



Country experiences on delivery Strategies, integration opportunities and targeting hard-to-reach population

Tin Thitsa Lwin
Director

Expanded Programme on Immunization

Department of Public Health

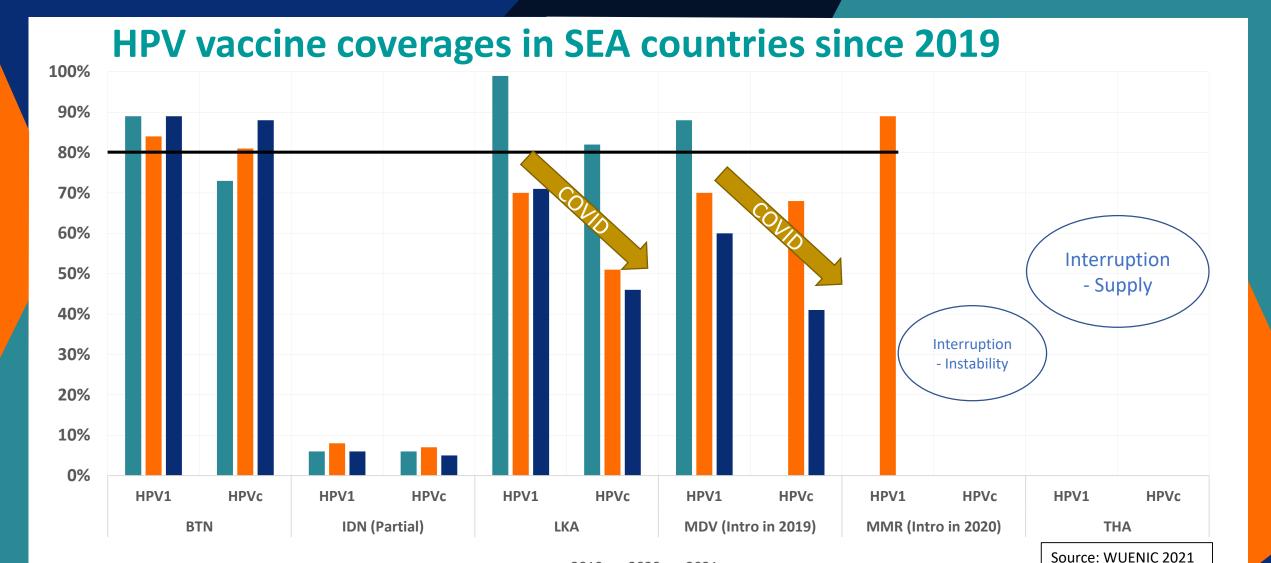
Ministry of Health

Myanmar



Presentation outline

- HPV vaccination introduction in Myanmar and planned Activities
- HPV delivery strategies for achieving maximum coverage
- School-phase immunization (HPV)
- Community-phase immunization(HPV)
- Strategies to reach out-of-schoolgirls
- HPV Achievement in Myanmar
- Social mobilization and demand generation strategies
- Best practices and challenges



Recovery efforts to reach missed cohorts and girls in several of the SEAR countries should be undertaken as soon as possible

■ 2019 **■** 2020 **■** 2021

HPV vaccination introduction in Myanmar



2020

HPV Readiness Assessment



2021-2022

HPV catch-up vaccination is essential to cover two missed cohorts (2021-2022) for the girls completed age of 9-11 years multiage cohort (MAC)

Expanded Programme on Immunization first introduced Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine on October 20, 2020, in Myanmar targeting 464,464 of 9 years old girls -



20 Oct. 2020

In line with SAGE and NITAG recommendations, Myanmar EPI has switched from HPV two doses to one dose vaccination optimization schedule in August 2023.



