AIMS

- To establish vaccination acceptance as a legitimate discipline for theoretical and applied research
- To ensure the adoption of standardized tools for understanding, diagnosing, monitoring and evaluation of vaccination acceptance
- To foster a dynamic and better connected community of practice
- To map what is working now, in practice, to increase vaccination uptake.
- Users Guide to Vaccination Uptake v1.0
 - Practice guide
 - Data based
 - Interventions
 - Tools to develop & monitor & evaluate interventions
- Twitter #motivgate



5AS VACCINATION COVERAGE ROOT CAUSE FRAMEWORK Reaching target coverage through evidence-based advocacy

Angus Thomson Vaccination Policy & Advocacy, Sanofi Pasteur



The Global Vaccine Action Plan

Roadmap for the decade of vaccines, ratified by 194 Ministers of Health.

- MISSION: To extend, by 2020 and beyond, the full benefit of immunization to all people, regardless of where they are born, who they are or where they live
- GOAL 2: Meet vaccination coverage targets in every region, country & community
- STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:
 - All countries commit to immunisation as a priority
 - Individuals and communities understand the value of
- GUIDING PRINCIPLE 2. Shared responsibility and partnership: Immunization against vaccinepreventable diseases is an individual, community and governmental responsibility that transcends borders and settibes benefits of immunization are equitably extended to all
 - "pebipying the mision and take action to achieve, the six strategic objectives"
- Echoed for flu vaccination in recent European Commission report

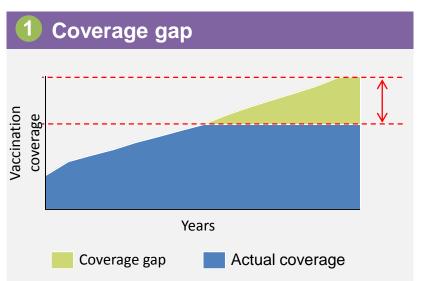




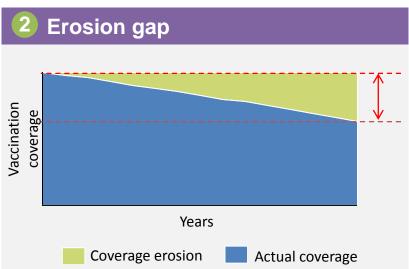
Vaccination programs face two major challenges: coverage gaps & coverage erosion

Coverage gap & coverage erosion mechanisms (illustration, in % of vaccinated population)

ILLUSTRATIVE



- Great progress since introduction of EPI program - but 1 in 5 children still not receiving the basic vaccines
- Many influenza vaccination programs have never even approached the target coverage

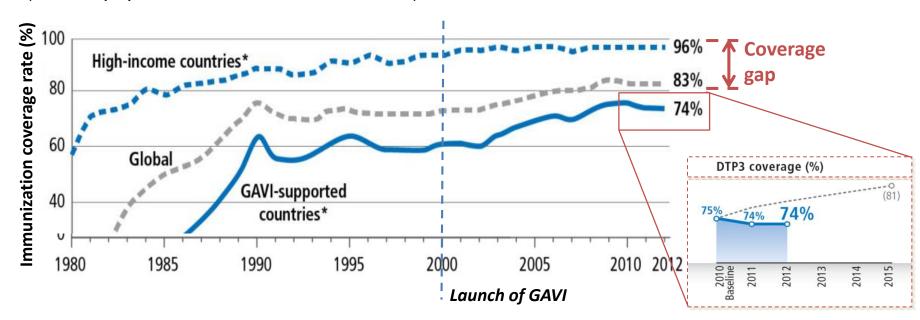


- Many countries have achieved sustained success
- However, all vaccination programs are intrinsically fragile
- Coverage rates have been eroded by loss of public confidence (MMR, HepB, Polio) or
- 4

Coverage gap: Despite remarkable progress, 1 in 5 children still do not receive the basic vaccines

DTP3 average vaccination coverage trend by country type

(in % of population, 1980-2012 estimates)



The launch of GAVI in 2000, despite some progress (~14% in 10 years), has not succeeded in closing the childhood vaccination gap, coverage has plateaued & recently decreased.

