



EXPANDED PROGRAM ON IMMUNISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA (EPI-SA) -



OVERVIEW OF EXPANDED PROGRAM ON IMMUNISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: VACCINE HESITANCY WEBINAR



8 MAY 2024



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OVERVIEW OF EPI-SA



Vision:

“To reach and protect **every child** in the targeted age group in South Africa with potent lifesaving vaccines, through **quality services** that are in keeping with trends in the developed world.”

AIM:

“A **functioning national vaccine delivery system** with nationwide effective distributions, access for marginalized populations, adequate cold chain, and ongoing quality control that is able to respond to new disease threats.”

GLOBAL REFERENCE AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR EPI



Sustainable Development GOALS

Previous events



IMMUNIZATION AGENDA 2030



Vision:

“A world where everyone, everywhere, at every age **fully benefits from vaccines for good health and well-being.**”

Impact goals:

- Reduce mortality and morbidity from vaccine-preventable diseases for everyone throughout the life course.
- Leave non one behind, by increasing equitable access and use of new and existing vaccines.
- Ensure good health and well-being for everyone by contributing to universal health coverage and sustainable development.

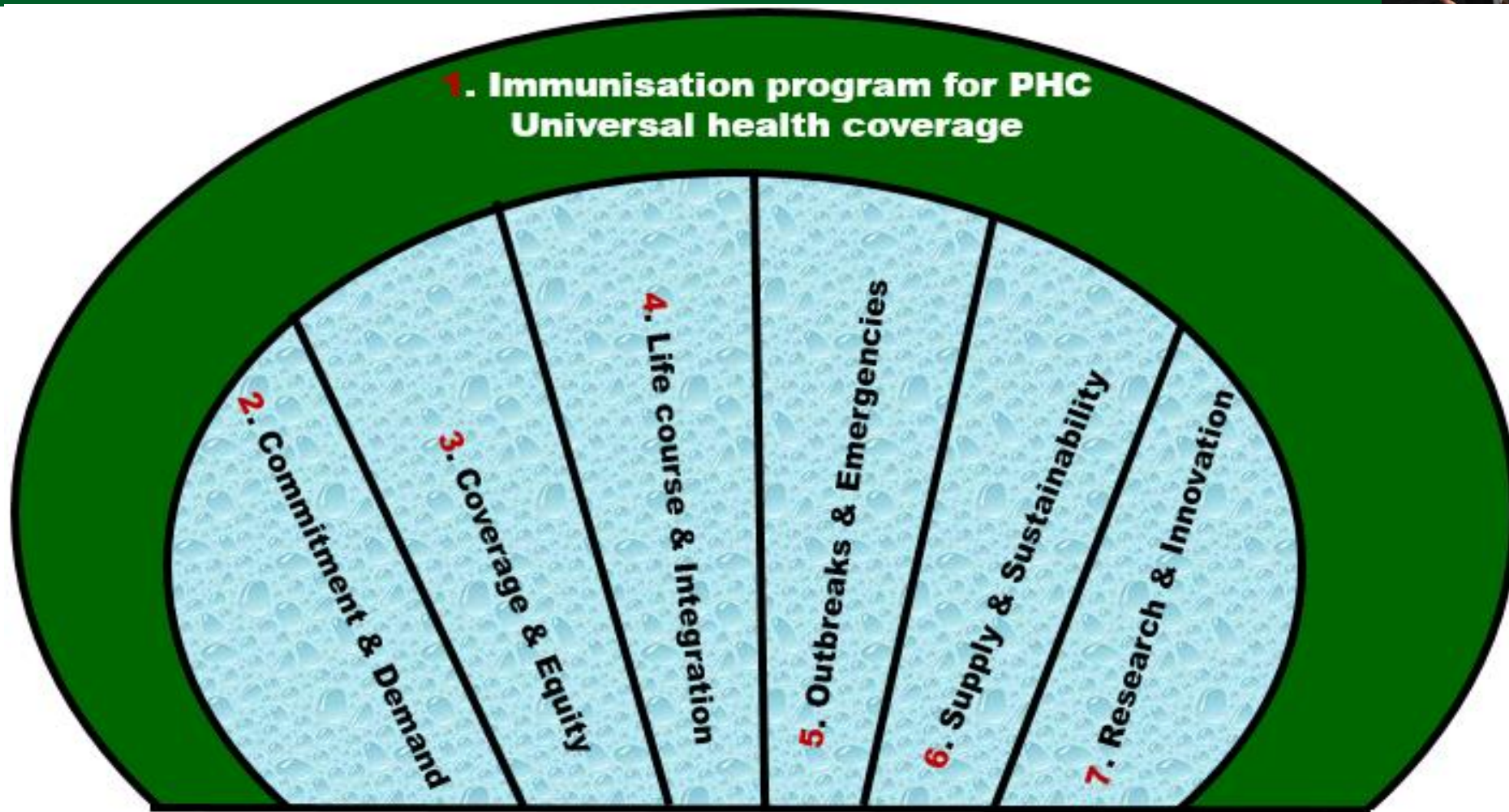


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SEVEN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IA 2030