Planned

Activities

- © Coordination meetings at all level
- Vaccine distribution according to VMIS
- Training
- Session planning and Microplanning
- Advocacy, social mobilization, and communication
- Launching
- AEFI management
- Supervision & Monitoring
- Recording and reporting
- Evaluation

Use of existing Vaccine
Management Information
System (VMIS) Platform
from COVID-19 experience
for microplanning

HPV delivery strategies for achieving maximum coverage

Country Context

Affordability

Cost-effectiveness and sustainability

Operational Feasibility

Existing vaccine delivery infrastructure

Cold Chain capacity

Health manpower
Functioning status
of health facilities

Microplanning by integrating with VMIS

Township Medical Officers

Extract and print Excel Sheet of the eligible girls for HPV vaccination from VMIS

Township Education Officers

 TEO took responsible to distribute the schoolwise eligible girl list to respective headmasters

Respective Headmasters

 Respective headmasters gave eligible girls to respective head of class teachers to check and validate the VMIS data with existing school girls

Class Teacher

 Class teacher updated the final eligible girls (adding the new school girls and deleting the ones who was not in his/her

class)

Reporting and Recording

Vaccinators

 Vaccinators reported the vaccinated list of girls to TMO

Township Medical
Officers

 Assigned Data Focal to update the existing excel sheet

Import to VMIS

 Data focal imported the updated list of vaccination to VMIS

HPV vaccination plan in Myanmar (2023)

Time	Vaccine used	Schedule	Eligible Girls
Nay Pyi Taw	(Gardasil	Cinglo	
Other States and Regions	(Merck)	dose	The girls born between
(18-9-2023) to (29-9-2023)	(6, 11, 16,		(01-09-2011) and (31-8-
All States and Regions (16- 10-2023) to (27-10-2023)	HPV is a necessary cause of cervical cancer = 92.7%* Cancer causing Types** HPV Non-cancer causing Types** 16PV 16 16PV 11 14PV 11	Figure 1: HPV vaccine vial	2014)
	Nay Pyi Taw (22-8-2023) to (1-9-2023) Other States and Regions (18-9-2023) to (29-9-2023) All States and Regions (16-	Nay Pyi Taw (22-8-2023) to (1-9-2023) Other States and Regions (18-9-2023) to (29-9-2023) All States and Regions (16-10-2023) to (27-10-2023)	Nay Pyi Taw (22-8-2023) to (1-9-2023) Other States and Regions (18-9-2023) to (29-9-2023) All States and Regions (16-10-2023) to (27-10-2023)

Network for HPV Vaccination in Myanmar Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry Ministry of Planning of Education and Finance HPV vaccination in Myanmar NGOs-Ministry of MMCWA, Transportation MWAF, and MRCS, local Communication volunteers INGOs-GAVI, WHO, **UNICEF**

Service Delivery Strategy

School Phase HPV vaccination	Community Phase HPV vaccination
Schools based delivery Public schools	Fixed post at Health Facilities
Private schools Monastic schools	Outreach
	Special activities for H2R Population
	("Wa" Self- Administrative Region)

Strategies to reach out-of-schoolgirls

- 1. Identifying and quantifying vaccine-eligible out-of-school girls in a community
- 2. Identification of vaccination posts
- 3. Identification of vaccination team
- 4. Understand awareness and perceptions of HPV risk and HPV vaccination and identify physical barriers to accessing HPV vaccine
- 5. Convey key messages about HPV and HPV vaccination to out-of-schoolgirls and parents

Vaccine delivery at Fixed post – Health facility based

Vaccination through fixed post vaccination sessions at health facilities according to microplans