Source: WHO, UNICEF, GAVI

MOTIV Motors Of Trust In Vaccination

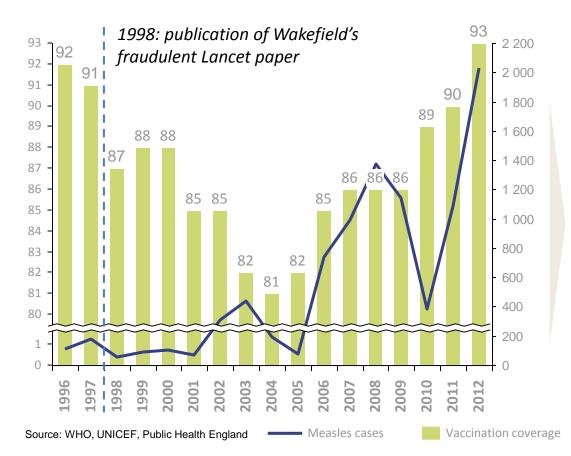


Erosion gap: Loss of public confidence in vaccination can lead to disease outbreaks in high income countries

Measles vaccine coverage & measles cases

(England and Wales, in % of total population and # cases)



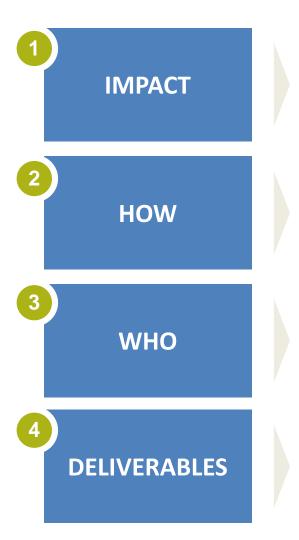


Key facts

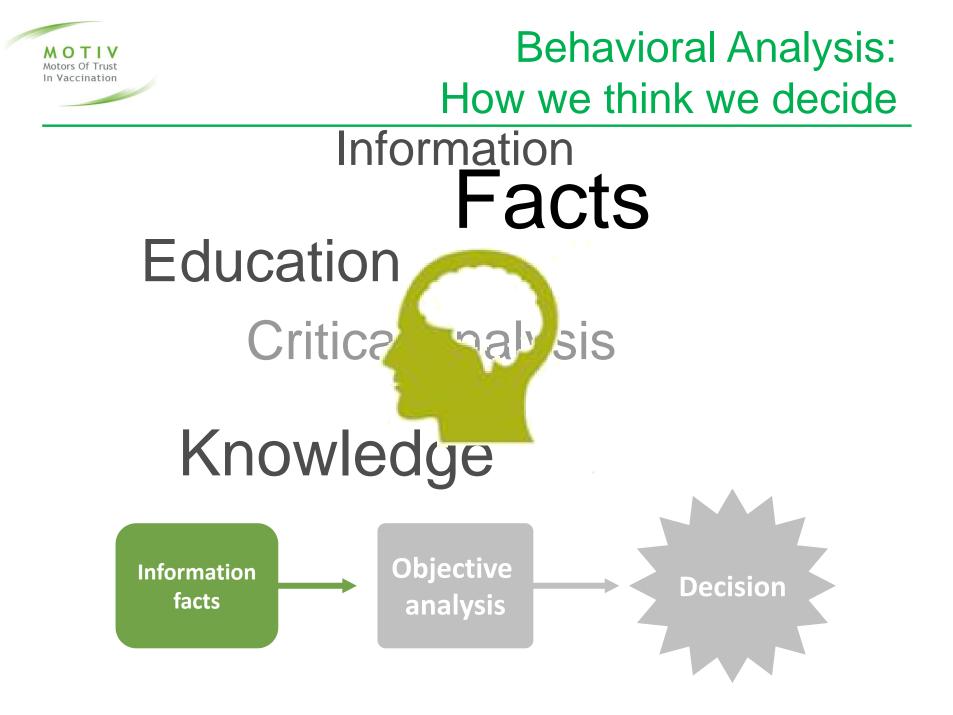
- In Feb. 1998, a paper published in the UK by researcher Andrew Wakefield questioned the safety of the MMR Vaccine (article that later proved fraudulent)
- Wide media coverage made the MMR vaccination a hot topic in year 2000s
- The impact has been strong on vaccination coverage with significant drops in 2003/ 2004/ 2005