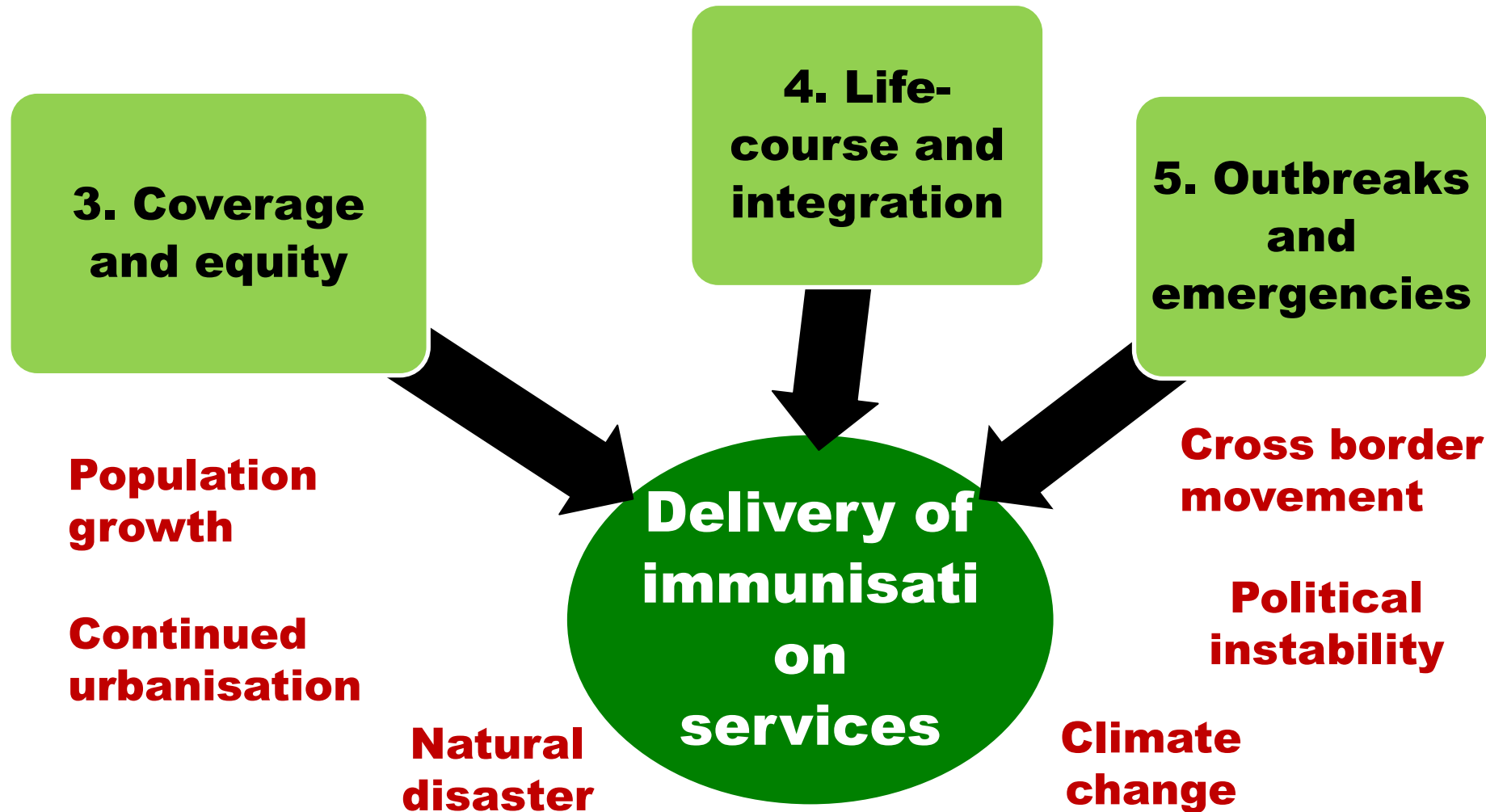


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IMMUNIZATION AGENDA 2030



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STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 OF IA 2030: COVERAGE & EQUITY



GOAL

- **Everyone is protected by full immunisation, regardless of location, age, socioeconomic status or gender-related barriers**

OBJECTIVES

- **Extend immunisation services to regularly reach “zero dose” and under-immunised children and communities**
- **Advance and sustain high and equitable immunization coverage nationally and in all districts**



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SOUTH AFRICAN REFERENCE AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR EPI-SA GUIDANCE



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**Vaccine Preventable Diseases Surveillance
Guideline, 4th Edition (2023)**
Guidelines for: Detecting, Reporting Investigating and
Responding to EPI Priority Diseases
**Expanded Programme on Immunisation
in South Africa (EPISA)**

Public Health Surveillance Elements

- Systematic
- Ongoing
- Collection
- Analysis
- Interpretation
- Dissemination
- Health related data
- Linked to Public Health Practice

