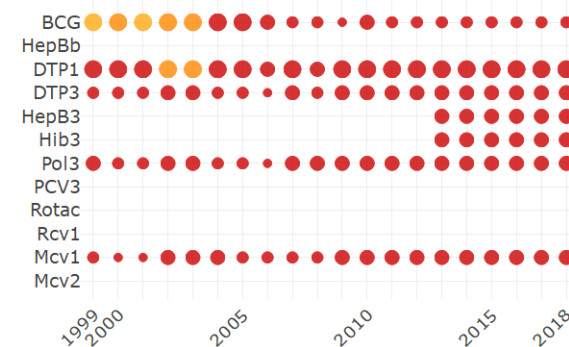
Chad



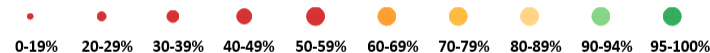
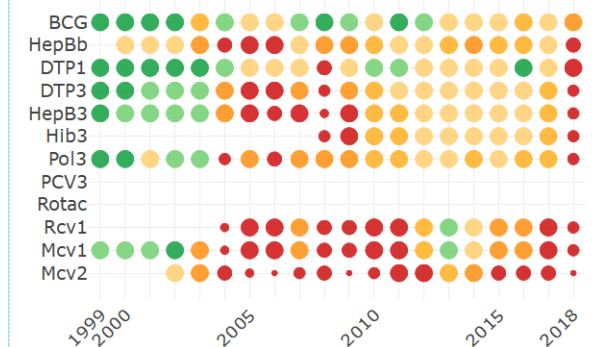
Guinea



