COVID-19 Vaccine
DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP

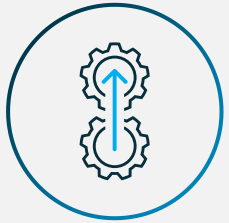
unicef | World Health Organization | Gavi The Vaccine Alliance

C-19 Integration: Country Introduction Materials

Compendium

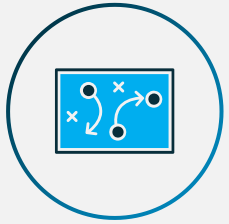
March 2023

Purpose of this document



Give **explanation of C-19 integration**, its relevance and examples of in-country implementation

Serve as **repository for HQ, RO, and CO stakeholders** on C-19 integration materials and support available



Provide **overview of when and how to use different integration support materials** and their linkages

- WHAT is C-19 integration?
- WHY is C-19 integration important?
- HOW can C-19 integration look like?
- WHICH SUPPORT is available to countries for C-19 integration?
- HOW can countries deploy this document to kick off C-19 integration?
- FAQs

COVID-19 integration involves partial or full adoption of C19 vaccination into other health services across WHO health system building blocks

> *The **partial or full adoption of COVID-19 vaccination into national immunization programme services, PHC and any other relevant health services** with the overall aim of improving programme efficiency and sustainability, enhancing demand and improving user satisfaction, achieving and maintaining satisfactory coverage, and addressing inequities*

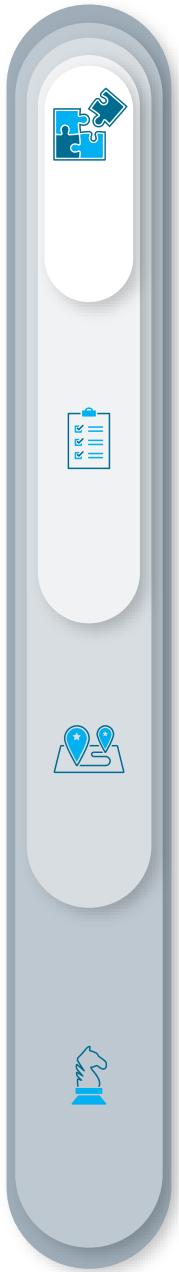
WHO / UNICEF Considerations for Integrating COVID-19 Vaccination

WHO Health System Building Blocks

- Leadership and governance
- Health systems financing
- Demand and community engagement
- Service delivery
- Health workforce
- Health information systems
- Access to essential medicines (incl. quality vaccines)

Source: "Considerations for integrating COVID-19 vaccination into immunization programmes and PHC for 2022 and beyond" v7 Oct 2022 by WHO and UNICEF

Today, countries are at different stages of C-19 integration



Limited integration efforts

Limited integration activities launched to date, esp. at service delivery level, with Covid-19 Vx acceleration still as the main focus

Planned integration

Transition plan to integrate C-19 Vx into RI, PHC and other relevant health services, but no execution to date

Opportunistic integration

Short-term/ad-hoc activities driven out of necessity/resource constraints without clear strategy/plan in place

Structured integration

Strategic activities to enable systematic integration, reaching key target groups (incl. cross-sector coord. with other PHC partners)

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Rationale for COVID-19 integration laid out in WHO-UNICEF guidance

1. **Epidemiology:** C-19 is expected to evolve, and severity of resulting disease might reduce over time as immunity increases. Also, periodic spikes may occur as immunity wanes, which may require periodic boosting or specific vaccines targeting new variants
2. **Sustainability:** Mass vaccination campaigns have been used so far; however, this has strained health systems – health workers and resources have been diverted from providing essential health services
3. **Leveraging COVID-19 resources:** There is room to capitalize on C19 vaccination investments triggered by the pandemic towards strengthening immunization programmes, PHC and pandemic preparedness
4. **Life-course approach:** Integrating C-19 vaccination with other services increases opportunity for a more people-centred approach by delivering packages of health services, in alignment with the goals of IA2030

Recent developments underline need to think about integration now

1. **Support of integrating countries:** Some countries have begun integration efforts at different speeds, scales and levels of success, and have requested additional support from WHO / UNICEF via the Regional Offices
2. **Availability of dedicated funding:** Additional pandemic preparedness funds earmarked for integration (e.g., CDS3 funding) or for health systems strengthening (e.g., Global Fund) are currently available
3. **Window to act is now:** Integration is currently a priority for many actors, but window of opportunity may close if another health challenge arises
4. **Future Gavi C-19 program:** Gavi is currently designing its future C-19 program for 2024 and 2025 with a strong focus on integration

Source: "Considerations for integrating COVID-19 vaccination into immunization programmes and PHC for 2022 and beyond" v7 Oct 2022 by WHO and UNICEF; Team analysis

COVID-19 integration is highly relevant for PHC and other non-immunization programs…

Strengthen health system collaboration

Integration of COVID-19 into PHC and non-immunization programs provides an **opportunity to strengthen collaboration across critical PHC stakeholders**

Adopt learnings from COVID-19 vaccination

COVID-19 vaccination created an avenue for novel innovations and tools for pandemic response which PHC and non-immunization programs could **leverage to improve performance in critical areas** e.g., service delivery, logistics, political commitment, etc.

Opportunity to benefit from priority funding for COVID-19

PHC and other non-immunization programs can **benefit from large funding envelops** available over coming months **dedicated to COVID-19 integration** and broader interest from donors

…but will also create platform for other upcoming life course vaccines

Fig. 1. COVID-19 vaccine as part of a life course immunization approach to other health interventions

	Pregnant women	Newborn (<24 hours)	Infant (<1 year)	Second year of life (12–23 months)	Child (2–9 years)	Adolescent (9–19 years)	Adult (20–64 years)	Older person (>65 years)
Vaccines recommended by WHO for all immunization programmes	**TTCV Seasonal influenza COVID-19**	**BCG Hep B-BD**	**DTPCV Measles Rubella HepB PCV Rotavirus Hib PolioRota-virus**	**DTPCV booster Measles PCV3 (if 2+1 schedule) COVID-19**	**Diphtheria booster Tetanus booster COVID-19**	**Diphtheria booster Tetanus booster HPV COVID-19**	**Seasonal influenza COVID-19**	**Seasonal influenza COVID-19**
Vaccines recommended by WHO for certain regions/high risk populations /immunization programmes with certain characteristics			Japanese encephalitis Meningococcus Rabies Seasonal influenza TCV Yellow fever	Cholera Hepatitis A Meningococcus Mumps Seasonal influenza Rabies TCV Varicella	Cholera Rabies TCV	Cholera Dengue Rabies TCV	Cholera Dengue Rabies	Cholera Pneumococcus Rabies
Pipeline of new life course vaccines*	**Group B streptococcus RSV Zika**	**TB (next gen)**	**ETEC GAS Malaria (next gen) Norovirus RSV Shigella SPA**	**Malaria (next gen) GAS SPA RSV**	**Meningococcus**	**Chikungunya Gonococcus TB (next gen) CMV Meningococcus**	**Clostridium difficile Chikungunya TB (next gen) CMV HIV Pneumococcal**	**Clostridium difficile Chikungunya Norovirus RSV TB (next gen)**
Nutrition Growth monitoring/nutrition counseling/vitamin A								
Malaria Distribution LLINs/IPTi/SMC								
Neglected tropical diseases Deworming								
Reproductive and maternal health services Family planning services								
HIV services								
WASH Hygiene kit distribution								
Health promotion Health counselling								
Noncommunicable disease screening								

* Based on data available as of March 2023; ** for caregiver

Source: WHO-UNICEF Considerations for integrating COVID-19 vaccination into immunization programmes and primary health care for 2023 and beyond

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C-19 integration will look different across countries based on various factors

Some initial country examples on following pages

Factors determining country specification of C-19 integration *(non-exhaustive list)*

Integration **progress**

Country **context** and existing **programmes**

COVID-19 vaccination **target population**

Available **funding**

Maturity of health **digital systems**

Interconnectedness of service delivery across immunization areas

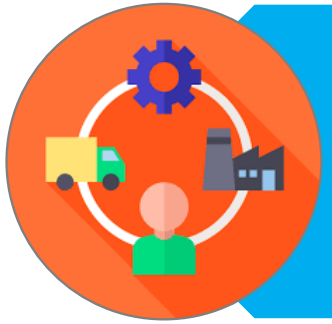
Health **governance** landscape

Good practices and innovation to mainstream/integrate COVID-19 vaccination

GOVERNANCE, PLANNING & FINANCING

POOLING RESOURCES

Rwanda leveraged and pooled partner and domestic resources to procure COVID-19 and other vaccines and cold chain equipment for their national immunization programme.



JOINT PLANNING

Colombia conducted joint planning for procurement and delivery of COVID-19 and other essential vaccines in their national immunization programme

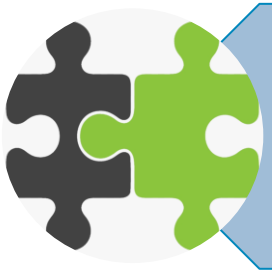
INTEGRATION OF GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

India: Task forces in state/district/urban areas developed for monitoring polio data were integrated for EPI and are now starting to discuss COVID-19 vaccination.

Source: Country experiences with COVID-19 vaccination: Mainstreaming & integration with immunization programme services and PHC, 2022

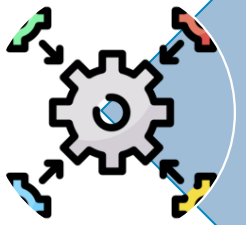
Good practices and innovation to mainstream/integrate COVID-19 vaccination

SERVICE DELIVERY (1/3)



CO-ADMINISTRATION WITH INFLUENZA VACCINATION

Panama integrated the delivery of COVID-19 & influenza vaccination at health facilities and house-to-house during the Vaccination Week in the Americas

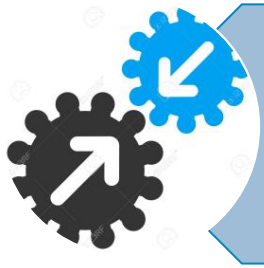


DELIVERING COVID-19 AND ESSENTIAL VACCINATIONS AT THE SAME FACILITY

India & Bangladesh deliver COVID-19 and essential vaccines at the same outreach and health facility vaccination sites on different days.

.INTEGRATED DELIVERY WITH MEASLES OUTBREAK RESPONSE VACCINATION

Angola integrated the delivery of COVID-19 vaccination with measles outbreak response vaccination in children.



DELIVERING COVID-19 AND ESSENTIAL VACCINATIONS AT THE SAME FACILITY

Maldives delivers COVID-19 and essential vaccination at the same outreach and health facility vaccination sites but at different times of the day.

MULTI-INTERVENTION CAMPAIGNS

Nigeria plans multi-intervention campaigns to concurrently deliver measles vaccines, other essential vaccines and vitamin A to children and COVID-19 vaccination to adults.

INTEGRATION OF VACCINATION WITH IDENTIFICATION OF RISK GROUPS

Sri Lanka screens caretakers of children coming for essential vaccination to check their COVID-19 vaccination status and offer vaccination to those who require it..