NEW 2023 HAS REPLACED THE 201

Susceptible → Exposed → Infected → Recovered → Death

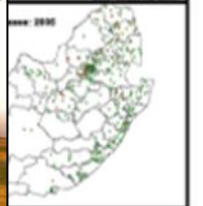
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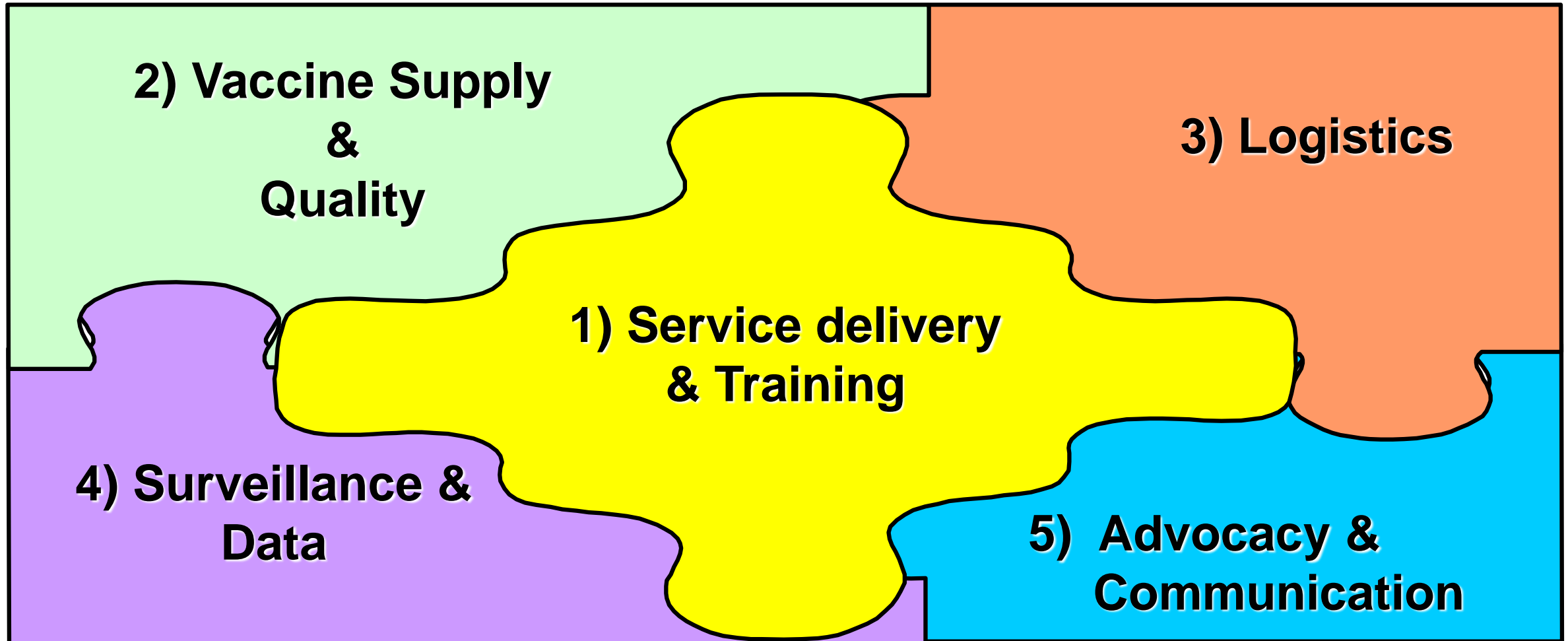
Reaching Every District (RED)
A guide to increasing coverage and equity in all communities in South Africa
2023 South African RED Guidelines

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Guideline
Investigating and
seases
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5 COMPONENTS OF AN IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME



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5 COMPONENTS OF AN IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME



SERVICE DELIVERY

- Strategies and activities of giving vaccinations

VACCINE SUPPLY & QUALITY

- Forecasting vaccine needs, procurement of vaccines, monitoring of vaccine utilisation and safety procedures

LOGISTICS

- Delivery of vaccines and equipment to the place of use, transport, management of cold chain and waste disposal

ADVOCACY & COMMUNICATION

- Social mobilisation, advocacy, community education on immunisation and program promotion

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE & DATA

- Includes monitoring of disease incidence, laboratory testing, record keeping and reporting

