Regional Vaccine Implementation Plan
2022-2026
“An Overview”

South-East Asia Region Immunization Technical Advisory Group Meeting
9-11 August 2021
Outline

• Regional adaptation of Immunization Agenda (IA) 2030
• Regional Strategic Framework: 2022-2030
• Draft Regional Vaccine Implementation Plan: 2022-2026
• Challenges and Next steps
Immunization Agenda 2030

- IA2030 (WHA August 2020)
- IA2030 Framework for Action (WHA May 2021)
- IA2030 Framework for Action Annex (M&E)
## Regional Adaptation of IA 2030

### Regional strategic framework 2022-2030

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Impact goals</th>
<th>Strategic Priorities and strategic priority objectives</th>
<th>Key focus areas</th>
<th>How to implement</th>
<th>Implementation Accelerators</th>
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### Core Principles
- Country-Owned
- People-Centered
- Partnership-Based
- Data-Guided
• Draft was endorsed by ITAG in July 2020
• Strategic Framework was updated with regional approaches for coordinated planning, ownership and accountability, and M&E, based on IA2030 Framework for Action
• Updated draft Regional Strategic Framework was submitted to High-Level Planning (HLP) meeting for Regional Committee in July 2021
• The HLP meeting recommended to submit Regional Strategic Framework 2022-2030 to the Regional Committee in September 2021
Vision: A region where everyone, everywhere, at every age fully benefits from vaccines for good health and well-being

Mission: To ensure and sustain the highest level of political and programmatic commitment, and community acceptability for immunization in South-East Asia Region to enable countries achieve national and regional immunization goals and targets, with the highest quality technical assistance from regional and country implementing partners
Regional Strategic Framework: Impact goals

• Pursuing vaccine-preventable disease elimination and control goals
  • achieving measles and rubella elimination
  • sustaining polio-free status
  • maintaining MNT elimination
  • achieving hepatitis B control

• Reducing overall mortality and morbidity from vaccine-preventable diseases for all across the life course

• Leaving no one behind by increasing equitable access and use of new and existing vaccines
07 Strategic priorities and 33 Key areas of focus were identified in 2020

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Leadership, governance and management</td>
<td>2. Subnational support:</td>
<td>2. Barriers to vaccination</td>
<td>2. Evidence-based delivery practices</td>
<td>2. Local capacity</td>
<td>2. Vaccine forecasting, procurement and supply</td>
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<td>7. Monitoring vaccine safety</td>
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- **SP1. Immunization for PHC/UHC:**
  - Immunization in primary health care
  - Leadership, governance and management
  - Health workforce
  - Supply chain and logistics
  - Vaccine-preventable disease surveillance
  - Health information systems
  - Monitoring vaccine safety

- **SP2. Commitment & Demand:**
  - Commitment
  - Subnational support:
  - Accountability.
  - Public trust and confidence
  - Public knowledge and understanding

- **SP3. Coverage & Equity:**
  - Disadvantaged populations
  - Barriers to vaccination
  - Measles as a tracer
  - Learning from disease-specific initiatives
  - Context-specific interventions
  - Subnational support and capacity

- **SP4. Life Course & Integration:**
  - Mobilizing support
  - Evidence-based delivery practices
  - Missed opportunities.
  - Cross-sector collaboration.

- **SP5. Outbreaks & Emergencies**
  - Coordination and integration
  - Local capacity
  - Comprehensive health response
  - Community engagement

- **SP6. Supply & Sustainability:**
  - Innovation and affordability
  - Vaccine forecasting, procurement and supply
  - Sources of assured quality vaccines
  - Sufficient, predictable resources
  - Immunization financing
  - Partner alignment

- **SP7. Research & Innovation:**
  - Evidence for Implementation
Draft Regional Vaccine Implementation Plan (RVIP) 2022-2026
Process of Development

• Review of the cMYPs, NIP/NITAG reports to ITAG and ITAG meeting reports to identify the priorities of the countries

