

Global Polio Eradication

Framework-Guide for Documenting “Lessons Learned”

March 2015



Purpose of the “Lessons Learned” framework

- 1. Document the lessons learned and knowledge generated through >25 years of polio eradication***
- 2. Ensure that the lessons learned and knowledge generated are shared with other health initiatives***
- 3. Document how polio infrastructure is currently contributing to other immunization/public health priorities (so-called “Legacy in Action”)***
- 4. Each country has unique circumstances and experiences, and would benefit from doing its own “Lessons Learned” documentation exercise***

How does the “Lessons Learned” Framework fit into the polio legacy transition planning process?

The polio legacy planning process should be led by government with full engagement of partners and donors to:

- **Inventory polio assets/infrastructure (incl. HR)**
- **Document lessons learned**
- **Document how polio infrastructure is currently contributing to other public health priorities ('Legacy in Action')**
- **Develop a plan for re-programming polio assets for other immunization/health priorities**

What Are the Major Components to Include in “Lessons Learned” Documentation?

There are various options/examples to choose from in organizing such a document.....

Lessons Learned: (Option #1)

Use the General Categories* from the Polio Eradication & Endgame Strategic Plan

Categories:

- 1. Mobilizing political and social support***
- 2. Strategic planning and policy development***
- 3. Partnership management and donor coordination***
- 4. Program operations and tactics***
- 5. Oversight and independent monitoring***

****Global polio eradication initiative: lessons learned and legacy. JID 2014;210(Suppl 1):S540-S546.***

Option #2 (use the detailed outline)

Lessons Learned: A Listing of Major Categories

Mobilizing political and social support

- Social Mobilization and advocacy
- Communications and community engagement

Policy development and strategic planning

- Multi-year strategic plans and planning processes
- Technical advisory bodies and policy processes (national, regional & global)
- National, State, and sub-national task forces to guide and implement strategy

Option #2 (cont.)

Partnership management and donor coordination

- The GPEI architecture – managing a global public-private partnership
- Interagency Coordinating Committees (ICCs)
- Financial Resource Requirements (FRRs) & cash flow management
- Resource mobilization and advocacy

Option #2 (cont.)

Program operations and tactics

- Global surveillance and response capacity, including global laboratory network
- Mapping Communities (microplans)
- Evidence-based decision making
- Accountability frameworks
- Research & Development
- Outreach
- Surveys – Monitoring and Evaluation

Option #2 (cont.)

Program operations and tactics (cont.)

- Data management
- Vaccination Teams – recruitment, training, monitoring, payment
- Pre-campaign and in-process monitoring of activities
- Workforce development--building a trained and motivated health workforce

Option #2 (cont.)

Oversight and independent monitoring

- Performance indicators
- Global and Regional Certification Commissions (GCC/RCCs)
- Independent Monitoring Board (IMB)

Option #3

*Use the outline from Maher and Vandelaer “A framework for maximizing GPEI support to broader immunization and disease control goals”
(see next slide)*

9 key areas of GPEI expertise



Option #4* (see 'Top 10' global lessons*)

Lesson 1. Communications & Community Engagement: Mobilizing Social and Community Support for Vaccination

Lesson 2. Communications & Community Engagement: Using Targeted Disease Initiatives as a Springboard for Broader Health Communication

Lesson 3. The Value of an Advanced, State-of-the-Art Global, Regional, and National Laboratory Network

Lesson 4. Real-time Disease Surveillance and Response Capacity, Data Analysis, and Immunization Program Monitoring

Lesson 5. Addressing Strategy Implementation in Conflict-Affected Areas and the Risks of International Spread to Previously Polio-Free Countries

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Option #4* (Top 10 global lessons)

Lesson 6. Essential Need for a Program of Research and Innovation

Lesson 7. Partnership Coordination, Advocacy and Resource Mobilization

Lesson 8. Strategic Planning and Policy Development

Lesson 9. Oversight and Independent Monitoring and Evaluation

Lesson 10. Monitoring of Program Accountability and Performance

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Polio Assets: An Issue to Consider