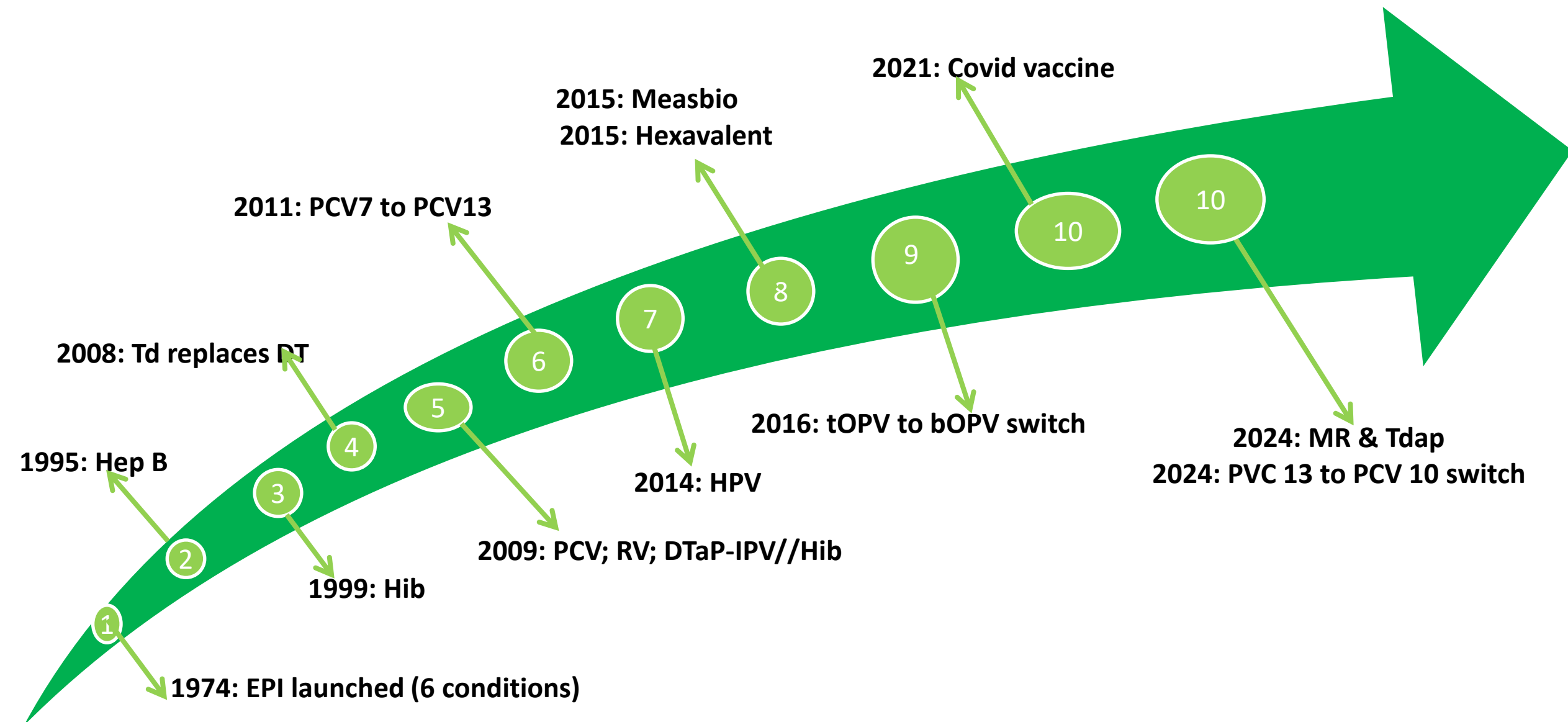


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PROGRESSION OF EPI-SA




EPI-SA INDICATOR TARGETS



- Aligned with the Department of Health Strategic Plan, 2020/21 to 2024/25 and the **Annual Performance Plans (APP) of the Department, 2024/25FY.**
- Maintain **Polio Free status** until polio eradication is achieved globally
- Maintain **Neonatal Tetanus elimination** status
- Ensure **universal access** to quality immunisation services

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE INDICATORS	TARGET
Measles coverage 1 st and 2 nd dose	≥ 95.0%
Immunisation coverage under 1 year old	≥ 90.0%
BCG, OPV, PCV, RV, DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV, HPV	≥ 80.0%
Vaccine dose drop out rates	≤ 6%

EPI-SA INDICATOR TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE OF 2023/24 FY					
Indicator	Target	Targeted children 2023/24 FY	Coverage (%)	Missed children	Proportion Children Missed
Measles coverage 1 st dose	≥ 95.0%	1,132,892	82,5	195,292	21%
Measles coverage 2 nd dose	≥ 95.0%	1,132,902	84,8	169,287	18%
Immunisation coverage < 1 year	≥ 90.0%	1,132,892	83,2	187,228	20%
DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV 1	≥ 80.0%	1,132,892	79,2	233,247	26%
DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV 3	≥ 80.0%	1,132,892	78,3	243,549	27%
BCG, OPV, PCV, RV, DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV (2 & 4)	≥ 80.0%				
Vaccine dose drop out rates	≤ 6%				
Vaccine procurement	≥ 80.0%				