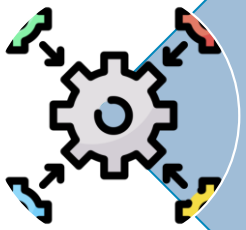
Source: Country experiences with COVID-19 vaccination: Mainstreaming & integration with immunization programme services and PHC, 2022

Good practices and innovation to mainstream/integrate COVID-19 vaccination

SERVICE DELIVERY (2/3)

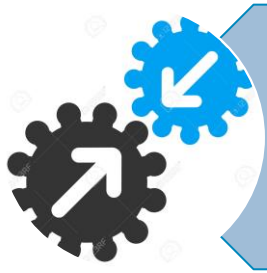
INTEGRATED DELIVERY OF SERVICES DURING OUTREACH SESSIONS

Philippines provides COVID-19 vaccine, essential vaccines, vitamin A supplementation and nutrition screening at different sites in a village during the same day.



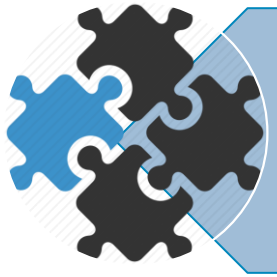
NCD SCREEDING AT MASS VACCINATION SITES

Cambodia provided screening for non-communicable diseases at COVID-19 mass vaccination sites.



COVID-19 VACCINATION FOR CAREGIVERS DURING ESSENTIAL IMMUNIZATION VISITS

Ethiopia screens care givers of children coming for essential immunization and provides COVID-19 vaccination.



WHOLE FAMILY APPROACH TO COVID-19 VACCINATION

Nigeria: some states adopted a whole family approach combining COVID-19 vaccination with, nutritional and NCD screening and essential vaccines

INTEGRATING SOCIAL MOBILIZATION FOR COVID-19 WITH IDENTIFICATION OF MISSED CHILDREN

Iraq: community mobilizers for COVID-19 vaccination also check vaccination records to identify children who missed essential vaccination doses.

INTEGRATING COVID-19 VACCINATION WITH NCD SCREENING

Panama provided NCD and cervical cancer screening along with COVID-19 vaccination during the Vaccine Week in the Americas.

Source: Country experiences with COVID-19 vaccination: Mainstreaming & integration with immunization programme services and PHC, 2022

Good practices and innovation to mainstream/integrate COVID-19 vaccination

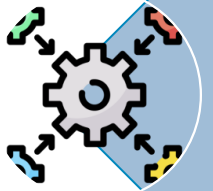
SERVICE DELIVERY (3/3)

PARTNERING WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES

The United Republic of Tanzania partnered with the HIV programme and with physicians treating NCDs to provide COVID-19 vaccination in the respective clinics along with clinical care.

INTEGRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINATION & TESTING

Liberia integrated COVID-19 vaccination and testing in the same facilities to improve vaccination uptake.



INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY

Somalia: integrated outreach programmes provided COVID-19 vaccines along with other essential vaccines, vitamin A, zinc, ORS packets, and medical consultation to eligible persons in the community

INTEGRATED DELIVERY WITH ESSENTIAL VACCINES

Honduras and Yemen: All health facilities offer COVID-19 vaccines and other essential vaccines for adults.

INTEGRATED DELIVERY WITH ANC

Fiji integrated COVID-19 vaccination with antenatal care services to allay fears among pregnant women about the safety of vaccines and improve uptake

Source: Country experiences with COVID-19 vaccination: Mainstreaming & integration with immunization programme services and PHC, 2022

Good practices and innovation to mainstream/integrate COVID-19 vaccination

SUPPLY CHAIN & WASTE MANAGEMENT

STRENGTHENING REGULATORY CAPACITY

Philippines and Indonesia: Fast-tracked the process for emergency regulatory authorization, which could be capitalized for future emergency-related products.

THE iDRONE PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATED DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES

India used drones to deliver medical supplies in difficult geographic terrains, including COVID-19 vaccines, other vaccines, antenatal care medicines, multi-vitamins, syringes and gloves in the north-east of the country.

INTEGRATED APPROACH TO COLD CHAIN CAPACITY PLANNING

Cambodia: Cold chain assessment and distribution for COVID-19 vaccine deployment was integrated with essential immunizations when planning cold chain capacity

STRENGTHENING OVERALL COLD CHAIN CAPACITY

Nepal leveraged the opportunity of COVID-19 vaccine deployment to strengthen cold chain capacity for the overall national immunization programme..

LEVERAGING THE EXISTING E-LMIS FOR COVID-19 STOCK MANAGEMENT

Senegal used the existing eLMIS, a real-time stock-monitoring tool in each health facility, for rationally redirecting COVID-19 stock flows to points of care based on consumption rates.

LEVERAGING THE EXISTING E-LMIS FOR COVID-19 STOCK MANAGEMENT

India adapted the existing eLMIS (eVIN) to accommodate COVID-19 vaccine roll-out needs while maintaining essential immunizations during the pandemic.

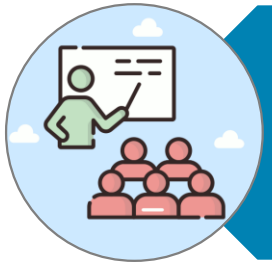
Source: Country experiences with COVID-19 vaccination: Mainstreaming & integration with immunization programme services and PHC, 2022

Good practices and innovation to mainstream/integrate COVID-19 vaccination

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & TRAINING

TRAINING HEALTH WORKERS TO IDENTIFY AND ENLIST BENEFICIARIES

India trained health workers to conduct surveys to identify and enlist beneficiaries for essential immunization and COVID-19 vaccination.



LEVERAGING THE POLIO WORKFORCE

Somalia used the polio workforce to conduct training of trainers for COVID-19 vaccination, recruiting vaccinators and for developing micro plans

Source: Country experiences with COVID-19 vaccination: Mainstreaming & integration with immunization programme services and PHC, 2022

Good practices and innovation to mainstream/integrate COVID-19 vaccination

DEMAND & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

USE OF TRUSTED COMMUNITY INFLUENCERS

Yemen: Community midwives (trusted influencers) trained to provide COVID-19 and essential immunizations

PROMOTING COVID-19 SAFETY MEASURES JOINTLY WITH CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION

Nepal promoted COVID-19 safety measures together with essential immunizations, particularly targeting children.

INTEGRATED HEALTH COMMUNICATION

Cameroon: Coupled vaccination with existing health communication activities.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND INTEGRATION OF VACCINATION WITH ROUTINE ANC SERVICES

Fiji used community feedback and established a dedicated Social Listening Subgroup under a multi-partner RCCE initiative to improve demand for routine immunization and COVID-19 vaccination.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FOR COMMUNICATING EFFECTIVE HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

Afghanistan: Cross-sectoral community engagement activities to share information on safe water, hygiene and vaccination.

Source: Country experiences with COVID-19 vaccination: Mainstreaming & integration with immunization programme services and PHC, 2022

Good practices and innovation to mainstream/integrate COVID-19 vaccination

DATA SYSTEMS & MONITORING

LEVERAGING DIGITAL DATA SYSTEMS

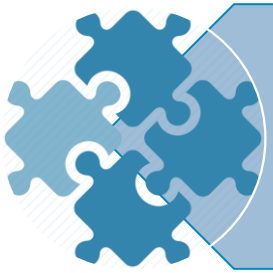
Lao People's Democratic Republic will leverage The COVID-19 Vaccination Registry (CVR), based on the DHIS2 software module, to establish an electronic registry for essential immunization.

LEVERAGING DIGITAL DATA SYSTEMS

India plans to expand the use of an electronic registration system (CoWIN) for COVID-19 vaccination to register priority groups, schedule appointments, generate vaccination certificates and monitor AEFIs to include all essential immunization

LEVERAGING DIGITAL DATA SYSTEMS

Indonesia: the digital home-based immunization record, the PeduliLindungi app, is currently used as individual COVID-19 vaccination registry but will be expanded to include all essential vaccination.

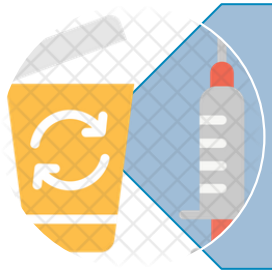


INTEGRATING COVID-19 AND VPD SURVEILLANCE

Timor-Leste is planning to integrate COVID-19 and VPD surveillance programmes within a comprehensive surveillance programme.

ENHANCING SAFETY SURVEILLANCE CAPACITY

Philippines enhanced AEFI surveillance, and the structure and function of expertise of regional AEFI committee and national AEFI committee to conduct causality assessments using the opportunity of COVID-19 vaccination.



COMPLIANCE WITH VACCINE SAFETY STANDARDS

Bolivia established mass COVID-19 vaccination campaign sites complying with AEFI technical standards for prevention and care that can be reproduced for other mass vaccination campaigns.

Source: Country experiences with COVID-19 vaccination: Mainstreaming & integration with immunization programme services and PHC, 2022