• On going consultations with stake holders
  • UNICEF ROs, Gavi, WHO country staff, UNICEF country staff, CSOs

• Initial draft RVIP 2022-2026 is presented to ITAG, NIPs and Partners in this meeting for guidance

• Further consultations with NIPs and other stake Holders to obtain feed back from September to November 2021

• Final draft in November 2021
• Focus to enable **country ownership** and partners to work together effectively
• Provide a seamless transition from the Regional Vaccine Action Plan (RVAP) 2016-2020
  • **Sustaining** achievements, **accelerating** the processes and **innovative** new approaches
• Strengthening coordinated planning, implementation and monitoring processes to promote continuous **quality improvement cycles**.
• Strengthening **accountability** through **target setting** and establishment of roles and responsibilities across all stakeholders
• Using a **regional M&E framework** to underpin a data-driven approach to quality improvement and accountability.
• Setting national targets that take account of the maturity of a country’s immunization system as well as “gold standard” regional targets.
• **Building on existing processes**
  • Inter Agency Coordinating Committees, coordinate activities at national level with Regional working Group coordinate at regional level
  • NITAGs continuing to offer technical input with a monitoring role at the country level, with regional oversight by ITAG
1. Introduction
2. Current status
3. Regional Strategic Framework 2022–2030
4. Regional Vaccine Implementation Plan 2022–2026
   A. Coordinated operational planning
   B. Planning and implementation of COVID-19 vaccination
   C. Addressing the impact of COVID-19 on routine immunization and VPD surveillance
   D. Ownership and accountability
   E. Monitoring and evaluation
   F. Communications and advocacy
   G. Regional implementation
   H. Country-level implementation
5. Conclusion
   Annex 1: Strategic priority monitoring and evaluation framework
Coordinated operational planning

• **Instilling broad ownership to achieve the regional vision** among all immunization and non-immunization stakeholders, including those involved in health system strengthening and disease-specific initiatives.

• **Leveraging and strengthening existing mechanisms** for coordination, accountability, planning, M&E and advocacy at country, regional and global levels.

• **Promoting continuous quality improvement cycles** using timely, reliable and fit-for-purpose data.

• **Building and strengthening** stakeholder accountability and technical alignment to address country needs

• **Aligning and harmonizing** with existing regional and national plans and global strategies, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), universal health coverage (UHC) and Gavi 5.0

• **Tailoring country support** according to the state of maturity of each country’s immunization system.
Ownership and accountability

- **Endorsement of the Regional Strategic Framework**: By endorsing countries, partners and other stakeholders will commit to achieve regional goals and focus on regional priorities.

- **Joint development of RVIP 2022–2026**: By contributing to RVIP, countries, partners and other stakeholders will commit to setting of targets aligned with regional goals, to comprehensive monitoring, and planning based on the progress achieved.

- **Participatory development of annual workplans**: Owned by the NIPs, annual workplans could be developed through collaborative consultation processes with all stakeholders and include specific contributions by them.

- **Joint review of annual reports**: Annual reports produced by NIPs will incorporate details of contributions made by all stakeholders, mapped against their original commitments. Could integrate with Gavi Joint appraisals.

- **Periodic national reviews**: The existing practice of joint national and international reviews EPI and VPD surveillance, PIEs, will provide opportunity for national programmes and partners to jointly evaluate progress at national and subnational level.
- Coordinated planning and implementation
- Embedded monitoring
- Supportive review
- Underpinned by M&E framework
## Monitoring and evaluation

### What to monitor?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>How</th>
<th>Where</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 impact Goals</td>
<td>7 impact Goal Indicators</td>
<td>Globally &amp; Regionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 strategic priorities and 21 Strategic priority objectives</td>
<td>15 strategic priority objective indicators</td>
<td>Globally &amp; Regionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Key areas of focus</td>
<td>Key performance indicators from available options + other additional regional indicators</td>
<td>Regionally</td>
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<tr>
<td>33 Key areas of focus</td>
<td>Key performance indicators from available options + other additional country indicators</td>
<td>Country</td>
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</table>