NATIONAL EPI MINISTERIAL COMMITTEES



COMMITTEE	ACRONYM	YEAR	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
National Advisory Group on Immunisation	NAGI	1994	Providing technical advisory group on immunisation system in the country
National Polio Expert Committee (Polio eradication)	NPEC	1997	Ensure national polio eradication initiatives by classifying AFP cases
National Certification Committee (Polio eradication)	NCC	2001	Assess the fulfillment of polio eradication certification requirements in the country, as defined by the Global Certification Commission (GCC) and the Regional Certification Commission
National Task Force (Polio eradication)	NTF	2002	Ensure national polio eradication initiatives by monitoring laboratory services in the country.
National Immunisation Safety Committee	NISEC	2017	Conducting causality assessment of AEFI cases



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REVISED EPI ROUTINE SCHEDULE, 2024



AGE	VACCINE
Birth	Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG)
	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) -0
6 weeks	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) -1
	Rotavirus (RV) -1
	Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV) -1
	Hexavalent (DTaP-IPV-HepB-Hib) -1
10 weeks	Hexavalent (DTaP-IPV-HepB-Hib) -2
14 weeks	Rotavirus (RV) -2
	Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV) -2
	Hexavalent (DTaP-IPV-HepB-Hib) -3

AGE	VACCINE
6m	Measles/Rubella (MR) -1
9 months	Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV) -3
12 months	Measles/Rubella (MR) -2
18 months	Hexavalent (DTaP-IPV-HepB-Hib) -4
6 years	Tetanus diphtheria, acellular Pertussis (TdaP) -1
Grade 5 (campaign only)	Tetanus diphtheria, acellular Pertussis (TdaP) -
Grade 5 ≥ 9 years (campaign only)	Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) 1+2
12 years	Tetanus diphtheria, acellular Pertussis (TdaP)-2



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REVISED EPI CATCHUP SCHEDULE, 2024



Vaccine	Age of child	First dose	Interval for subsequent doses		
			Second dose	Third dose	Fourth dose
Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG)	<1 year	Give one dose			
	≥1 year	Do NOT give			
Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV)	<6 months	Give first dose	4 weeks		
	≥6 months	Do NOT give			
Hexavalent (DTaP-IPV-HepB-Hib)	Up to 5 years	Give first dose	4 weeks	4 weeks	12 months (Do not give before child is 18 months old)
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV)	<6 months	Give first dose	4 weeks	Give at 9 months of age	PCV13 and PCV10 considered interchangeable – no catch up of PCV10 required if child previously received PCV13 as per EPI schedule
	6-9 months	Give first dose	4 weeks	8 weeks	
	>9-12 months	Give first dose	4 weeks	8 weeks	
	1-6 years	Give one dose			
Rotavirus	<20 weeks	Give first dose	4 weeks		
	20-24 weeks	Give one dose			
	>24 weeks	Do NOT give			
Measles/Rubella (MR)	<11 months	Give first dose	At 12 months	If 1 st dose is MCV, 2 nd dose is MR – no catch up with MR required	
	≥11 months	Give first dose	4 weeks		
Tetanus diphtheria acellular Pertussis (TdaP)	≥6 years	Give first dose	At 12 years	Td and TdaP will be considered interchangeable – no catch up of TdaP required if child previously received Td as per EPI schedule	

EPI-SA CATCH-UP IMMUNISATION SCHEDULE



Vaccine	Upper age limit (per manufacturer)	Upper limit per national schedule guideline
BCG	12 months	12 months
OPV birth dose	No upper age limit	6 months
DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV	59 months	59 months
RV		24 weeks
MR	No upper age limit	No upper age limit
PCV	72 months	72 months
Tdap	No upper age limit	15 years