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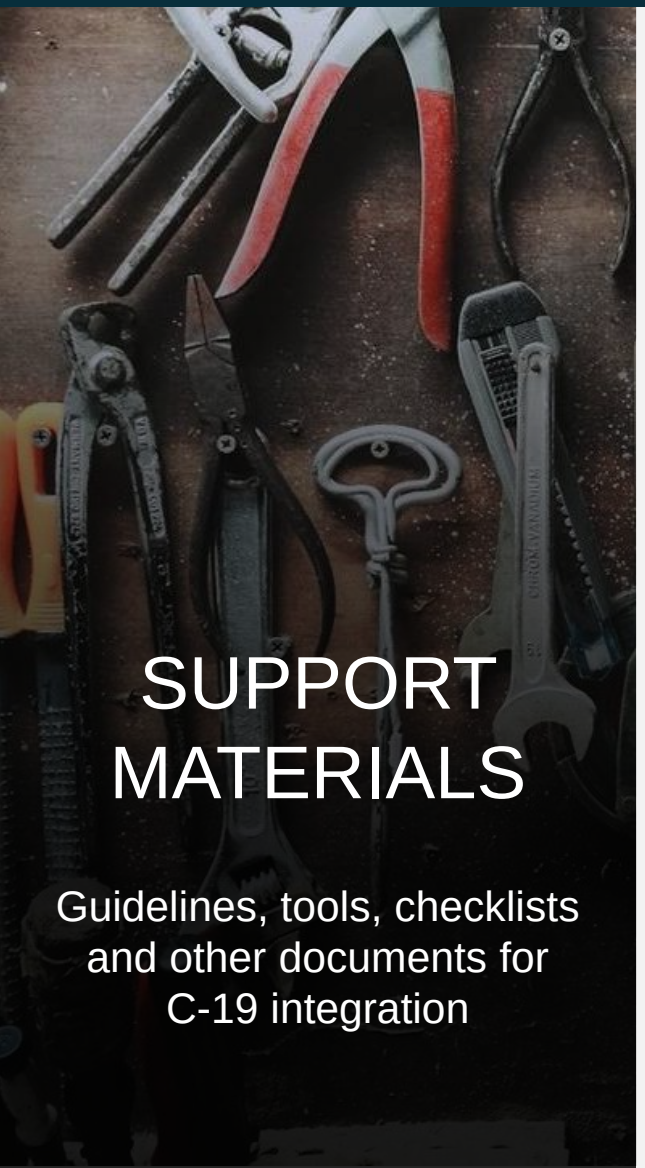
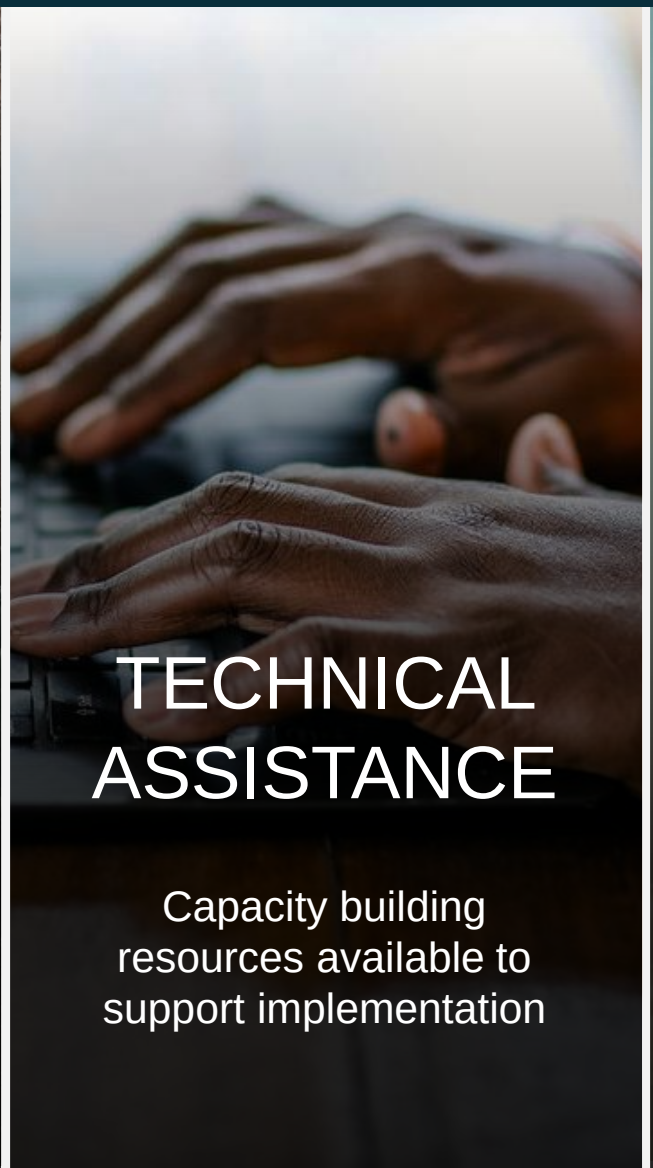
Four types of support available to integrating countries



SUPPORT MATERIALS

Guidelines, tools, checklists and other documents for C-19 integration

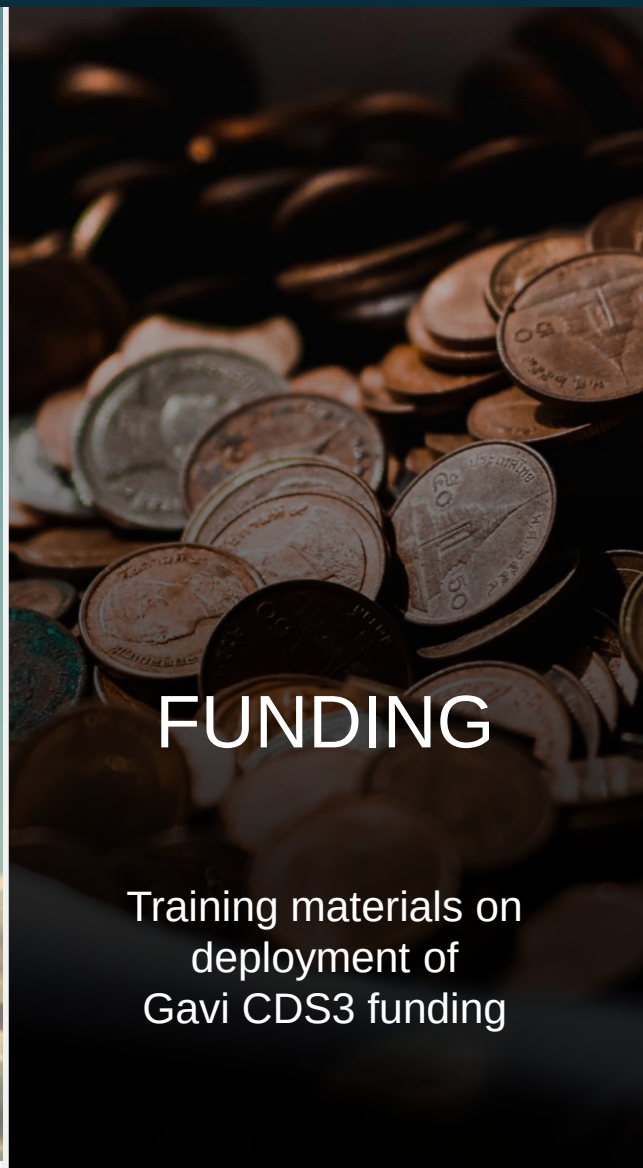


TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Capacity building resources available to support implementation

POLITICAL ADVOCACY

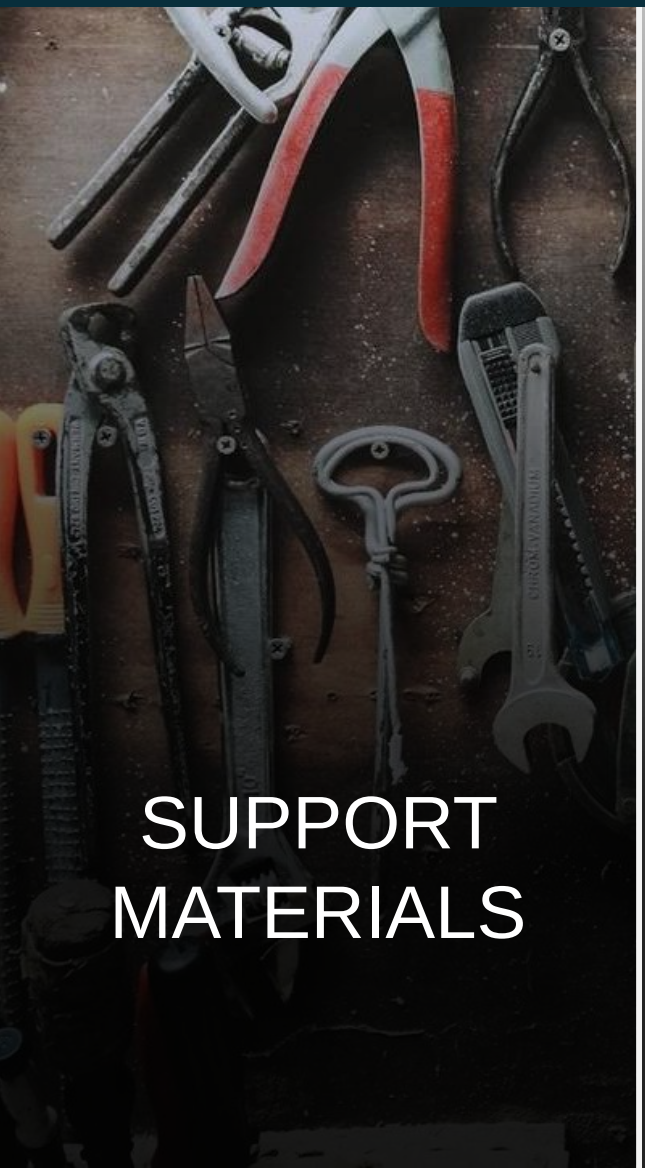
Overview of relevant stakeholders for C-19 integration buy-in