Somalia

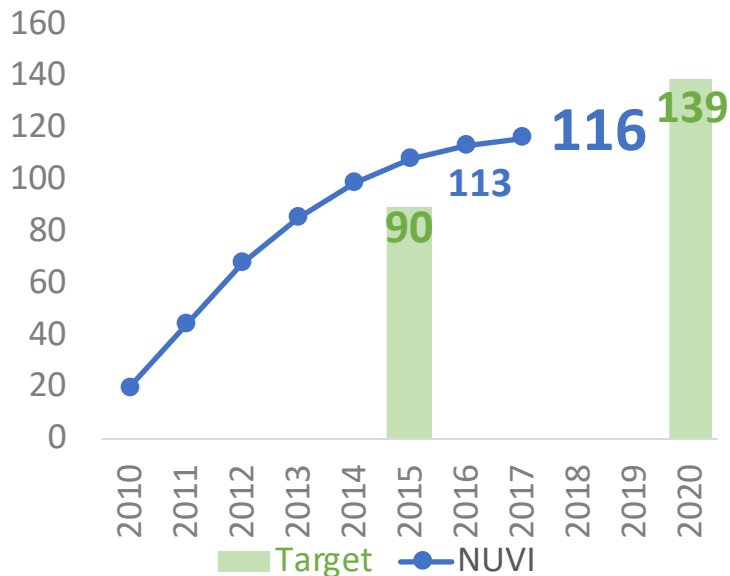


Samoa

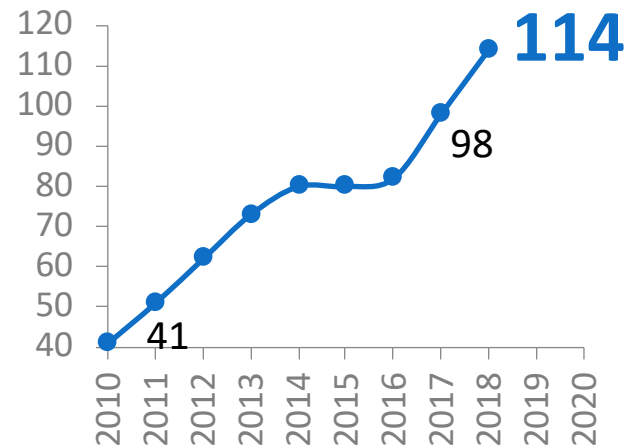


Encouraging trends for NUVI, NITAG, U5M

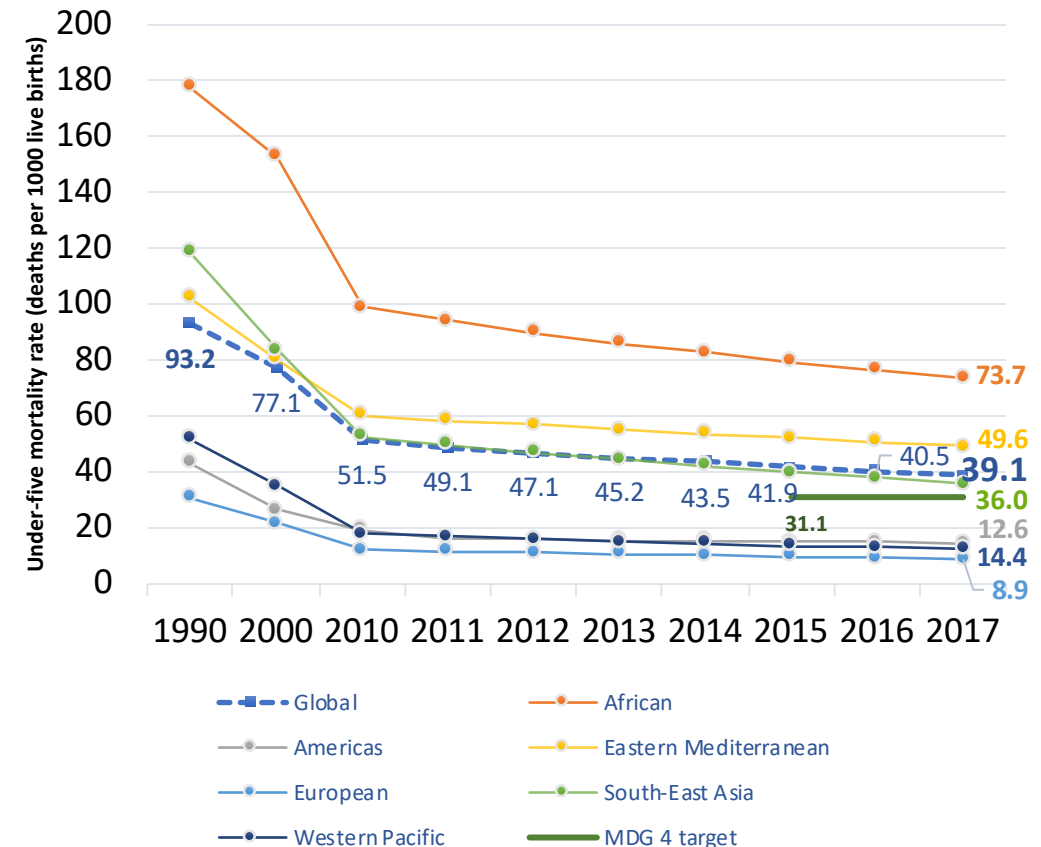
116/139 LMIC HAVE
INTRODUCED AT LEAST ONE NEW
OR UNDERUTILIZED VACCINE
SINCE 2010



114 NITAGs MEETING
FUNCTIONALITY CRITERIA, COVERING
85% OF THE POPULATION



A DECADE OF DECLINING UNDER-5 MORTALITY



RECOMMENDATIONS

GVAP review and lessons learned

15 recommendations under 7 high-level headings

A post-2020 global immunization strategy should:



1. Build on GVAP's lessons learned, ensuring more timely and comprehensive implementation at global, regional and national levels



2. Have a key focus on countries



3. Maintain the momentum towards GVAP's goals



4. Establish a governance model better able to turn strategy into action



5. Promote long-term planning for the development and implementation of novel vaccine and other preventive innovations, to ensure populations benefit as rapidly as possible