FIELD GUIDE FOR THE CATCH-UP OF CHILD HEALTH INTERVENTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

HPV vaccination service delivery revised in 2024

OVERVIEW OF EPI-SA



VACCINES WITHIN EPI-SA SCOPE	VACCINES IN PUBLIC SECTOR BUT OUTSIDE EPI-SA SCOPE	VACCINES WITHIN PRIVATE SECTOR SCOPE
List of vaccines	List of vaccines	Additional vaccines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPV ▪ BCG ▪ DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV ▪ PCV ▪ RV ▪ MR ▪ Tdap ▪ HPV (Cervarix) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influenza vaccination; ▪ Yellow Fever vaccination; ▪ Meningococcal Meningitis; ▪ COVID vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCV ▪ MMR ▪ MMRV ▪ Varicella ▪ Hepatitis A ▪ Tdap-IPV ▪ *HPV (Gardasil)



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ZERO-DOSE CHILDREN



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CONCEPT OF ZERO DOSE - IMMUNIZATION AGENDA 2030



- **Zero-dose children:** Defined as those who have not received DPT1 containing vaccine (*Hexavalent*)
- **Zero-dose communities:** communities with a large proportion of **zero dose children**
 - ✓ Remote rural
 - ✓ Urban
 - ✓ Conflict
 - ✓ Gender barriers

CONCEPT OF ZERO DOSE - IMMUNIZATION AGENDA 2030



- No Hexa1 = number/ proportion of children in a defined population who have not received the first dose of the Hexa 1 (Zero-dose for Hexa 1)
- Serves as a **marker of inequity** in **providing or accessing services**.
- Immunisation data systems will be expanded sub-nationally to map and track “zero dose” and under-immunised populations and specific marginalized groups to ensure that they are covered by the immunisation program.

Goal: is to move these children from zero-dose to fully vaccinated

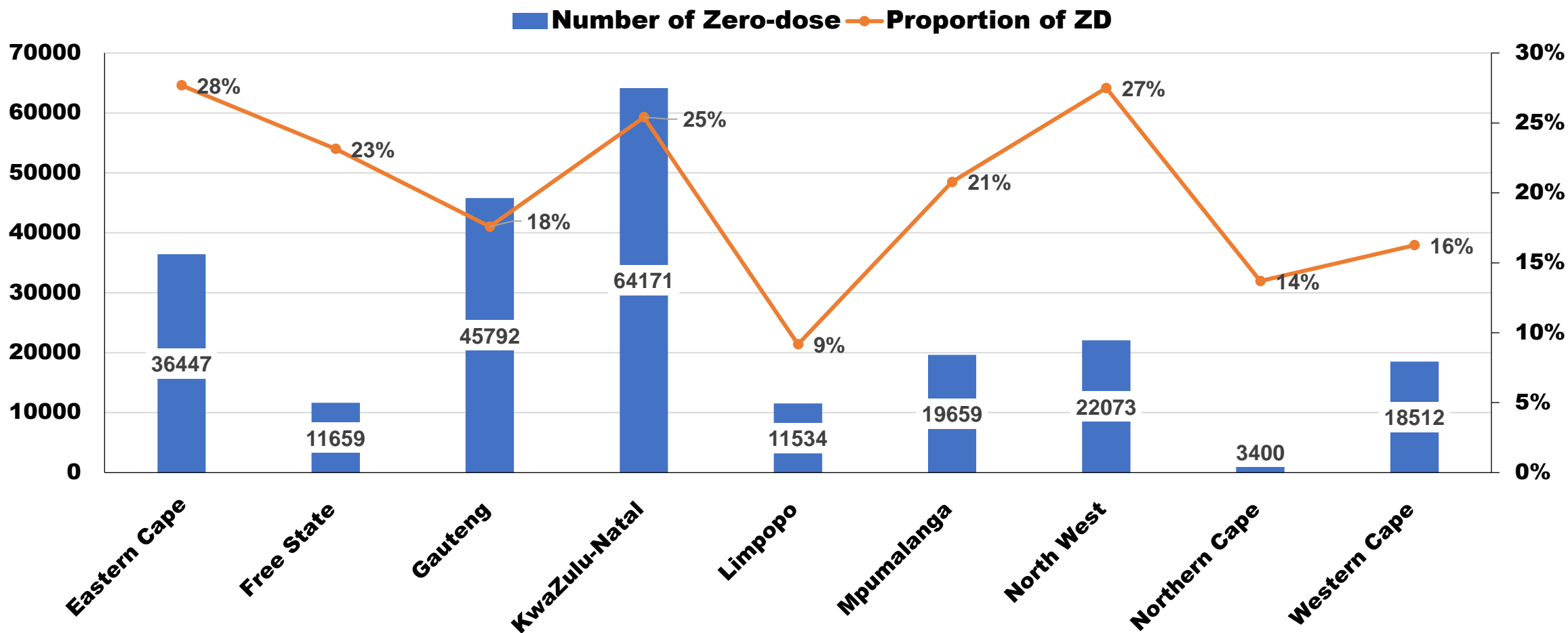
15 DISTRICTS WITH HIGH NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF ZERO-DOSE CHILDREN, 2023/24 FY