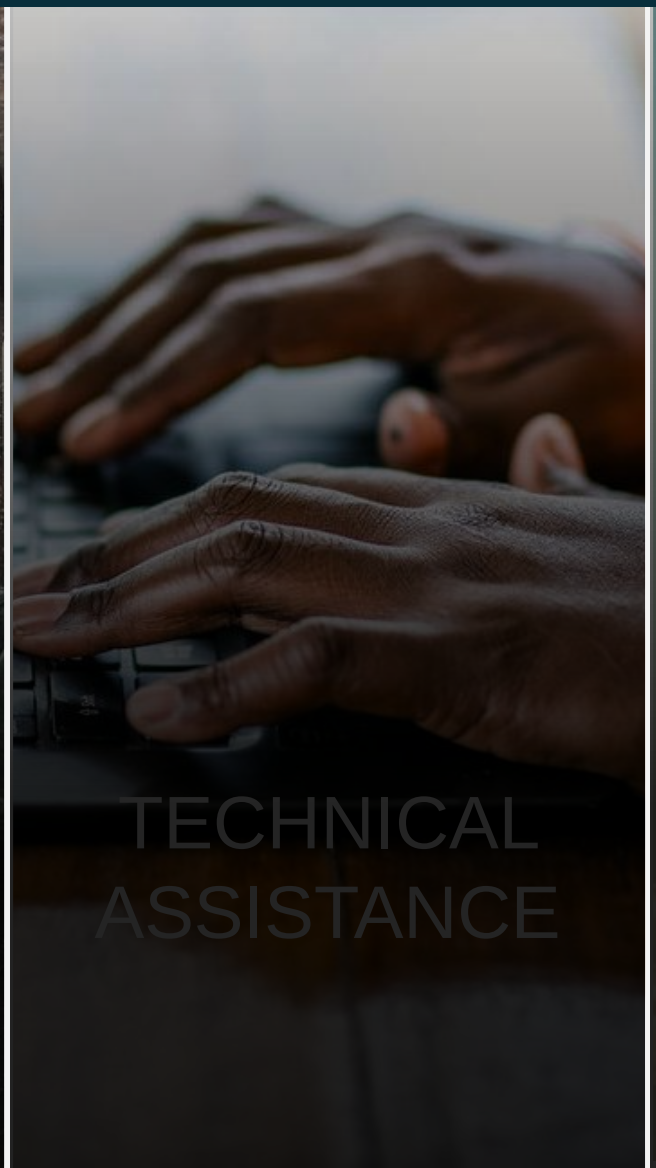


FUNDING

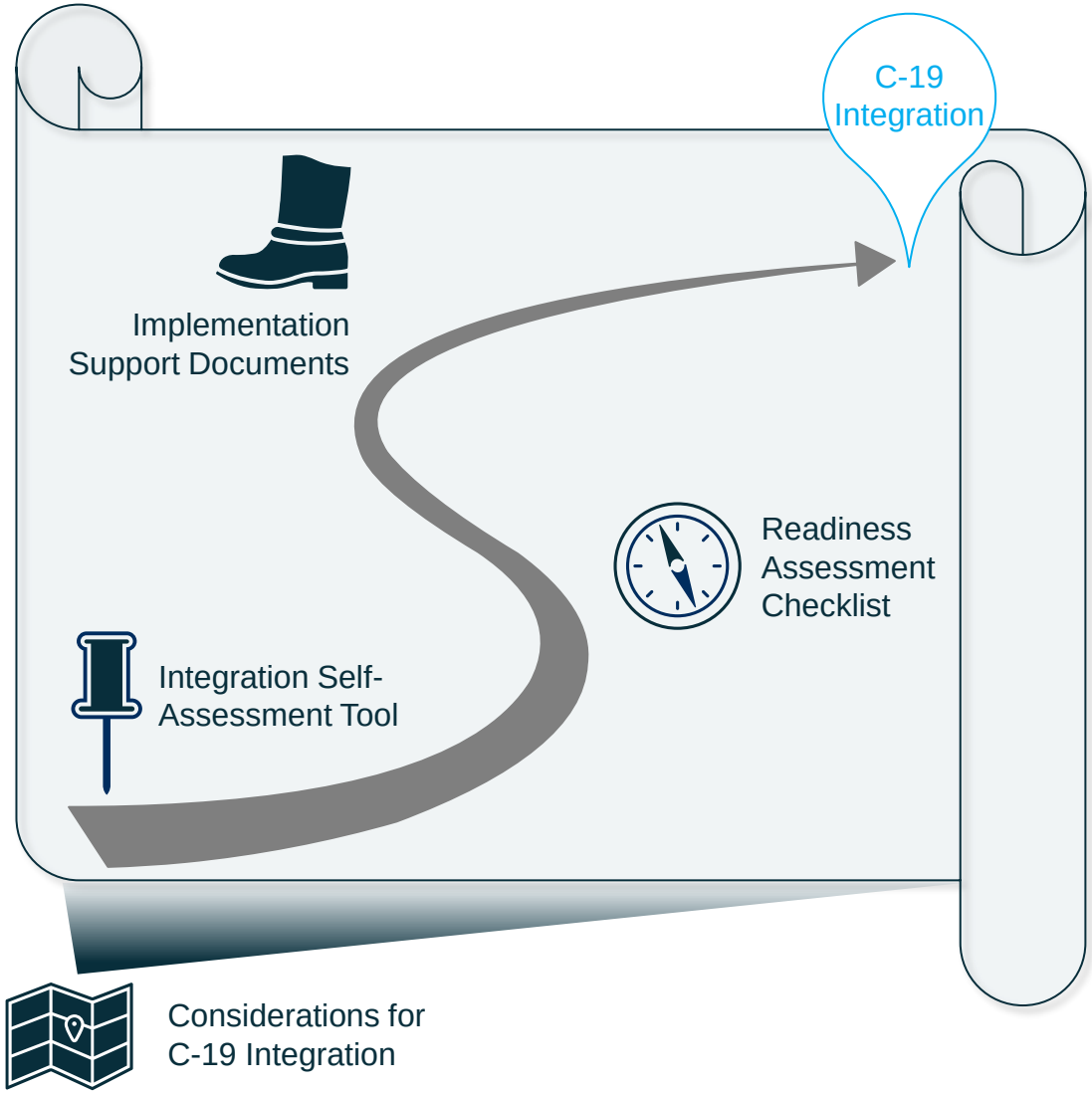
Training materials on deployment of Gavi CDS3 funding

Four types of support available to integrating countries





Support package helps countries navigate towards C-19 integration



THE MAP

Considerations for Integrating COVID-19 Vaccination

Establishes global principles and overall framework, supporting countries to define national objectives for integrating C-19 vaccination along all health system building blocks

THE LOCATION PIN

Integration Self-Assessment Tool

Enables countries to conduct a situational analysis of the current state of C-19 integration along all health system building blocks in order to identify current strengths and focus areas

THE COMPASS

Readiness Assessment Checklist (Annex 3 of Considerations)

Supports countries to identify specific technical actions for incorporation in integration strategy and implementation in order to address gaps and challenges identified in self-assessment

THE BOOTS

Implementation Support Documents

Provides practical and action-oriented support (e.g., best practices, lessons learned) for implementation of global guidelines along health system building blocks and/or target population

Support package is directed at country-level integration efforts…

Package should be used by those supporting C-19 integration at country level

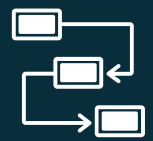
Non-exhaustive

- Government stakeholders
  - National Ministry of Health
  - Health-related departments & agencies
  - …
- WHO / UNICEF Country Office
- Implementation partners

… taking into account different country contexts

Support package is meant to facilitate C-19 integration efforts for different country contexts

Countries at the start of their integration journey
(no / limited integration to date)



Countries already in the process of integration
(opportunistic / strategic integration)

To reach their goal of C-19 integration, we suggest countries deploy support materials in order as depicted in guidance document…

STEP 1. Initiating/ building on integration

STEP 2. Planning and developing country integration plan

STEP 3. Implementation and monitoring

STEP 4. Post-integration follow-up actions

B Integration Self-Assessment Tool

C Readiness Assessment Checklist (Annex 3)

D Implementation Support Documents
(e.g., training materials for implementation at sub-national level – by JSI)

Source: WHO – UNICEF. Considerations for integrating COVID-19 vaccination into immunization programmes and primary health care for 2022 and beyond (technet-21.org). Available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

…but can adapt approach based on context

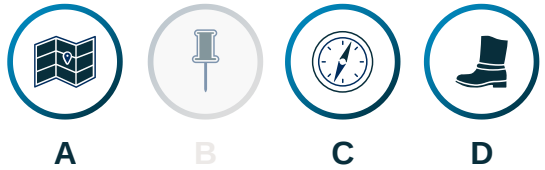
Details on next slide

Backup | Countries can adapt approach to support package based on respective context

1

No Integration Self-Assessment Tool

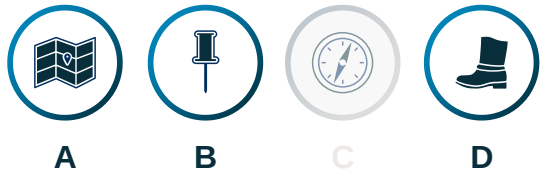
Countries may choose to not fill out the Self-Assessment Tool if they already have a **good understanding of their current state of integration** (e.g., from Readiness Assessment Checklist). In this case, countries can still use the rest of the support package for direction and may also complete the Self-Assessment Tool as a status check-in later in the integration journey.



2

No Readiness Assessment Checklist

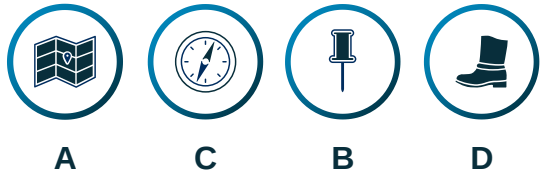
Countries may choose to not complete the Readiness Assessment Checklist if they already have a **strategy and set of technical actions for C-19 integration in place**. In this case, countries can still use the Self-Assessment Tool to identify their current strengths and focus areas for action.



3

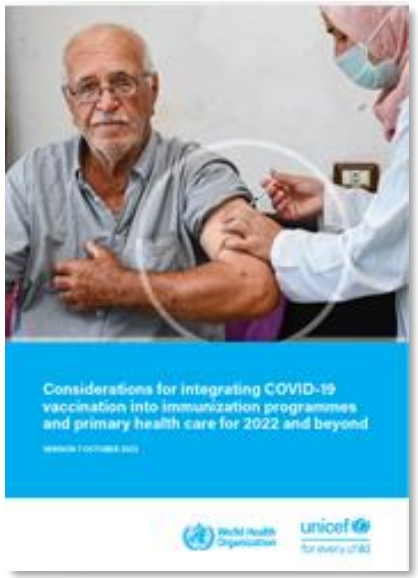
Bring forward Readiness Assessment Checklist

Countries may choose to fill the Readiness Assessment Checklist ahead of the Self-Assessment Tool if they have already **started working with the Considerations and its Annex**. In this case, countries may use the results of the Checklist to help fill the Self-Assessment Tool if needed.



Considerations for Integrating COVID-19 Vaccination

Click here to access



Objective

Establish **global principles and overall framework** for COVID-19 integration, supporting countries **define national objectives** for integrating COVID-19 vaccination along all health system building blocks.

High-level overview

STEP 1. Initiating/building on integration

- Repurpose existing EPI-related or C-19 vaccination technical working groups
- Conduct multisectoral consultations on potential C-19 vaccine integration
- Conduct a situation analysis to assess national/sub-national level readiness for integration

STEP 2. Planning and developing country integration plan

- Define national policy for C-19 booster doses, understand and map population in-scope and how integration will reach them, define other interventions & service delivery strategies to provide C-19 vaccination, and identify key actions or investments needed

STEP 3. Implementation and monitoring

- The existing repurposed taskforce or new temporary group should oversee progress on implementation and monitoring of COVID-19 vaccination integration and define indicators for monitoring progress

STEP 4. Post-integration follow-up actions

- Define key implementation research questions on integrating C-19 vaccination, i.e. factors affecting integration, outcomes of different integrated approaches, effect on efficiency and cost effectiveness of C-19 vaccination

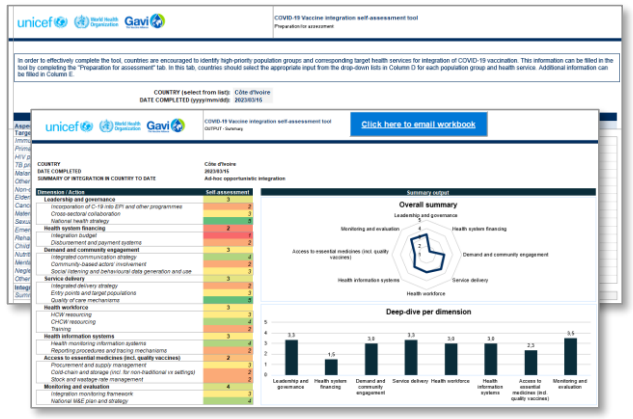
Addressed at

All levels of health-related MDAs incl. leadership across immunization and non-immunization topics

Source: WHO – UNICEF. Considerations for integrating COVID-19 vaccination into immunization programmes and primary health care for 2022 and beyond (technet-21.org). Available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Integration Self-Assessment Tool

Step(s) of Considerations: 1,2



Objective

Enable countries to conduct a **situational analysis and self-assess the current state** of COVID-19 vaccination integration along all health system building blocks in order to **identify current strengths and potential focus areas** that may require further action / investment to advance integration

High-level overview

The Integration Self-Assessment Tool can be used to assess the current state of COVID-19 vaccine integration along all health system building blocks in a country.

The tool has 3 main sections, excluding an instructions page:

1. Preparation for assessment

- Countries fill in target population groups and target health services for COVID-19 integration
- This ensures alignment on each country's objectives for COVID-19 and provides the context required to interpret results

2. Country inputs

- Self-assessment of current COVID-19 vaccine integration step along all dimensions and key actions based on 5pt scale

3. Output summary

- Dashboard summary to visually illustrate the country's inputs, including a heatmap and simple data visualizations in addition to more contextual information on the country's target population groups and target health services

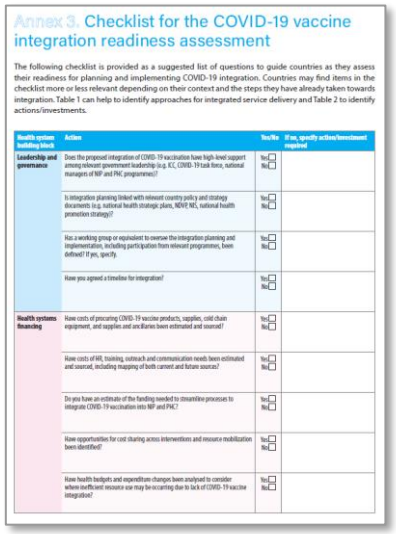
Addressed at

Technical experts at health-related MDAs (immunization and non-immunization topics) in conjunction with WHO/UNICEF country offices and implementation partners

Readiness Assessment Checklist (Annex 3)

Step(s) of Considerations: 1,2

Click here to access



Annex 3. Checklist for the COVID-19 vaccine integration readiness assessment

The following checklist is provided as a suggested list of questions to guide countries as they assess their readiness for planning and implementing COVID-19 integration. Countries may find items in the checklist more or less relevant depending on their context and the steps they have already taken towards integration. Table 1 can help to identify approaches for integrated service delivery and Table 2 to identify actions/investments.