5As framework:

Optimising the impact of vaccination

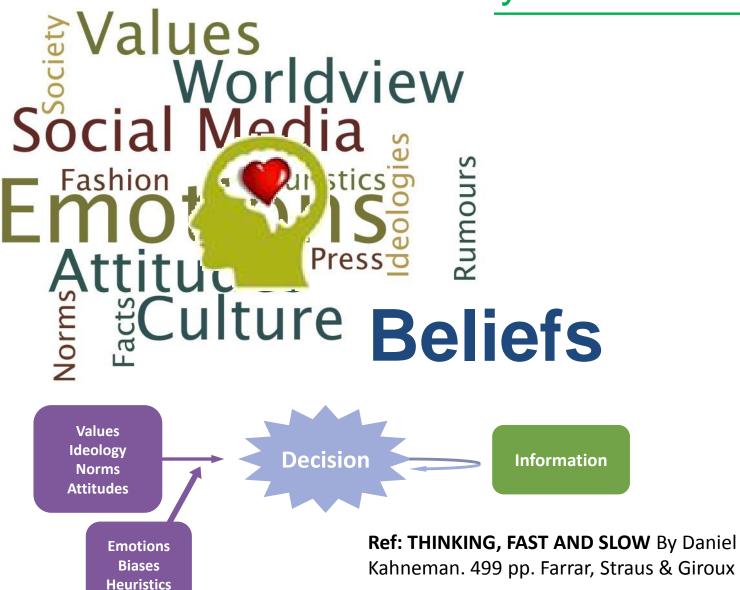


- Measurable improvements in vaccination coverage rates, lives saved, disease averted
- Multisector partnerships
- Development & implementation of comprehensive National Vaccination Coverage Programs
- Broad & innovative partnership aimed at eventual country ownership
- MoH, CSOs, HCPs, other stakeholders
- National coverage programs, methodology, toolkit of interventions/best practices, multisector partnerships

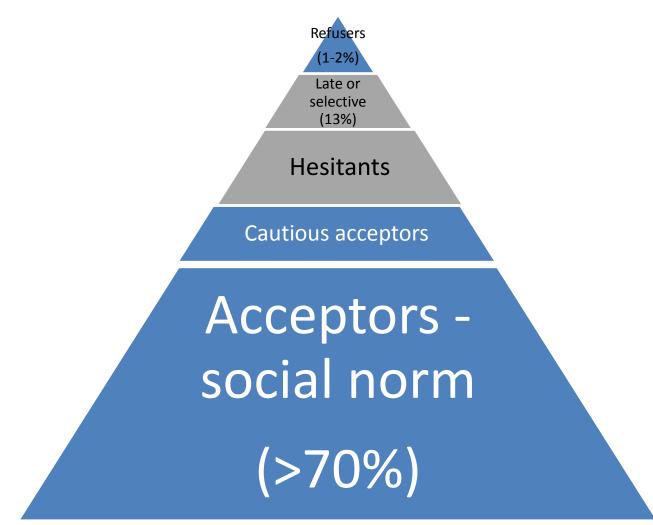


Behavioral Analysis: How we really decide





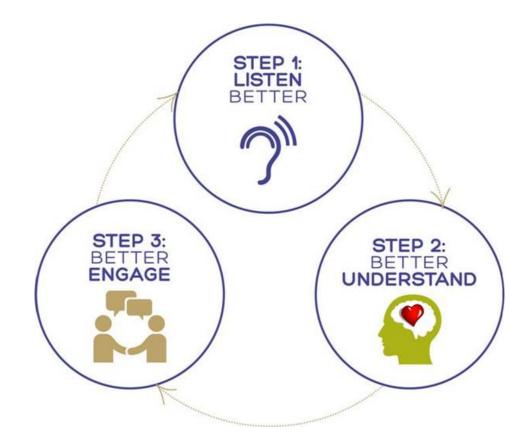
Acceptance & hesitancy, not 'anti-vaccination lobby'



Credit: Julie Leask Childhood Immunisation Tracking UK DoH 2010. http://bit.ly/p2dPMf Thomson Reuters-NPR Health Poll 2011. http://bit.ly/nwfKLo Dempsey et al. (2011) Pediatrics 128. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-0400.