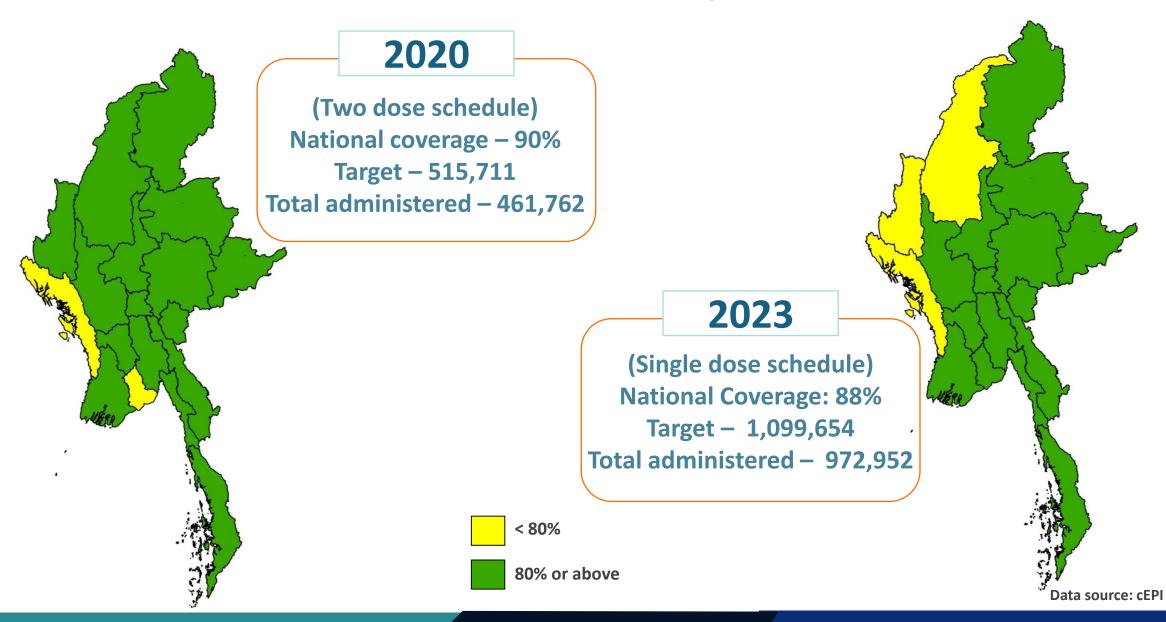
Advantages

- Vaccination both in-and out of schoolgirls
- Girls may come to HF together with caregivers
- Health workers do not need to travel
- Helps to strengthen adolescent health promotion at the same time
- girls live in urban areas close to the HF

Limitation

- It requires to boost communication and social mobilization so that girls and their caregivers know when and where the vaccine is available,
- health facilities may not offer services during weekends and outside of school hours.

HPV Achievement in Myanmar



"Social mobilization and demand generation strategies"

- ☐ Standard communication approaches were used for informed decision making
- ☐ Invitation cards/consent forms were distributed in advance

☐ Key messages about the importance of HPV vaccination and age groups of eligible girls were communicated to the public through various communication channels