Health system building block	Action	Yes/No	If no, specify action/investment required
Leadership and governance	Does the proposed integration of COVID-19 vaccination have high-level support among relevant government leadership (e.g. ICC, COVID-19 task force, national managers of NIP and PHC programmes)?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
	Is integration planning linked with relevant country policy and strategy documents (e.g. national health strategic plans, NDVP, NIS, national health promotion strategy)?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
	Has a working group or equivalent to oversee the integration planning and implementation, including participation from relevant programmes, been defined? If yes, specify.	Yes ☐ No ☐	
	Have you agreed a timeline for integration?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Health systems financing	Have costs of procuring COVID-19 vaccine products, supplies, cold chain equipment, and supplies and ancillaries been estimated and sourced?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
	Have costs of HR, training, outreach and communication needs been estimated and sourced, including mapping of both current and future sources?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
	Do you have an estimate of the funding needed to streamline processes to integrate COVID-19 vaccination into NIP and PHC?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
	Have opportunities for cost sharing across interventions and resource mobilization been identified?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
	Have health budgets and expenditure changes been analysed to consider where inefficient resource use may be occurring due to lack of COVID-19 vaccine integration?	Yes ☐ No ☐	

Objective

Support countries identify **specific technical actions which should be incorporated** into the integration strategy and implemented in order to **address potential gaps and challenges** that have been identified in the diagnostic assessment

High-level overview

The Readiness Assessment Checklist provides a list of questions categorized by the WHO Health Systems Building Blocks (including Demand & Community Engagement and Monitoring & Evaluation), to guide countries' integration efforts as they plan for implementing actions to shore up areas for improvement or further strengthen the health systems

Questions in the checklist would have varying levels of importance across countries depending on various factors including but not limited to:

- Integration progress
- Country context and existing programmes
- COVID-19 vaccination target populations
- Available funding
- Maturity of health digital systems
- Interconnectedness of service delivery across immunization areas
- Health governance landscape

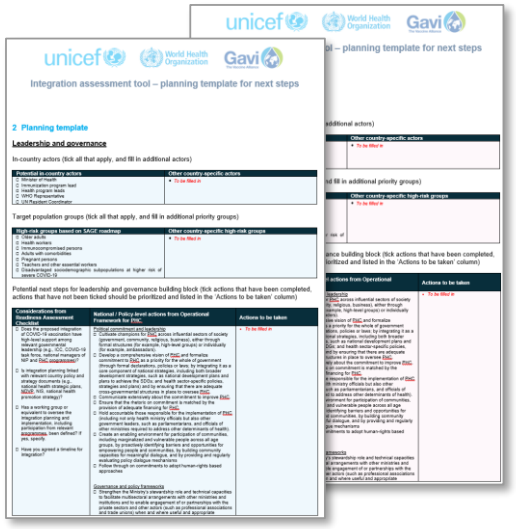
Addressed at

Technical experts at health-related MDAs (immunization and non-immunization topics) in conjunction with WHO/UNICEF country offices and implementation partners

Source: WHO – UNICEF. Considerations for integrating COVID-19 vaccination into immunization programmes and primary health care for 2022 and beyond (technet-21.org). Available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Implementation Support Documents

Step(s) of Considerations: 2,3

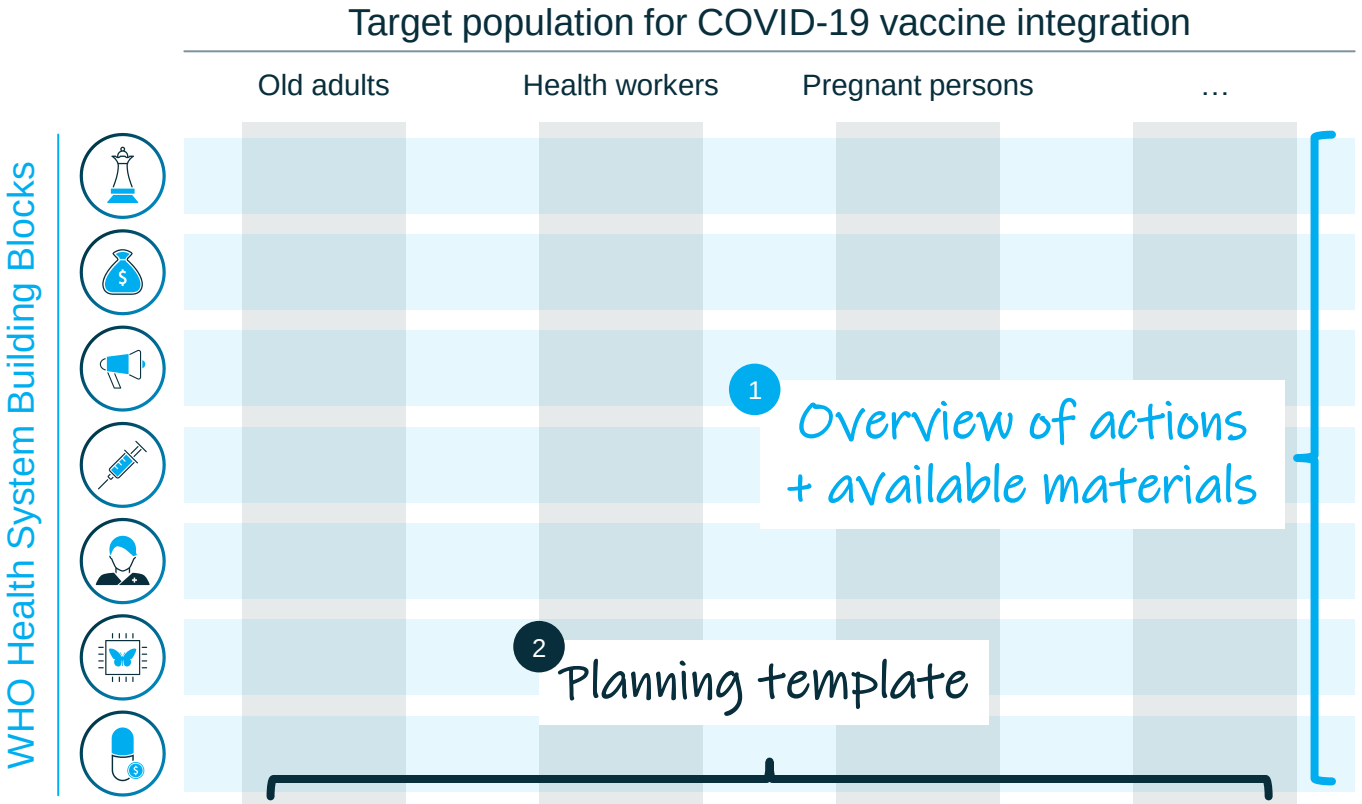


Objective

Provides countries with **practical and action-oriented support** (e.g., best practices, lessons learned) for implementation of global guidelines along **health system building blocks and/or target population**

High-level overview

Different formats for support materials available along two interconnected lenses: (1) **WHO Health System Building Block** and (2) **Target Populations**



1

WHO Health System Building Block: Leadership and Governance | Guidance to identify potential actions and support materials

Illustrative

Potential next steps for leadership and governance building block (tick actions that have been completed, actions that have not been ticked should be prioritized and listed in the 'Actions to be taken' column)

Considerations from Readiness Assessment Checklist	National / Policy-level actions from Operational Framework for PHC	Actions to be taken
☐ Does the proposed integration of COVID-19 vaccination have high-level support among relevant governmental leadership (e.g., ICC, COVID-19 task force, national managers of NIP and PHC programmes)? ☐ Is integration planning linked with relevant country policy and strategy documents (e.g., national health strategic plans, NDVP, NIS, national health promotion strategy)? ☐ Has a working group or equivalent to oversee the integration planning and implementation, including participation from relevant programmes, been defined? If yes, specify. ☐ Have you agreed a timeline for integration?	<u>Political commitment and leadership</u> ☐ Cultivate champions for PHC across influential sectors of society (government, community, religious, business), either through formal structures (for example, high-level groups) or individually (for example, ambassadors). ☐ Develop a comprehensive vision of PHC and formalize commitment to PHC as a priority for the whole of government (through formal declarations, policies or laws; by integrating it as a core component of national strategies, including both broader development strategies, such as national development plans and plans to achieve the SDGs; and health sector-specific policies, strategies and plans) and by ensuring that there are adequate cross-governmental structures in place to oversee PHC. ☐ Communicate extensively about the commitment to improve PHC. ☐ Ensure that the rhetoric on commitment is matched by the provision of adequate financing for PHC. ☐ Hold accountable those responsible for the implementation of PHC (including not only health ministry officials but also other government leaders, such as parliamentarians, and officials of other ministries required to address other determinants of health). ☐ Create an enabling environment for participation of communities, including marginalized and vulnerable people across all age groups, by proactively identifying barriers and opportunities for empowering people and communities, by building community capacities for meaningful dialogue, and by providing and regularly evaluating policy dialogue mechanisms ☐ Follow through on commitments to adopt human-rights based approaches <u>Governance and policy frameworks</u> ☐ Strengthen the Ministry's stewardship role and technical capacities to facilitate multisectoral arrangements with other ministries and institutions and to enable engagement of or partnerships with the private sectors and other actors (such as professional associations and trade unions) when and where useful and appropriate	• *To be filled in*

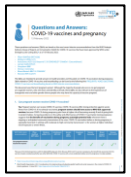
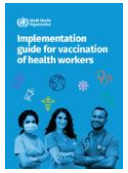
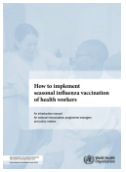
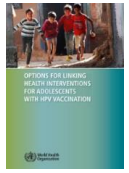
2 Target population for COVID-19 vaccine integration | Guidance to identify potential actions