Conceptual framework for vaccination advocacy: Listen, Understand, Engage

MOTIV Motors Of Trust In Vaccination



1. A. Thomson, M. Watson. Listen, understand, engage. Sci. Transl. Med. 4, 138ed6 (2012).

The 5 determinants of vaccination MOTIV Motors Of Trust In Vaccination uptake 5 **Activation:** 4 Acceptance: 'I Just do it' 'I will' The final step wareness: Degree to which to vaccination 'I know' individuals, families, Knowledge of societies & Affordability: individuals, populations accept, 'I can afford to' communities & question or refuse populations of need 90% Ability of individuals Access: vaccination for & availability of to pay for vaccination 'I can' 10% specific vaccines in financial or Ability of individuals opportunity costs to be reached by or coverage 10% reach recommended 10% vaccines 10% 10% 40% Actual coverage

Key barrier/driver to vaccination

Figures for illustration only



The 5As Vaccination Coverage Root Cause Framework – Key principles

- Vaccination coverage: the intersection of shared value
 - Common objective for all stakeholders: the success of vaccination programs
 - Business & public health impact
 - Building multisector partnership

Giving structure to complexity

- Systematic analysis of the root causes of a coverage gap
- Access | Affordability | Awareness | Acceptance | Activation

Evidence-based, not assumption-based

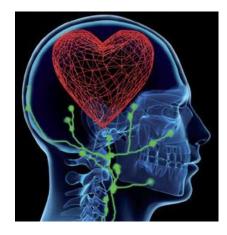
Data-based & data-generating

Understanding the human part of the solution

- Working with social & cognitive sciences
- To develop behaviour change interventions

Measure & Evaluate

- You cannot change what you don't measure
- Toolkit of solutions
 - Behaviour & social change interventions
- Focus on Impact
 - Lives protected, disease averted
 - Optimise market size, competitive advantage