6. Promote use of data to stimulate and guide action and to inform decision-making

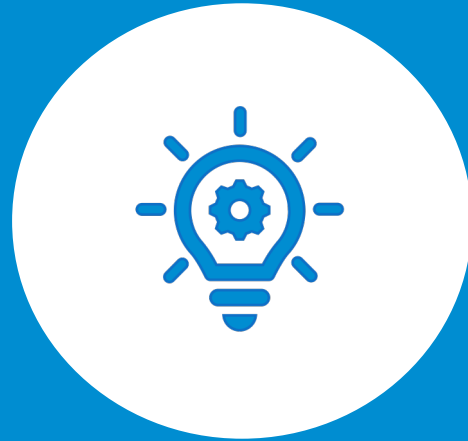


7. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at the national and sub-national level to promote greater accountability

Technical recommendations

A post-2020 global immunization strategy should:

1



Build on GVAP's lessons learned, ensuring more timely and comprehensive implementation at global, regional and national levels



1. Build on GVAP's lessons learned, ensuring more timely and comprehensive implementation at global, regional and national levels

- Take forward the **foundation** established by **GVAP**, maintaining its positive elements and updating and adapting as necessary in light of the valuable experience gained over the past decade.
- Ensure development & implementation of **National and Regional Vaccination Action Plans** begins as rapidly as possible, to **maintain momentum** and ensure rapid operationalization.
- Develop Regional Vaccination Action Plans within framework of **existing** regional planning/approval cycles.
- Ensure National Vaccination Action Plans are used to update national immunization plans and are **integrated** into wider health service plans.

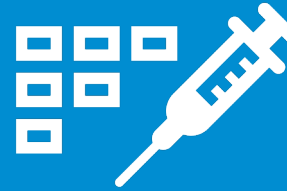
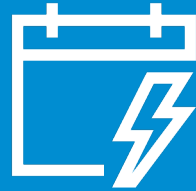
2

2b. Strengthen country-led evidence-based decision-making



2c. Encourage the sourcing and sharing of innovations to improve programme performance

2a. Place countries at the centre of strategy development and implementation to ensure context specificity and relevance



2d. Promote use of research by countries to accelerate uptake of vaccines and vaccine technologies and to improve programme performance

Have a key focus on countries



2a. Place countries at the centre of strategy development and implementation to ensure context specificity and relevance

- Incorporate **flexibility** to accommodate needs of all types of country, allowing each country to **tailor its national plan within the global framework**, taking account of its development requirements, the vaccination needs of its population, available resources, competing priorities and other contextually important factors.
- Enable countries to set **ambitious but realistic national targets** for key indicators with accompanying milestones, with the **long-term aim of achieving agreed global goals**; all countries should recognize the need for ambition and urgency in target setting.
- Enable countries to develop **country-led strategies** to achieve targets, in collaboration with external and internal partners and with **clearly defined roles and responsibilities**.
- Encourage regions and partners to provide **tailored and coordinated technical support** to countries according to countries' specific needs.
- In countries with devolved political/health systems, ensure **similar planning** processes are undertaken with **sub-national** authorities.



2b. Strengthen country-led evidence-based decision- making

- Promote strong **national commitment** to National Immunization Technical Advisory Groups (NITAGs).
- Enhance and extend the **technical capacity and capabilities** of NITAGs.
- Regularly assess NITAG functions and impact.
- Develop **innovative solutions** such as **sub-regional** NITAGs for countries with small populations or limited technical expertise.
- Encourage sub-regional, regional and global **networking** of NITAGs, including enhanced sharing of experience through the Global NITAG Network.
- Explore potential for greater NITAG involvement in **monitoring and advising on national programmes** and serving as an independent voice for immunization.



2c. Encourage the sourcing and sharing of innovations to improve programme performance

- Encourage greater **peer-to-peer exchange** of expertise, lessons learned, tools and resources at regional, country and sub-national levels, with tools, technical resources and expertise made more visible and easier to access and adopt or adapt.
- Promote wider **uptake** of **innovative** tools developed by **elimination/eradication programmes**.
- Encourage countries, regions and partners to **look to other fields**, inside and outside health, for potentially **adoptable innovations**.