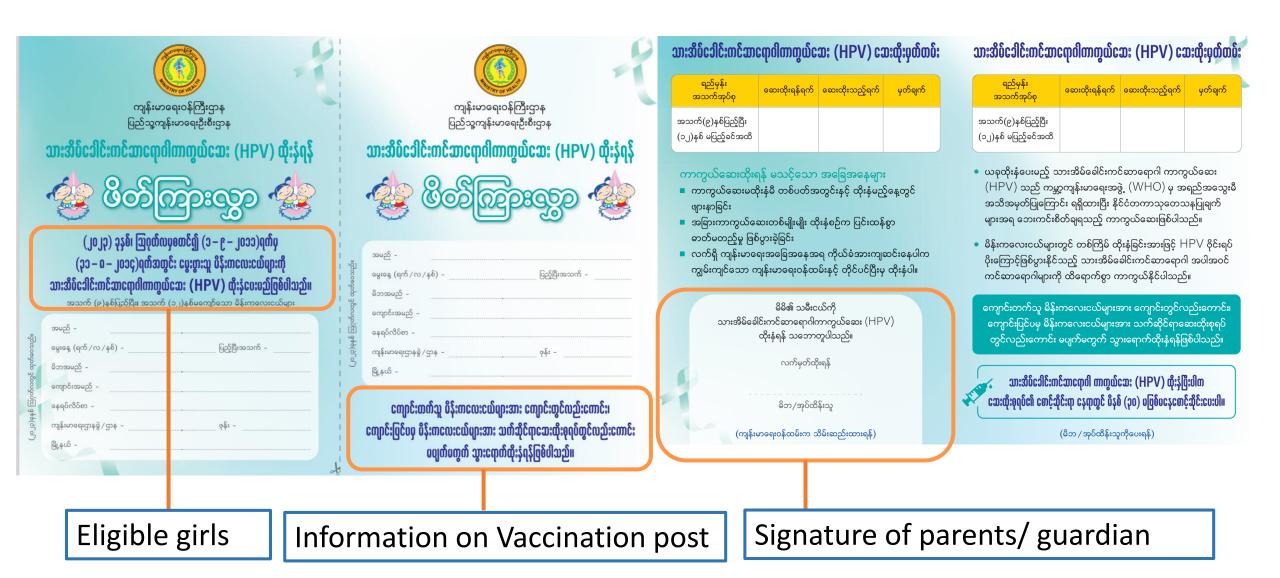








Invitation Card











HPV School Phase Vaccination

HPV Community Phase Vaccination



Community coverage -77% Target - 138,088 Total administered – 106,218

- **School Phase coverage -90%** Target - 961,566 Total administered – 866,734
- **Vaccine product- HPV Quadrivalent vaccine (Gardasil)**
- ** **Number of Doses Administered: Single dose**
- Target Cohort: The total estimated target population of 9 to 11 years old girls 1.5 million in 2023

Best Practice

- Administering the HPV vaccination to all eligible girls is crucial to achieve 90% coverage rates.
- To reach all eligible girls and to scale –up the HPV vaccination coverage, the Vaccine Management Information System (VMIS) developed during the COVID-19 response was utilized as a platform for effective microplanning
- Good collaboration coordination and cooperation between MoH and MoE and needs to strengthen community phase

Challenges

- Reaching special population, street children, confidentiality of HIV positive girls
- Limited engagement of partners at sub-national level
- Workforce capacity
- Security and safety concerns

Which delivery strategy—schools, health facilities, or community-based—has approaches have you used to ensure it is cost-effective, equitable, sustainable, and provides broad coverage?

Will utilize more than one delivery strategy for coverage, equity and costeffectiveness

Both school phase and community phase combination approach will be used due to different districts and setting

Both phases have pros and cons

Which delivery strategy—schools, health facilities, or community-based—has approaches have you used to ensure it is cost-effective, equitable, sustainable, and provides broad coverage? (cont.)

School phase delivery	Community phase delivery	
Service delivery access to large numbers of girls vaccinated at the same time (coverage 90%)	Reach In-and out of schoolgirls to ensure equitable access to the vaccine	
May be more efficient and affordable if together with other interventions (DT, deworming etc.), school health program	Can vaccinate at many outreach locations Health workers need to travel	
Areas in urban and rural setting can used	Areas in urban and rural setting can used	
Reached only to schoolgirls	Appropriate in areas with limited access to health services and there is low school attendance for target-aged girls	
For the missed girls -encouraging teachers to refer the girls to the nearest health center/outreach	Need special communication channels	

Is HPV integrated with school health or other health programs?

YES

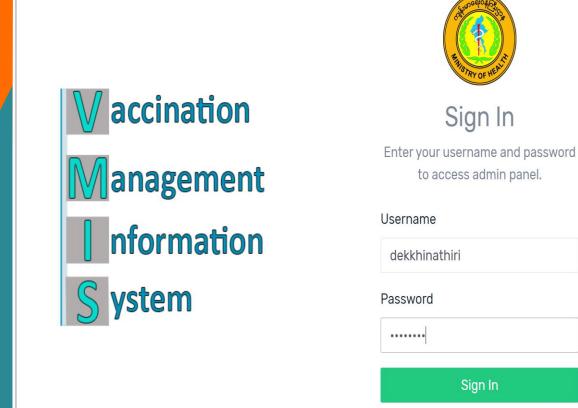
- Other interventions with school health program (such as deworming, dental, adolescent health services)
- Concurrent administration with other age-appropriate vaccines (DT at 9 years of age)
- Providing health education on a various topics
- Coordination between cEPI, school health, MOE may contribute to better health outcomes for adolescents and more sustainable HPV vaccination through integration