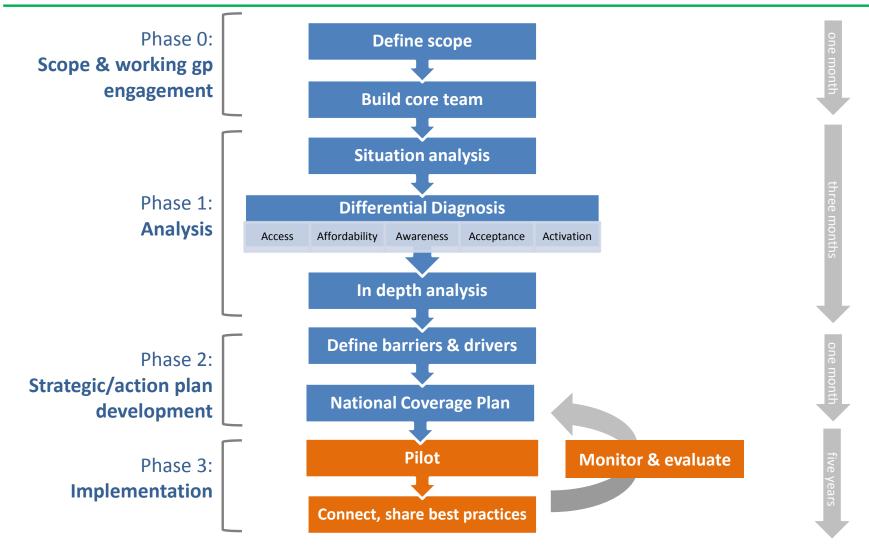




5As Process: Development &

MOTIV Motors Of Trust In Vaccination

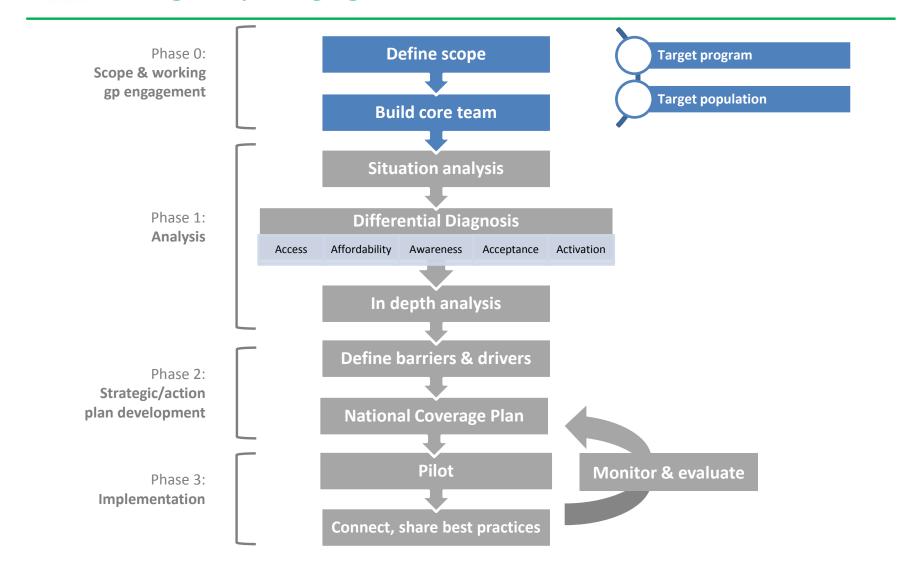
implementation of a National Coverage Plan

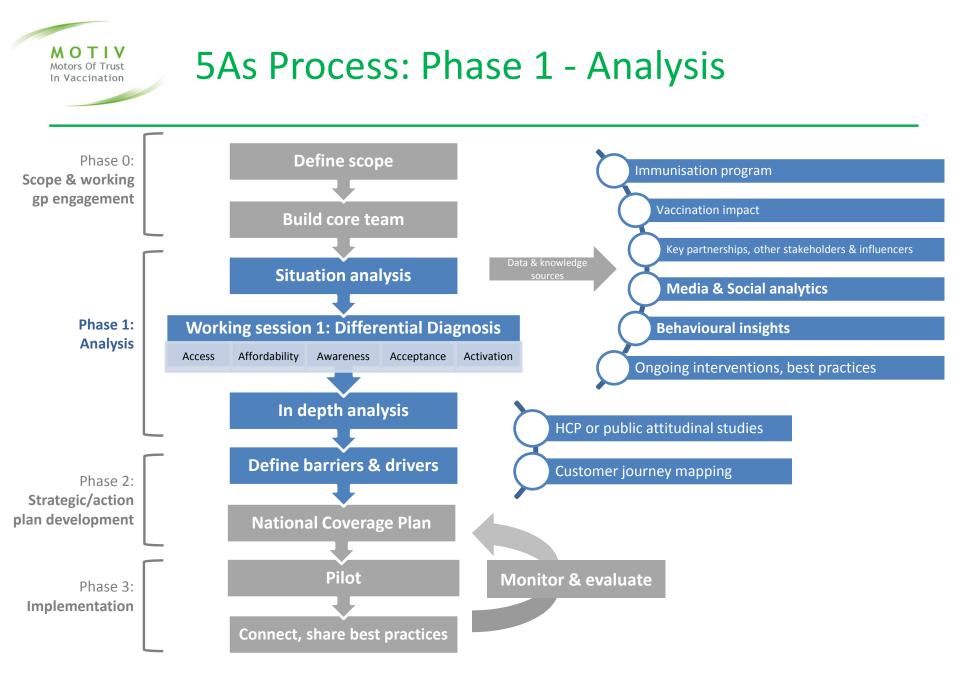


Ref: WHO (2013) Guide to tailoring immunization programmes (TIP)