Illustrative

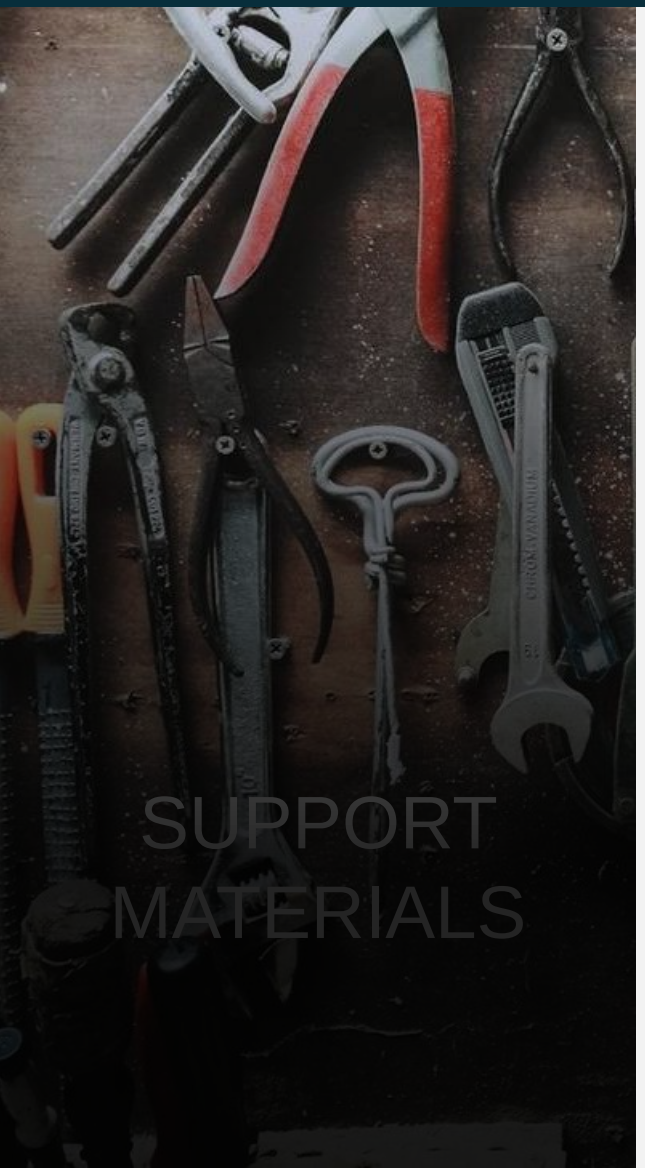
Target population	Connected health programs / services	Relevant stakeholder groups	Activities / tasks to be launched	Implementation start time (estimate)	Kick-off funding requirement (estimate)	Responsibility / focal point
Older adults	• ...	• ...	...	• ...	• ...	
Health workers	• ...	• ...	...	• ...	• ...	
Immuno-compromised persons (e.g., people living with HIV)	• ...	• ...	...	• ...	• ...	

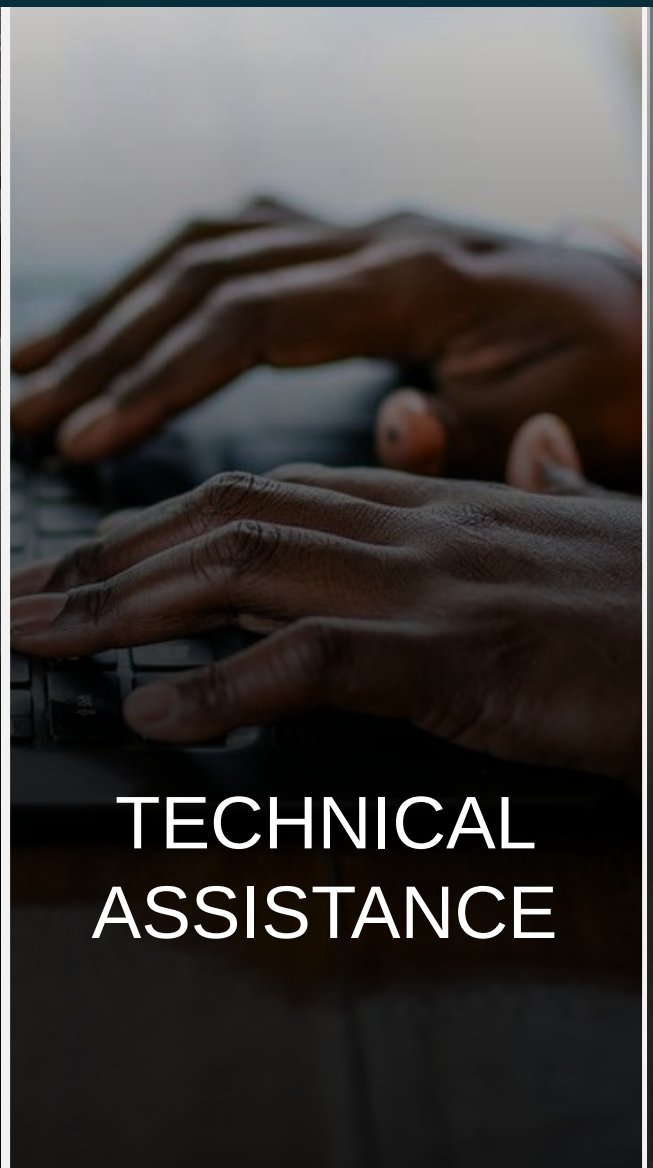
Please indicate current CDS2 funding and linkage to these activities

Additional materials | Available and upcoming resources on vaccination

	On integration	Vax health workers	Vax older adults	Vax pregnant women	Vax adolescents
C-19 vax specific	Considerations for integrating COVID-19 vaccination into immunization programmes and primary health care for 2022 and beyond ***DRAFT*** FAQ how to integrate C-19 vax		***COMING SOON!*** Vaccinating older adults against COVID-19	 Questions and Answers: COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy	
Non-C-19 vax specific but relevant	Working Together: an integration resource guide for immunization services throughout the life course ***Under development*** Considerations for planning integrated campaigns: immunization and beyond	 Implementation guide for vaccination of health workers  How to implement seasonal influenza vaccination of health workers		How to implement seasonal influenza vaccination of pregnant women Protecting all against tetanus	 Options for linking health interventions for adolescents with HPV vaccination Resource page for school-based immunization and vaccination checks

Four types of support available to integrating countries





Additional partners to be added

Several partners exist for Technical Assistance on country-level C-19 integration – immunization experts, non-immunization experts, and funders

Immunization Experts

non-exhaustive

- World Health Organization
- unicef
- Gavi The Vaccine Alliance

Non-Immunization Experts

non-exhaustive

- JSI
- Clinton Health Access Initiative
- PEPFAR
- UNAIDS

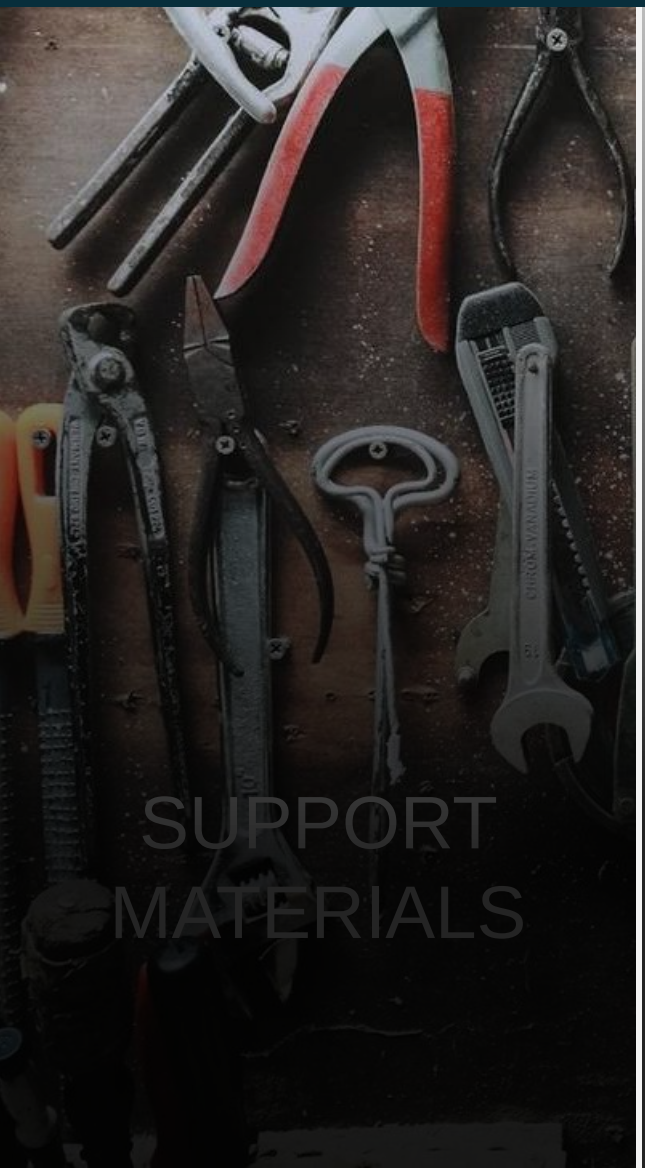
Funders

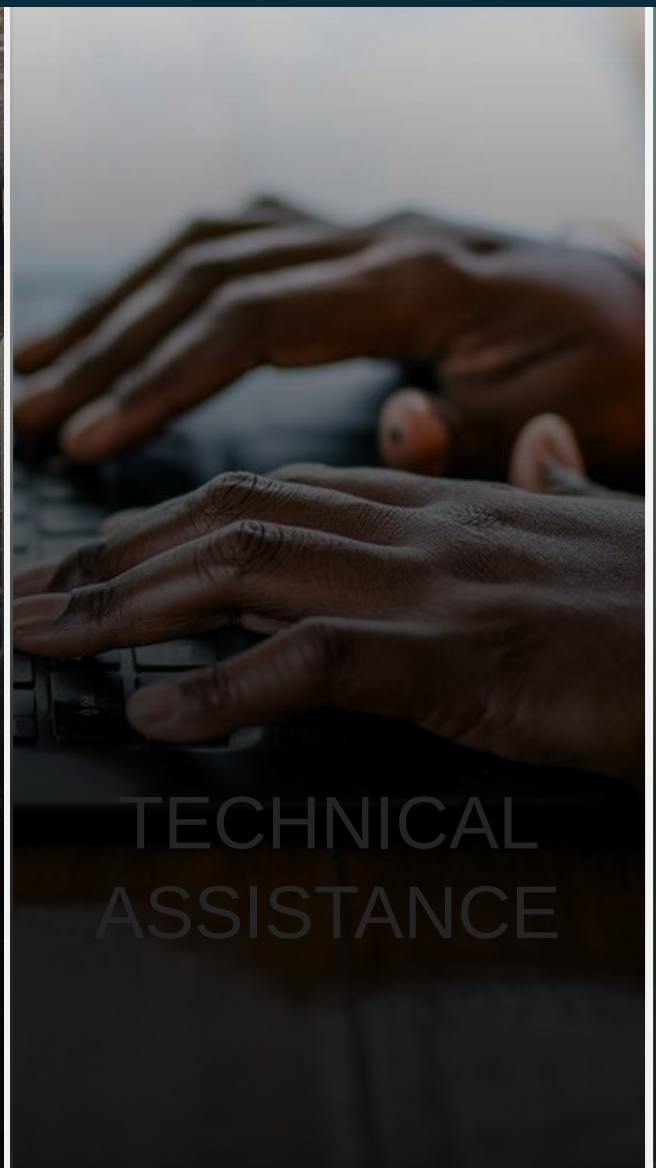
non-exhaustive

- The World Bank
- The Global Fund
- USAID
- Bill & Melinda Gates foundation

Note: Partners clustered based on their strongest presence in immunization/non-immunization activities, some actors involved in both across (e.g., UNICEF, WHO, JSI)