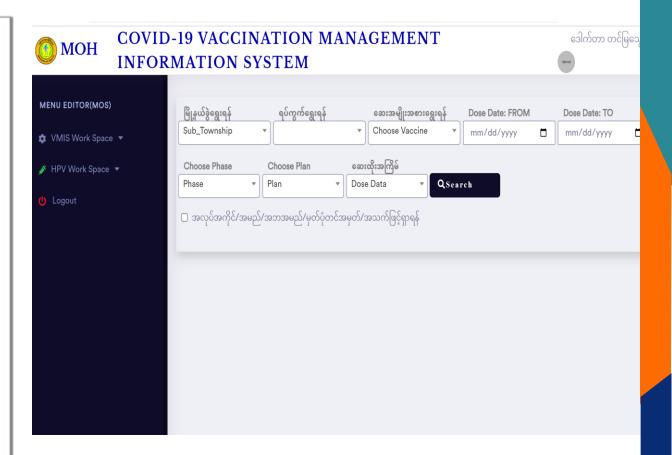
What are the most effective <u>strategies</u> that you used for targeting hard-to-reach population?

To improve coverage of hard-to-reach girls include:

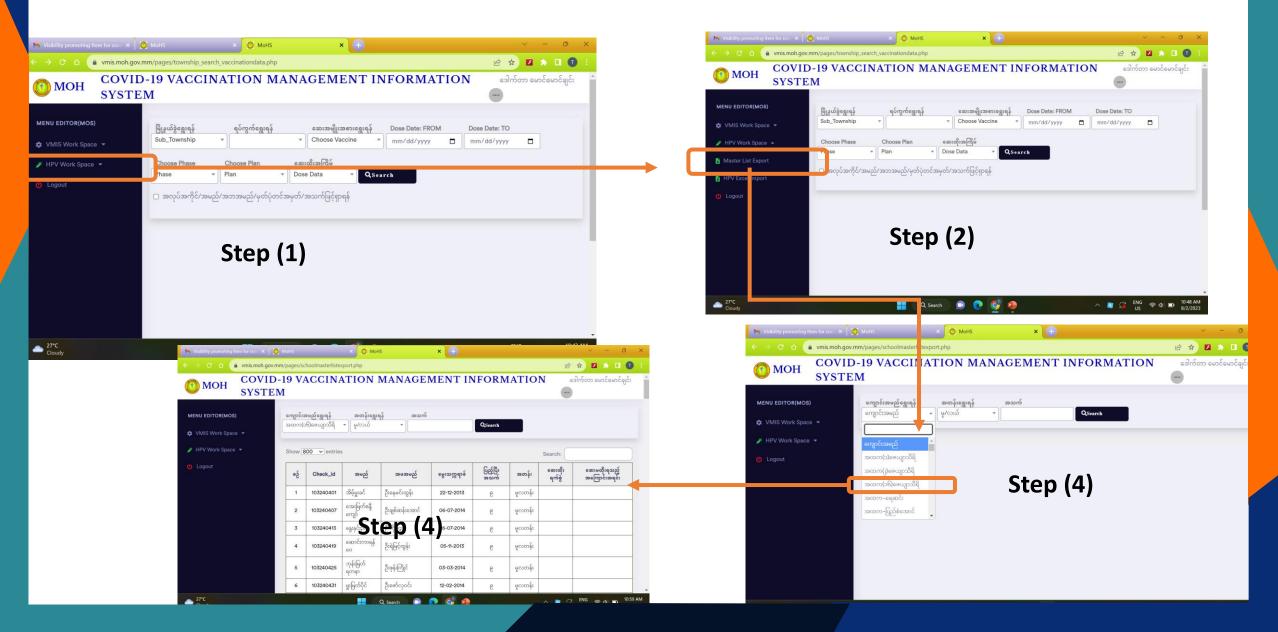
- Identifying target age group in hard -to- reach is difficult as well as assessing the girl's age and being uncertain that every girl has been located and included.
- Communicate with General Administrative Department (GAD), trusted local influencers such as religious and traditional leaders, peer leaders to mobilize out-of-school girls wherever they are; at home, on the farm, the market, or factories
- Strengthen collaboration with Ethnic Health Organization, NGOs, Ministry of Social Welfare in hard-to-reach areas to identify target girls and plan for vaccination
- Ensure effective communication strategies that will reach and mobilize hard-to-reach girls; including by engaging trusted influencers and media; and producing accessible IEC materials that are literacy and language appropriate.
- Provide integrated services to hard-to-reach population