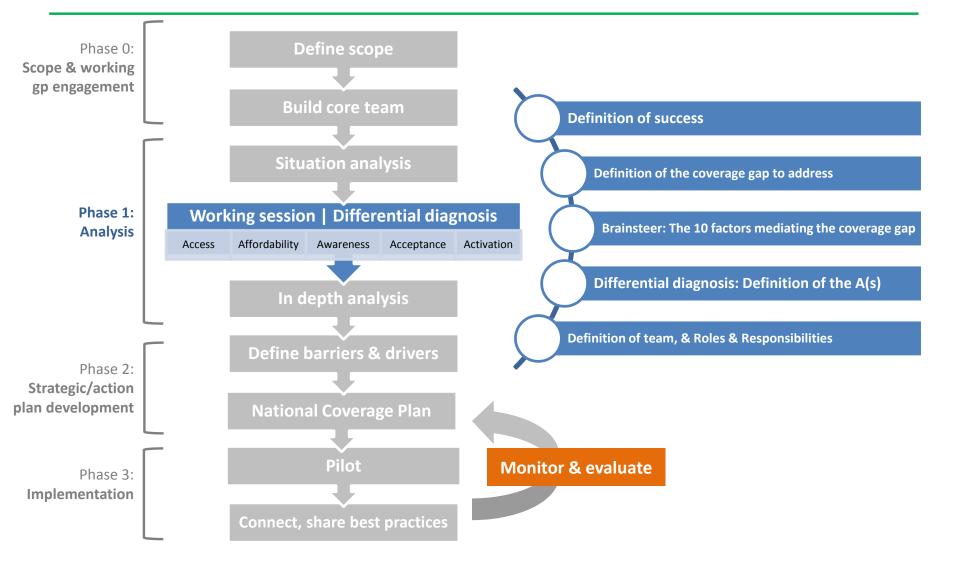


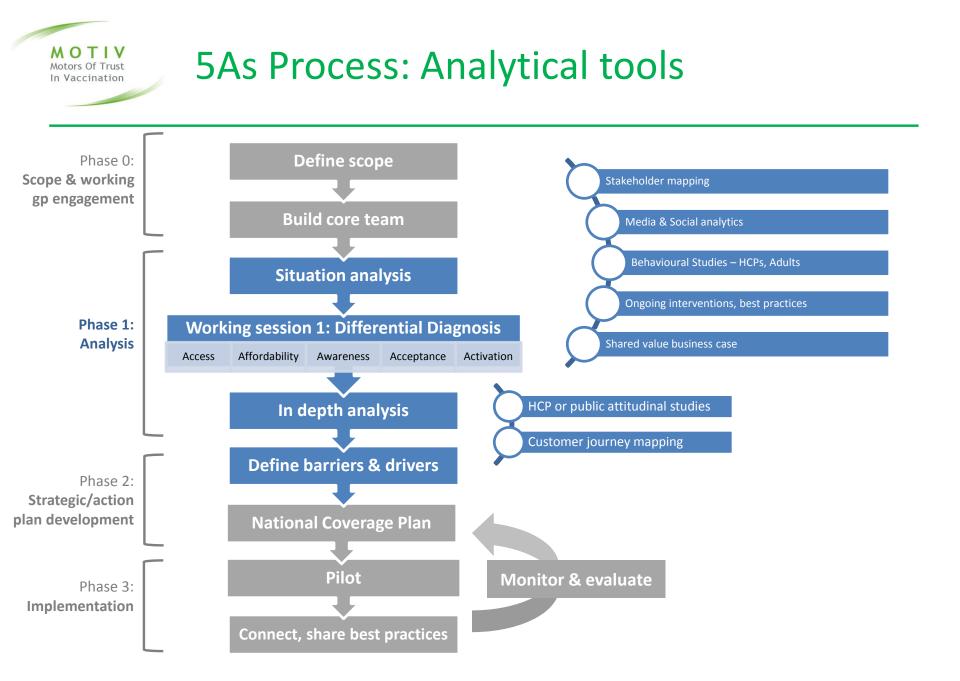
5As Process: Phase 0 – Scope & Working group engagement