Four types of support available to integrating countries

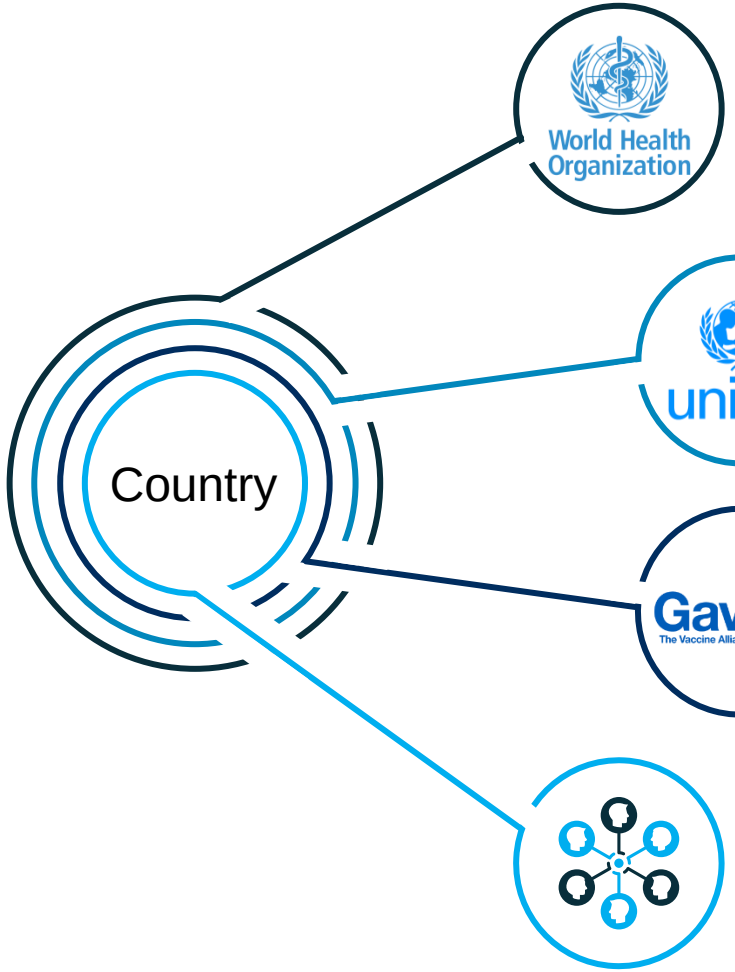




Additional stakeholders to be added as needed

Dedicated network of contacts and platforms to be leveraged for support on political advocacy

non-exhaustive



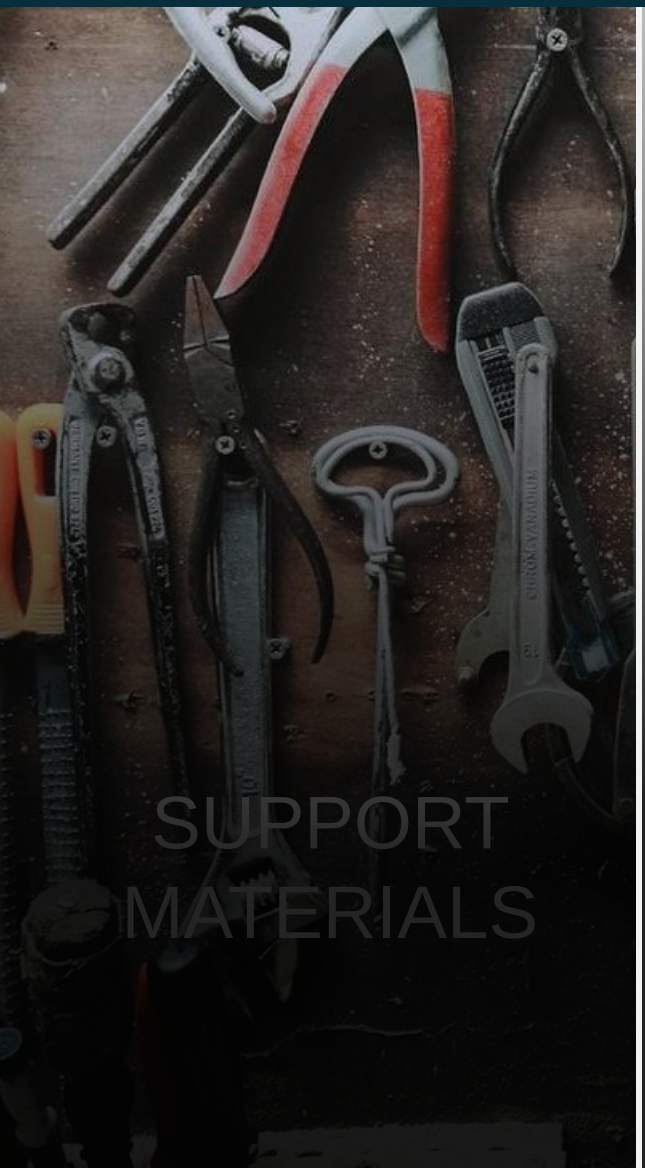
Access to **WHO Intercountry Support Team (ISTs)** for cross-agency coordination, across all immunization activities

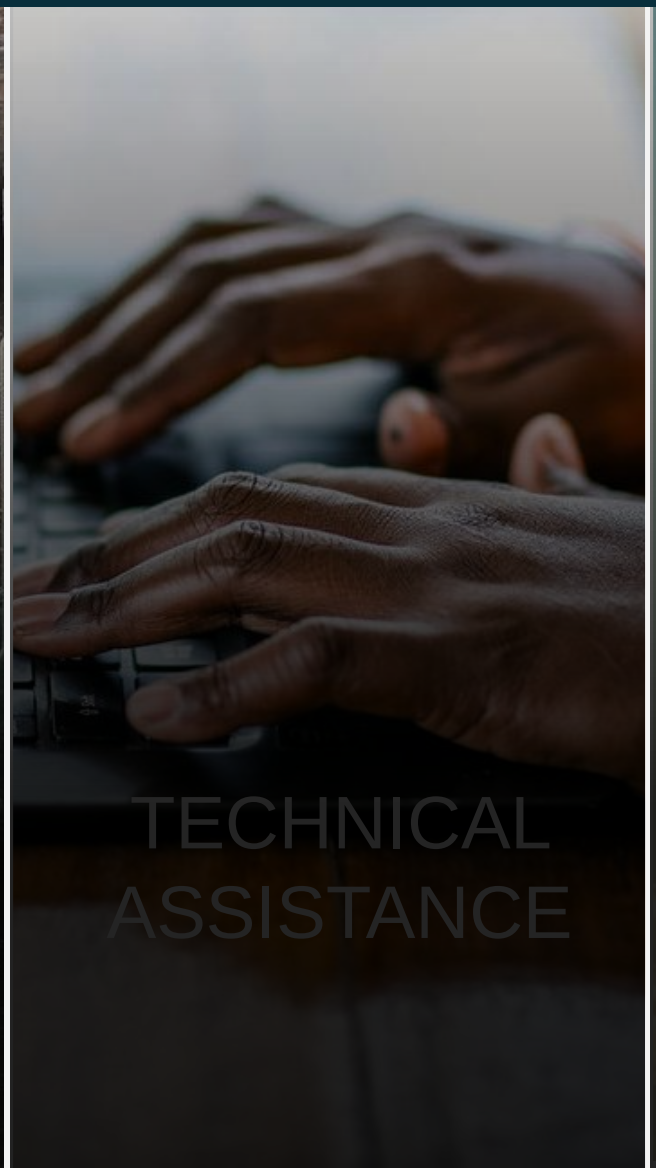
Access to **UNICEF Country Office** for support across all immunization activities

Direct **Gavi Senior Country Manager support** on Gavi grant management cycle, for all vaccine programmes, HSS and support types

Access to the **Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC)**, to coordinate with partners and get support on immunization programmes as well as prevention and control of VPDs

Four types of support available to integrating countries



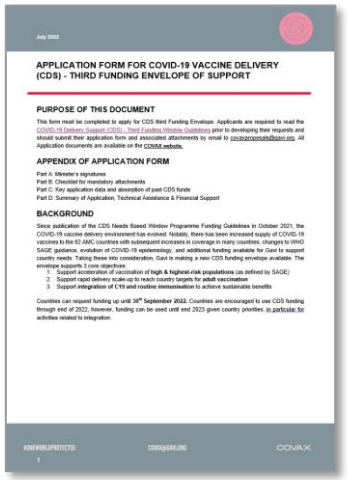


Section to be expanded with input from Gavi

APPLICATION FORM FOR COVID-19 VACCINE DELIVERY (CDS)

3rd FUNDING ENVELOPE OF SUPPORT

Click here to access


APPLICATION FORM FOR COVID-19 VACCINE DELIVERY (CDS) - THIRD FUNDING ENVELOPE OF SUPPORT

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

APPENDIX OF APPLICATION FORM

BACKGROUND

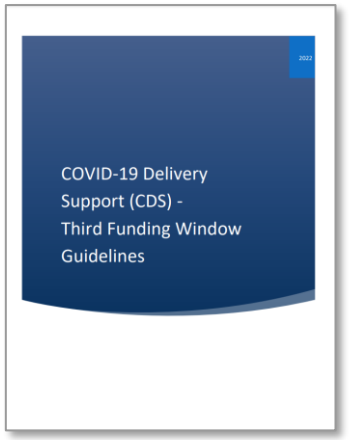
Purpose of this document

Collect countries' **CDS funding request** for the 3rd funding window, in particular for **activities related to integration** – until end of 2023

High-level content

- Part A: Minister's signatures
- Part B: Checklist for mandatory attachments
- Part C: Key application data and absorption of past CDS funds
- Part D: Summary of Application, Technical Assistance & Financial Support

Click here to access



Purpose of this document

Provide **guidelines to request a CDS funding** with detailed explanation on CDS funding process, objectives and enablers

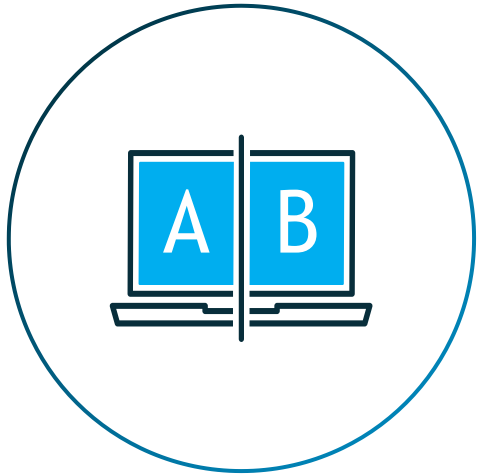
High-level content

- Summary of key updates to third CDS funding window
- Guiding principles and objectives of the CDS 3rd funding window
- Enablers to achieve the objectives
- How to request support (financial request, budget template, reporting)

Source: COVAX AMC Application Documents, Available in English and French

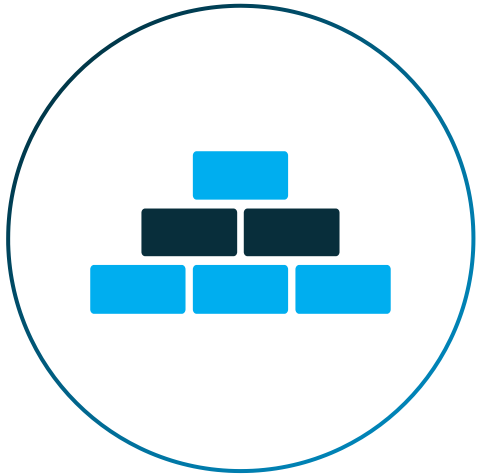
- WHAT is C-19 integration?
- WHY is C-19 integration important?
- HOW can C-19 integration look like?
- WHICH SUPPORT is available to countries for C-19 integration?
- HOW can countries deploy this document to kick off C-19 integration?
- FAQs