### Diagram

- **SPn**: Strategic priority (1–7) (aggregates)
- **SPOn.1, SPOn.2, SPOn.3**: Strategic priority objectives and prioritised key areas of focus (c. 36) (aggregates)
- **KPI n.1.1, KPI n.2.1, KPI n.2.2, KPI n.1.2, KPI n.1.3, KPI n.2.3, KPI n.2.4, KPI n.3.1, KPI n.3.2, KPI n.3.3**: Key performance indicators/KPIs
- **Other country indicators/KPIs**: Other additional country indicators/KPIs
Baseline assessments
• Baseline assessments can provide information for developing the “maturity grid”
• Existing data can be used for most indicators

National targets
• Need to identify 2026 and 2030 targets
• Countries are encouraged to set challenging but achievable targets
• Targets set in cMYPs could be the basis national targets

Scorecards
• To support effective communication of indicator data, scores for each indicator could be converted into a scale to which they are in line with regional and country targets.
### Impact goal indicators and targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact goal</th>
<th>Global indicator</th>
<th>Regional specifics</th>
<th>Regional baseline</th>
<th>2026 regional target</th>
<th>2030 regional target</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reducing overall mortality and morbidity from Vaccine preventable diseases for all across the life course.</td>
<td>Number of future deaths averted through immunization(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>TBC(2019)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Regional Contribution to global target (50 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of large or disruptive VPD outbreaks(^2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBC(mean number from 2018-2020)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>A declining trend for each VPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuing vaccine preventable disease elimination and control goals</td>
<td>Number and % of countries achieving endorsed regional or global VPD control, elimination and eradication targets</td>
<td>Number of countries sustaining polio eradication</td>
<td>11(2021)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of countries achieving measles and rubella elimination</td>
<td>5 (Measles), 2 (Rubella)(2021)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of countries sustaining MNTE</td>
<td>11 (2021)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of countries achieving Hepatitis B control</td>
<td>4 (2021)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Leaving no one behind by increasing equitable access and use of new and existing vaccines.</td>
<td>Number of zero-dose children</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 million (2019)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Reduce numbers by 50%³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction of new or under-utilized vaccines in low- and middle-income countries⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td>97 (2020)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vaccination coverage across the life course (DTP3, MCV2, PCV3, HPV)</td>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>91% (2019)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MCV2</td>
<td>83% (2019)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PCV3</td>
<td>23% (2019)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HPV</td>
<td>3% (2019)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.2 UHC Index of Service Coverage</td>
<td></td>
<td>TBC(2019)</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Improve</td>
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Technical support

- **IA2030 technical annexes**: A set of detailed annexes have been developed covering IA2030 strategic priorities and other key issues related to immunization.

- **Regional expertise**: Multiple partners, CSOs, private sector bodies and community-based organizations.

- **Peer support**: Countries have specific strengths in particular aspects of immunization system function, providing opportunities to learn from each other.

- **Leveraging disease-control infrastructure**: Systems and resources developed for polio and COVID-19 have potential to be redeployed or used.

- **Subnational capacity building**: Using Gavi and other resources to build subnational capabilities where applicable.
Challenges

• Political and organizational commitment
• Integrating new ways of working
• Selecting indicators
• Ensuring consensus of all stakeholders
• Subnational models
• Communicating results (scorecards)
• Lots of others...
Next steps

• Guidance of Regional Committee on draft Regional Strategic framework 2022-2030
• Stakeholder consultations on the current draft of Regional Vaccine Implementation Plan 2022-2026
• Further guidance from countries and partners
  • Selection of indicators
  • Baseline assessments
  • Target setting for 2026
  • Additional inputs to the sections on country level implementation and regional implementation
  • Immediate need of addressing the impact of COVID 19 on routine immunization and VPD surveillance and COVID 19 vaccine deployment.
  • Communication and advocacy for the plan
• Final draft in November 2021

ITAG is requested to provide guidance on contents of the plan and further development
Thank You