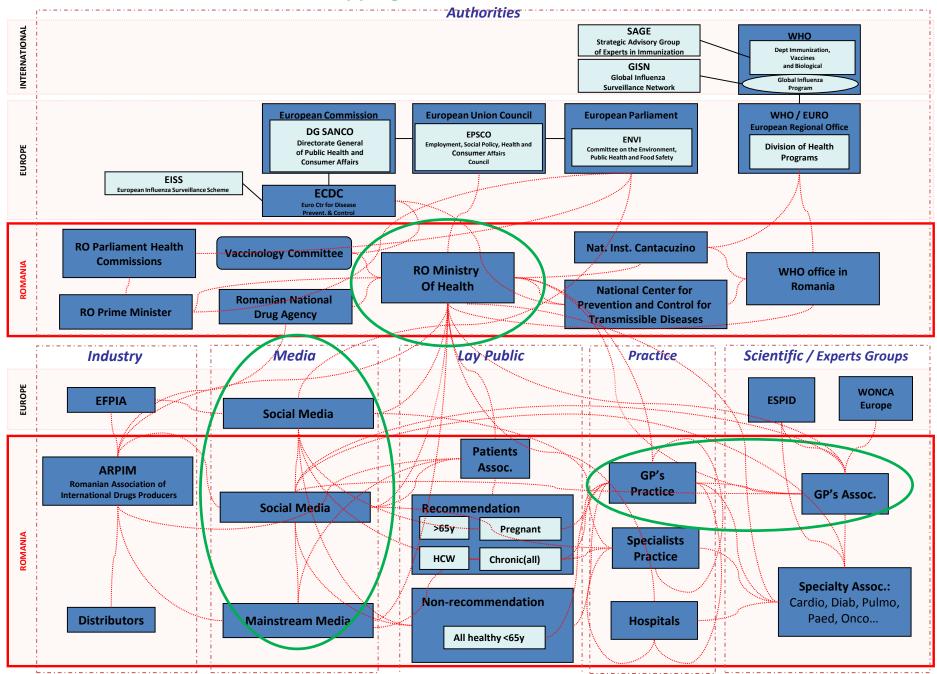


5As Process: Working session/differential diagnosis

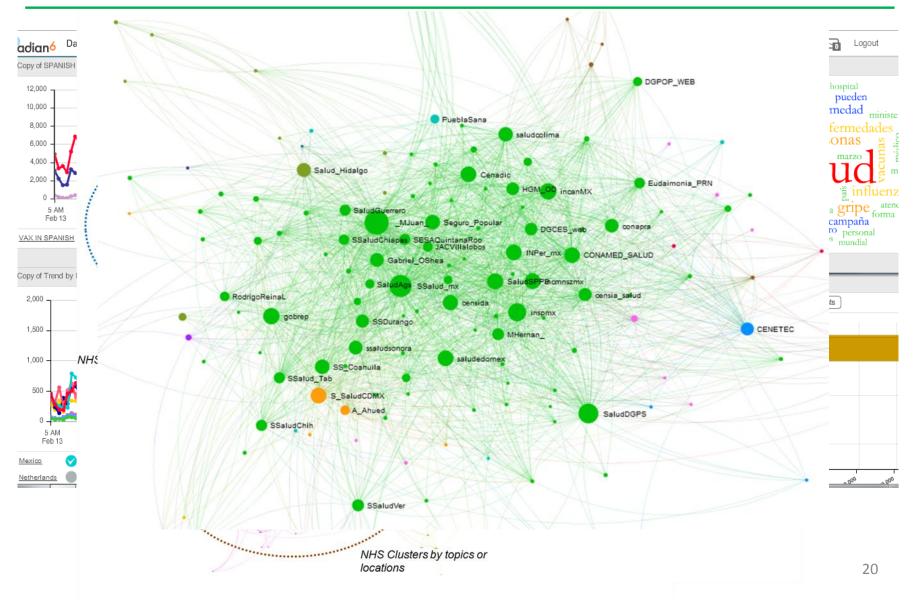




Stakeholder mapping for Influenza vaccination in ROMANIA



Phase 1 Analysis: Media & Social Analytics



Uncertain

Proficient

individual choice

Trustful

the topic.