2d. Promote use of research by countries to accelerate uptake of vaccines and vaccine technologies and to improve programme performance

- Promote use of **implementation science**, **operational research**, delivery science, behavioural and social research, and data science to develop, pilot and evaluate improvements to national programmes.
- Prioritize development of **national capacity** in these areas of research.
- Emphasize **collaborative** development and evaluation of **needs-driven** and potentially scalable innovations.

3

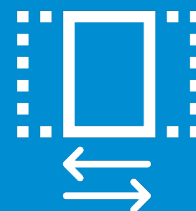
3b. Add a specific focus on humanitarian emergencies, displacement and migration, and chronic fragility



3a. Incorporate key elements of GVAP, recognizing its comprehensiveness and the need to sustain immunization's successes each and every year



3c. Encourage stronger integration between disease-elimination initiatives and national immunization programmes



3d. Encourage greater collaboration and integration within and outside the health sector



Maintain the momentum towards GVAP's goals



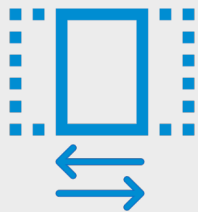
3a. Incorporate key elements of GVAP, recognizing its comprehensiveness and the need to sustain immunization's successes each and every year

- Maintain the **drive** towards previously agreed global and regional **elimination and eradication goals**.
- Retain the focus on GVAP's other goals and objectives:
 - **Strengthening** of all aspects of national immunization programme function, with a **systems perspective** and a focus on leadership, human capacity building and people-centred service delivery.
 - Promoting integration of immunization with other primary health care services.
 - Generating active **public support** for immunization.
 - Ensuring **timely** and **reliable access** to **affordable** vaccines.
 - Promoting national **financial self-sustainability**.
- Retain research and development (R&D) as a **core feature** of a new strategy.



3b. Add a specific focus on humanitarian emergencies, displacement and migration, and chronic fragility

- Encourage greater **collaboration** between immunization and **health emergency** programmes globally and regionally.
- Promote greater attention to **preparedness**, including surveillance to provide early warnings and risk assessments.
- Encourage greater collaboration among partners (including communities) in **emergency responses**, with greater clarity on roles and responsibilities.
- Explore innovative approaches for capturing the size and improving tracking of **displaced and migrating groups**.
- Promote research and **evidence generation** in emergency situations.
- Develop regional mechanisms to **detect and respond** to incipient national **fragility**.



3c. Encourage stronger integration between disease- elimination initiatives and national immunization programmes

- Stress the importance of building **stronger national immunization programmes** as the foundation for disease-specific initiatives.
- Ensure disease-specific initiatives contribute to capacity building of national immunization programmes.
- Strengthen **coordination** across different disease-specific initiatives.
- Promote development of **integrated infectious disease surveillance**, within the wider context of Internal Health Regulations (IHR) monitoring.



3d. Encourage greater collaboration and integration within and outside the health sector

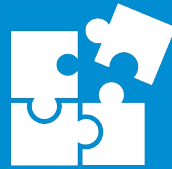
- Promote a wide-ranging view of **collaboration and integration**, at all levels (globally, regionally, nationally and sub-nationally) and across all functions.
- Ensure that coordination of immunization and other services within the health sector contributes to the development of **integrated primary health care systems**.
- Strengthen **links outside health** to build platforms for immunization across the **life course**.
- Encourage active participation in **integrated disease control partnerships** in which immunization is just one element of coordinated strategies (e.g. malaria, cholera).
- Explore opportunities for mutually beneficial collaborations in areas such as **primary health care, global health security, antimicrobial resistance**, climate change, food security and the **Sustainable Development Goals**.
- Explore the potential for additional partners within and outside health (e.g. the **full spectrum of CSOs**, the non-profit and for-profit **private sector**).