Steps by Steps for using existing VMIS

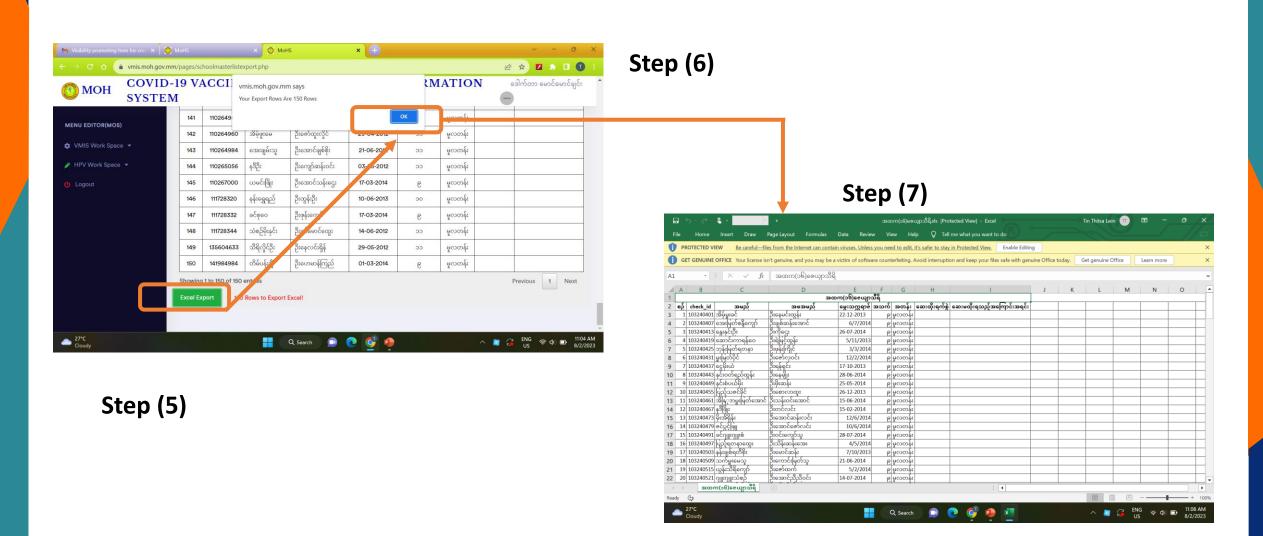




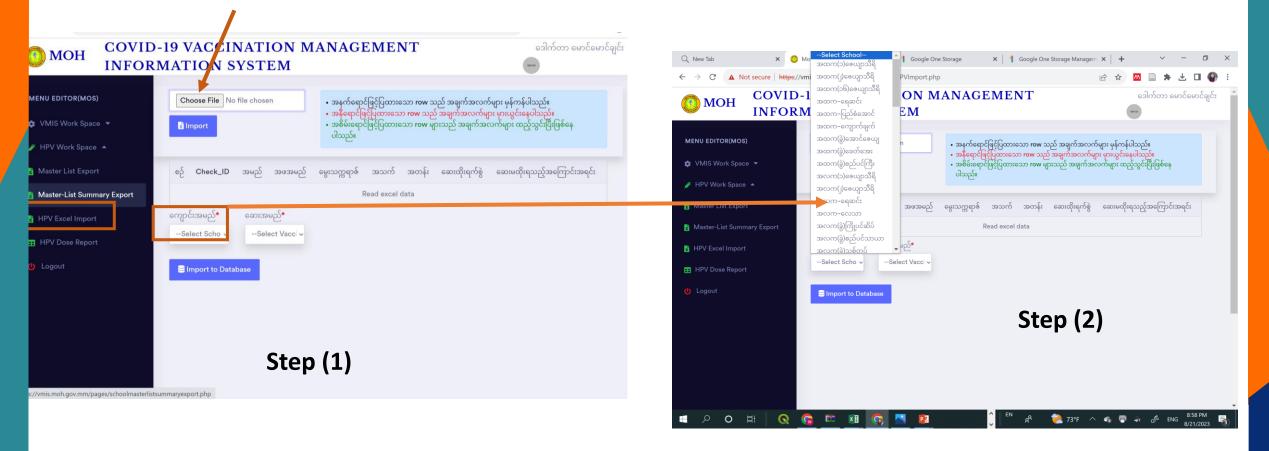
Steps by Steps for using existing VMIS



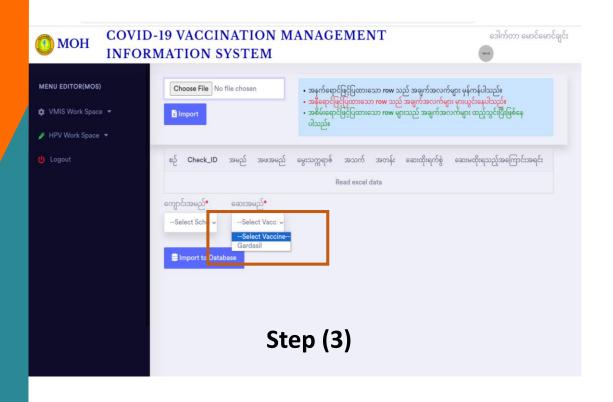
Steps by Steps for using existing VMIS