autonomy in vaccination decisions

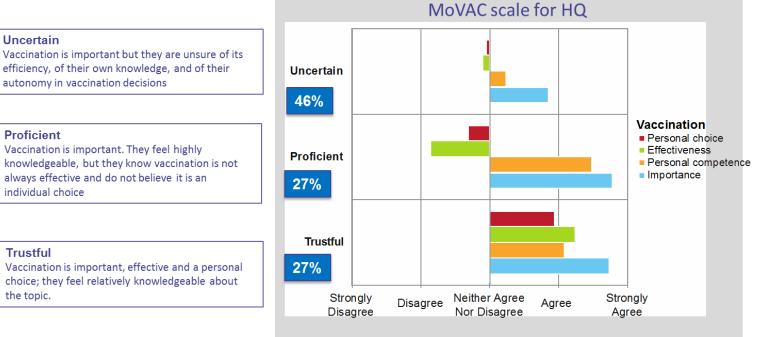
Vaccination is important. They feel highly

always effective and do not believe it is an

Phase 1 Analysis:

Behavioural insights & analytics tools

- Attitudes to adult vaccination instrument
- HCP attitudes to vaccination & vaccination advocacy instrument

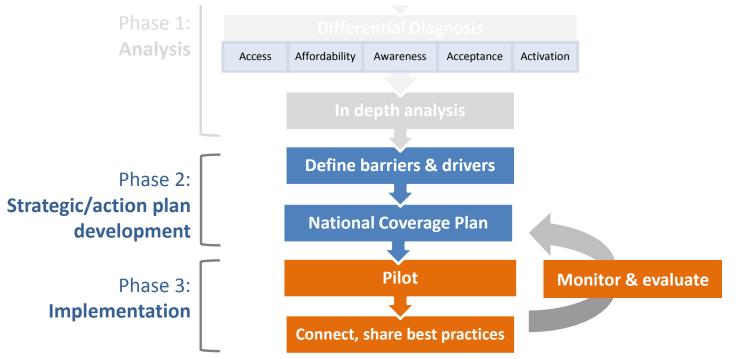


choice; they feel relatively knowledgeable about

5As Process: National Coverage Plan

development & implementation

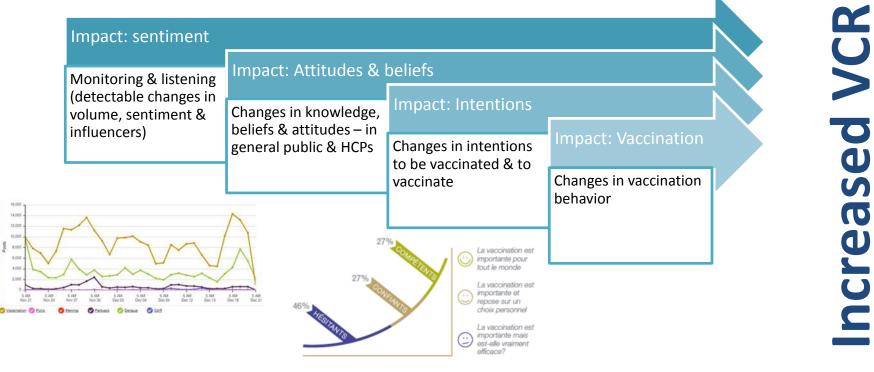
- Not a comms campaign
- Comprehensive program that addresses the rights As
- Succession planning \rightarrow Ownership assumed by MoH
- Monitor & evaluate





Monitor & evaluate: Surrogate markers for impact

- We cannot change what we cannot measure
- Success = increased VCR
 - But this impact is mid-term
 - Need surrogate markers of progress



"We need to think quantitatively. We can only reach our objectives if we have the right metrics in place" - O. Charmeil (GLN Feb 2014)

Current status 2014: 3 pre-pilots underway

- Romania, flu
 - Success: 20% increase coverage PA for 5 y
 - Study of HCP attitudes to vaccination and advocacy
 - Action plan has two workstreams: Access & Acceptance
 - Flu forum, Oct 2014
 - Social & mainstream media campaign

Mexico, flu

- Multisectorial working group established (MoH, Seguro Popular, IMSS, ISSSTE, Ntl Inst Geriatrics)
- First working session July 2, Mexico City
- Developing social media-integrated communications strategy for Mexico with MoH
- Large robust study on attitudes to vaccination in adults
 - Clarify the A awareness, acceptance, activation

• Gabon, pentavalent

Phase 1 – Situation analysis, building working group





5As – Structuring complexity to optimise impact

For every complex problem there is an answer that is clear, simple, and wrong - HL Mencken