Countries can kick off COVID-19 integration with the support package via virtual working session or field mission



Virtual working session

Session held remotely with WHO, UNICEF and Gavi Country Office and in-country stakeholders (e.g., ACDC, CHAI, etc.) to introduce integration support package and collect information on country's integration status via Self-Assessment Tool



In-country field mission

In-country session with WHO, UNICEF and Gavi Country Office, govt stakeholders, and in-country partners (e.g., ACDC, CHAI, etc.) to introduce integration support package, collect information on country's integration status, and support initial implementation planning

Virtual working session enables remote collaboration across key stakeholders to conduct integration self-assessment

Key objective

- Introduce **integration support package** based on WHO-UNICEF Considerations for Integrating COVID-19 Vaccination
- Collect information on **country's integration status** via Self-Assessment Tool

Duration of session

- Approximately **2 hours**

Participants

- **WHO & UNICEF CO** colleagues (immunization & non-immunization)
- **WHO & UNICEF HQ/RO** colleagues (immunization & non-immunization)
- Gavi Senior Country Manager (**SCM**)
- Optional: **In-country partners** e.g., ACDC, CHAI, etc.
- Country **gov't stakeholders** (e.g., Ministry of Health) *– after testing phase*

Agenda

- Explanation of **context and importance** of integration
- Overview of **integration support package**
- Introduction of integration **Self-Assessment Tool**
- **Joint completion** of Self-Assessment Tool
- Synthesis of **findings**

2-hour session with focus on joint completion of Self-Assessment tool

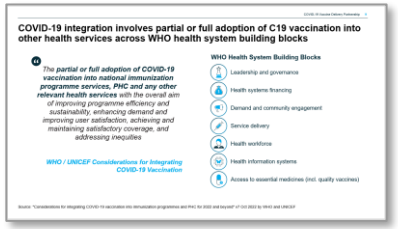
Virtual session (~2 hours)

Agenda item	Description	Type	Duration
Introduction	Explanation of context and importance of integration	Icebreaker, Presentation	10min
Country support package	Overview of integration support package and how to use these elements to achieve integration objective	Presentation	10min
Integration self-assessment tool	Introduction of integration Self-Assessment Tool as part of the integration support package	Presentation	10min
Self-assessment tool completion	Joint completion of Self-Assessment Tool, incl. guided discussions to identify strengths and areas for development	Workshop	1hour 15min
Reflections on the tool and findings	Synthesis of findings and overall reflections *(during testing phase)* on the Self-Assessment Tool	Facilitator-led discussion	15min

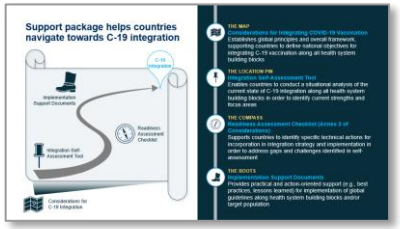
Materials required to introduce integration package and jointly complete Self-Assessment tool

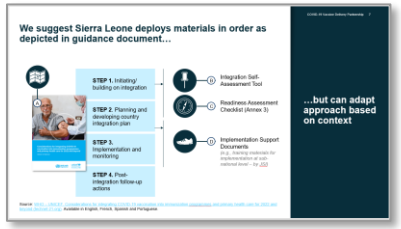
Non-exhaustive

Explanation of context and importance of integration

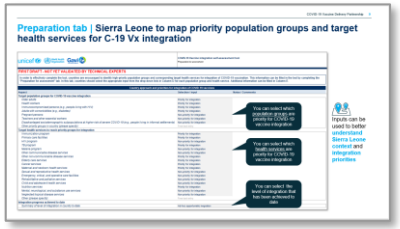


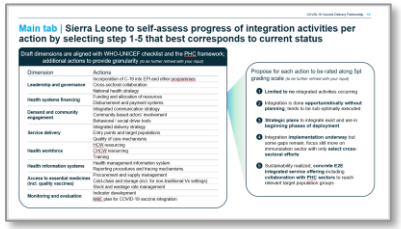
Overview of integration support package

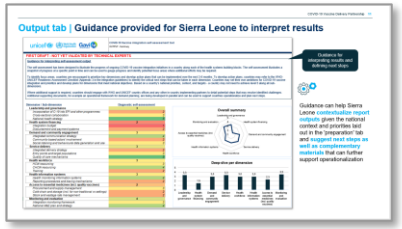




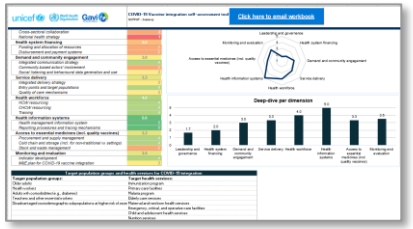
Introduction and joint completion of integration Self-Assessment Tool







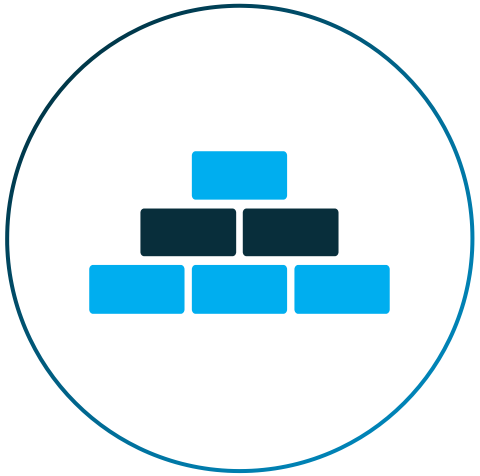
Synthesis of findings



Countries can kick off COVID-19 integration with the support package via virtual working session or field mission

Virtual working session

Session held remotely with WHO, UNICEF and Gavi Country Office and in-country stakeholders (e.g., ACDC, CHAI, etc.) to introduce integration support package and collect information on country's integration status via Self-Assessment Tool



In-country field mission

In-country session with WHO, UNICEF and Gavi Country Office, govt stakeholders, and in-country partners (e.g., ACDC, CHAI, etc.) to introduce integration support package, collect information on country's integration status, and support initial implementation planning

In-country field mission connects in-country stakeholders to run self-assessment and develop initial implementation plan

Key objective

- Introduce **integration support package** based on WHO-UNICEF Considerations for Integrating COVID-19 Vaccination
- Collect information on **country's integration status** via Self-Assessment Tool
- Support initial country **implementation planning**

Duration of session

- Approximately **11 hours spread over 2 days**

Participants

- **WHO & UNICEF CO** colleagues (immunization & non-immunization)
- **WHO & UNICEF HQ/RO** colleagues (immunization & non-immunization)
- Gavi Senior Country Manager (**SCM**)
- **In-country partners** e.g., ACDC, CHAI, etc.
- Country **gov't stakeholders** (e.g., Ministry of Health)

Agenda

- Explanation of **context and importance** of integration incl. **lessons learned**
- Country **CDS application review**
- Overview of **integration support package** incl. **Self-Assessment Tool**
- **Joint completion** of Self-Assessment Tool
- Synthesis of **findings** and development of initial implementation plan
- Assessment of results and **implications for CDS3 funding**

2-day field test mission with primary focus to complete Self-Assessment tool and develop initial implementation plan (I/II)

Day 1 (~ 6 hours)

Agenda item	Description	Type	Duration
Introduction	Explanation of context and importance of integration	Icebreaker, Presentation	15mins
Lessons learnt from integration	Presentation of lessons learned so far from different countries' integration experiences	Presentation	30mins
Country CDS application	Review of country's plans as stated in CDS application	Facilitator-led discussion	45min
Country support package	Overview of integration support package and how to use these elements to achieve integration objective	Presentation	30mins
Break			*30mins*
Integration self-assessment tool	Introduction / recap of integration self-assessment tool as a part of the integration support package	Presentation	15mins
Self-assessment tool completion	Joint completion of Self-Assessment Tool, incl. guided discussions to identify strengths and areas for development	Workshop	2hr 30mins
Synthesis	Synthesis of findings and overall reflections *(during testing phase)* on the Self-Assessment Tool	Facilitator-led discussion	30mins

Smaller core team to stay behind after the session to start populating country implementation roadmap

2-day field test mission with primary focus to complete Self-Assessment tool and develop initial implementation plan (II/II)

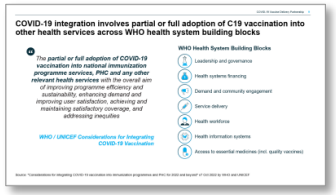
Day 2 (~ 5 hours)

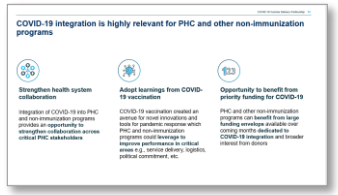
Agenda item	Description	Type	Duration
Initial implementation plan	Smaller core team to continue development of initial draft implementation plan, using Readiness Assessment Checklist in Annex 3 of Considerations and other support documents	Workshop	4hr
Restitution	Recap from previous day's session, outline of initial implementation roadmap and implications for CDS3 funding	Presentation	1hr

Materials required to introduce integration package and jointly complete Self-Assessment tool

Non-exhaustive

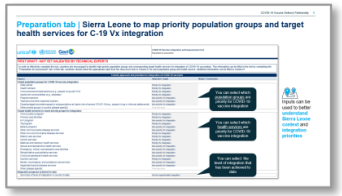
Explanation of context and importance of integration incl. lessons learned so far

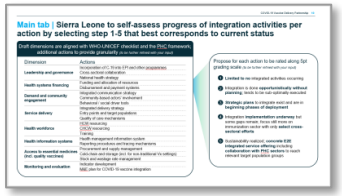


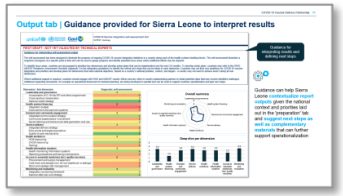


Country CDS application review

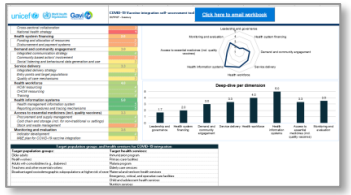
Overview of integration support package and joint completion of Self-Assessment Tool







Synthesis of findings



Initial implementation plan, roadmap, and implications for CDS3 funding

- WHAT is C-19 integration?
- WHY is C-19 integration important?
- HOW can C-19 integration look like?
- WHICH SUPPORT is available to countries for C-19 integration?
- HOW can countries deploy this document to kick off C-19 integration?
- FAQs

FAQ list under development by WHO – to be added and potentially supplemented, e.g., with questions on Self-Assessment Tool

List of frequently asked questions

- My country has not started considering C-19 integration. Can we get started with these support materials?
- My country has already started considering C-19 integration. Can we still use these support materials?
- ...

COVID-19 Vaccine
DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP

unicef World Health Organization Gavi The Vaccine Alliance