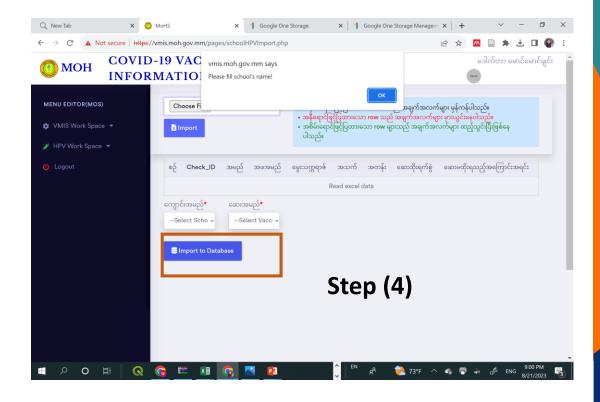


Steps for importing vaccination list to VMIS

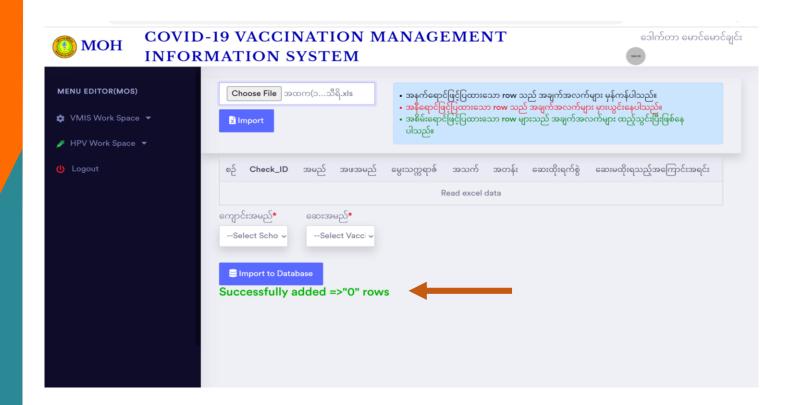


Steps for importing vaccination list to VMIS





Steps for importing vaccination list to VMIS





THANK YOU