4

4b. Incorporate the flexibility to detect and respond to emerging issues



4a. Create a robust and flexible governance structure and operational model based on closer collaboration between partners



4c. Develop and maintain a strong communications and advocacy strategy

Establish a governance model better able to turn strategy into action



4a. Create a robust and flexible governance structure and operational model based on closer collaboration between partners

- Incorporate a stronger emphasis on **roles, responsibilities**, contributions and **accountability** for achieving global and national goals.
- Encourage global partners to establish closer collaborations, ensuring greater **coordination** of partner activities.
- Develop a governance model that promotes the above and incorporates greater global **partner accountability**.
- Encourage collaboration with a **wider range** of partners, allowing for more **flexible** partnership models.
- Include primary responsibility for establishing global **monitoring and evaluation** and **communications** and **advocacy** strategies within the governance mechanism.



4b. Incorporate the flexibility to detect and respond to emerging issues

- Include the **flexibility** to respond to **new challenges** and **emerging opportunities** with a **potentially major impact on immunization** over the next decade.



4c. Develop and maintain a strong communications and advocacy strategy

- Develop a coordinated **communications and advocacy** (C&A) strategy, establishing goals, key messages and target audiences.
- Ensure that the C&A strategy clearly focuses on ‘**corporate** communications’, complementing communication for other purposes (e.g. to generate support immunization more generally).
- Focus C&A activities on building **awareness**, encouraging **buy in** and maintaining **momentum** for implementation; a specific visual identity/branding may not be needed.
- Ensure that the C&A strategy is **mindful** of health system **context** and the perspectives of other actors in the health sector
- **Sustain** C&A activities over the decade, monitoring and **adapting** as required.

5



Promote long-term planning for the development and implementation of novel vaccine and other preventive innovations, to ensure populations benefit as rapidly as possible



5. Promote long-term planning for the development and implementation of novel vaccine and other preventive innovations, to ensure populations benefit as rapidly as possible

- Maintain the **momentum** behind new **product/technology** development.
- Promote dialogue between countries, partners and developers through **needs assessments**, evaluation, **piloting and scale up**, to ensure rapid access to safe and effective products that **meet national needs**.
- Identify key **bottlenecks** in new product approval and implementation, and develop new strategies to overcome them.
- Continue to prioritize capacity building and **coordination of national regulatory authorities**, including regulatory harmonization to expedite introduction of WHO pre-qualified vaccines.
- Promote early consideration of the broad implications of novel interventions nearing practical application, to identify possible **implementation enablers/barriers** and potential acceptability issues.
- Ensure that the **lessons learned** from successful vaccine introductions are documented and **shared**.
- Promote the development of **regional and national research capacity** to support more locally relevant evidence generation.

6



Promote use of data to stimulate and guide
action and to inform decision-making



6. Promote use of data to stimulate and guide action and to inform decision-making

- Prioritize collection of data specifically required to monitor and improve national **programme performance**.
- Encourage closer **linkage between data collection and action**, to drive forward continuous quality improvements.
- Enhance **national programme capacity** for data collection and use.
- Encourage greater **data transparency** and **sharing** of data, in the right format, for the right people to use at the right time.
- Ensure programmes have the **flexibility to halt collection of data** of limited value and to add useful new data sources.
- Encourage collection of **qualitative data**, to aid understanding of underlying **causes**.
- Ensure that national immunization programmes are able to draw upon and contribute to **integrated infectious disease surveillance** data systems.
- Encourage national immunization programmes to prepare for the likely widespread and **potentially transformative frontline implementation of new data technologies** in the next decade.
- Promote collaborations with data scientists and informatics experts in other fields to ensure **effective use of data**.
- Ensure **lessons are learned** from **SDG** and **UHC/PHC** information management strategies and plans and data collection experience.