	Province	District	Target Population	Zero Dose by Number (#)	Proportion of Zero Dose (%)
8 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST NUMBER OF ZD DOSE	Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	97,754	18,383	19%
	KwaZulu-Natal	eThekweni MM	73,792	16,875	23%
	Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	40,903	16,630	41%
	Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	70,042	15,382	22%
	North West	Bojanala DM	35,399	12,139	34%
	Gauteng	Tshwane MM	62,532	10,839	17%
	Western Cape	Cape Town MM	73,026	10,712	15%
	Eastern Cape	A Nzo DM	22,406	8,927	40%
7 DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST PROPORTION OF ZD DOSE	Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	40,903	16,630	41%
	Eastern Cape	A Nzo DM	22,406	8,927	40%
	KwaZulu-Natal	Ugu DM	18,926	7,397	39%
	North West	Bojanala DM	35,399	12,139	34%
	KwaZulu-Natal	Harry Gwala DM	12,827	4,314	34%
	Eastern Cape	Amathole DM	14,772	4,538	31%
	Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	25,025	7,646	31%

ZERO-DOSE BY PROVINCES

2023/2024 FY (APRIL 2023 – MARCH 2024)



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INTERVENTIONS – DIRECTED AT CAUSES



Demand Side

Community

- Factors at community level & Access – transport
- Community values immunisation
- HP and WBOTs send clear messages

Individual

- Health Seeking behavior
- Working Moms

Supply Side

Health System

- Vaccine Stock Out
- Data Quality --- low coverage
- Emergency Order system

Facility Factors – Local

- Vaccine Stock Outs
- Accessibility
- Operating Times
- No Fast Queues -



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STRATEGIES TO REACH THE ZD CHILDREN



- Strategies planned /implemented to reach ZD children
 - **Planning ongoing** (only at national at the moment) – seek high level buy-in and support than program focus.
 - **Service Level Agreement** to strengthen public-private partnership in provision of immunisation services is in place in some of the provinces (other provinces are still in process of finalizing it)
 - **Implementation in progress as there is ongoing catch-up services provided in health facilities**
 - Adaption of the Regional revised RED strategy is led by UNICEF
 - SIA – used to reach some children
 - Rapid convenience monitoring post campaign
- **Missed vaccination doses are checked upon encounter with any child up to 12 years of age based on EPI-SA routine schedule:**
 - All children who present to all health facilities for any curative services including hospitalized children or children presenting for elective procedures
 - All children attending Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers
 - All children of school-going age at schools
 - All children seeking care in the private sector health facilities
 - All children residing in long term care facilities
 - Street children and other vulnerable children (in informal settlements, children of immigrants, in prisons etc.)
 - Within the community by ward-based outreach teams pro-actively requesting to review the RTHB of all children in visited households

THANK YOU



Love them,

Immunise them,

Feed them,

Protect them,



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