7



Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at the national and sub-national level to promote greater accountability



7. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at the national and sub-national level to promote greater accountability (1/2)

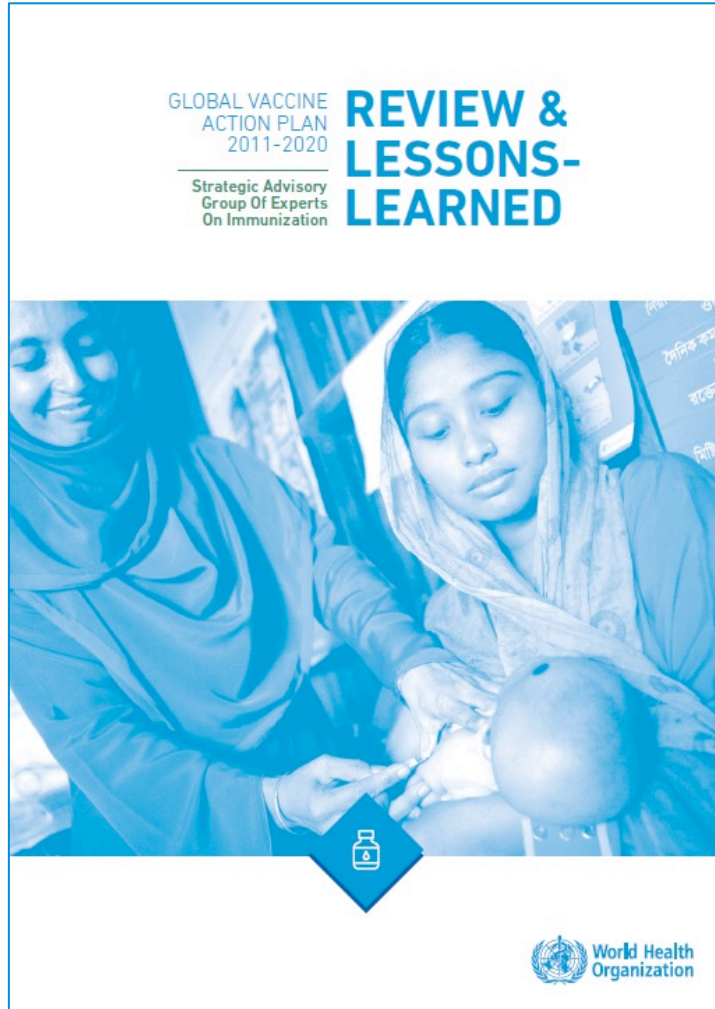
- Ensure that implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are **fully integrated** to ensure that the latter is better able to promote **accountability**.
- Ensure that targets and milestones are **set at the country level**, informed by agreed global targets.
- Use **data-driven processes** to establish global, regional and national targets and milestones.
- Ensure that progress towards milestones and targets is reviewed at least annually, to **underpin corrective action**, with more in-depth programme reviews conducted periodically (e.g. five-yearly).
- Build capacity for M&E at **national and sub-national levels**.
- Explore the **potential for NITAGs to play a larger role** in M&E and programme oversight.
- Recognize the risks of overloading frontline/programme staff; an M&E framework should be **lean and fit for purpose**, with all national data collection having a clear purpose.



7. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at the national and sub-national level to promote greater accountability (2/2)

- Ensure that regional- and global-level data requests are only for **clearly defined purposes**; wherever possible, global data analysis should be **based on data routinely collected** to inform national activities.
- Ensure that, wherever possible, data collection **serves multiple purposes** (e.g. SDG as well as M&E reporting).
- Build some **flexibility to adapt goals, targets and indicators** (e.g. regionally, over time) into the M&E framework.
- Recognize that some important data generation will occur outside the M&E framework (e.g. **qualitative research**, root cause analysis in countries).
- Encourage countries and regions to identify specific **subsets** of country data required for **advocacy/political** reporting.
- Ensure that the monitoring and evaluation reporting **schedule for research** reflects the **different pace** of research, and provides separate reporting opportunities for new product development and for implementation/operational research.

Thank you all for your contributions



- DOV WG members
- MMGH & TFGH consultants
- GVAP secretariat, including:
 - Partners
 - Regions
 - Gavi CSO
- Ian Jones

The floor is open for discussion