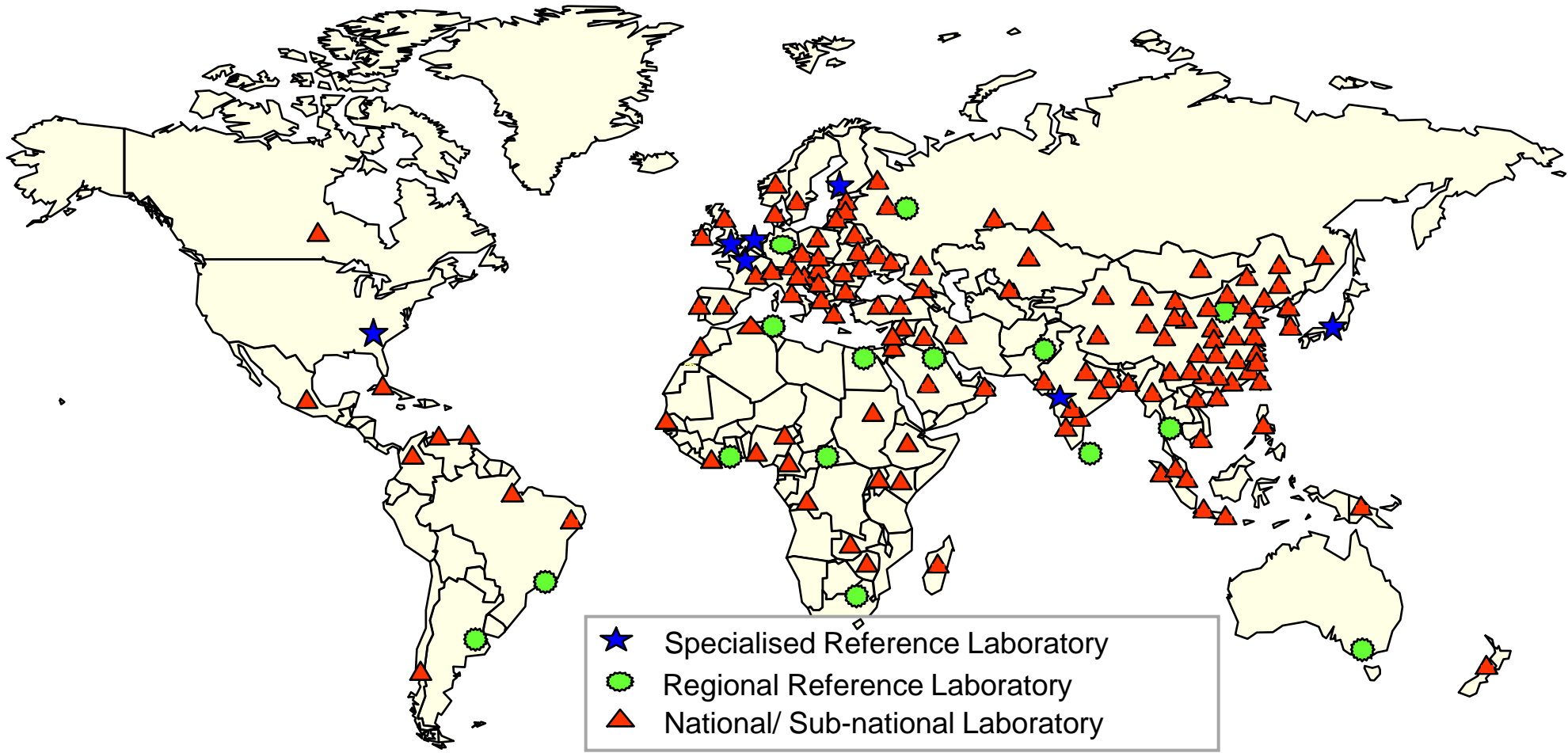
- *Distinguishing between tangible “assets” and the less tangible processes, systems, activities, and methods of work that were developed and “learned” to make it possible for those assets to exist and function effectively*

Example: Global Polio Lab Network

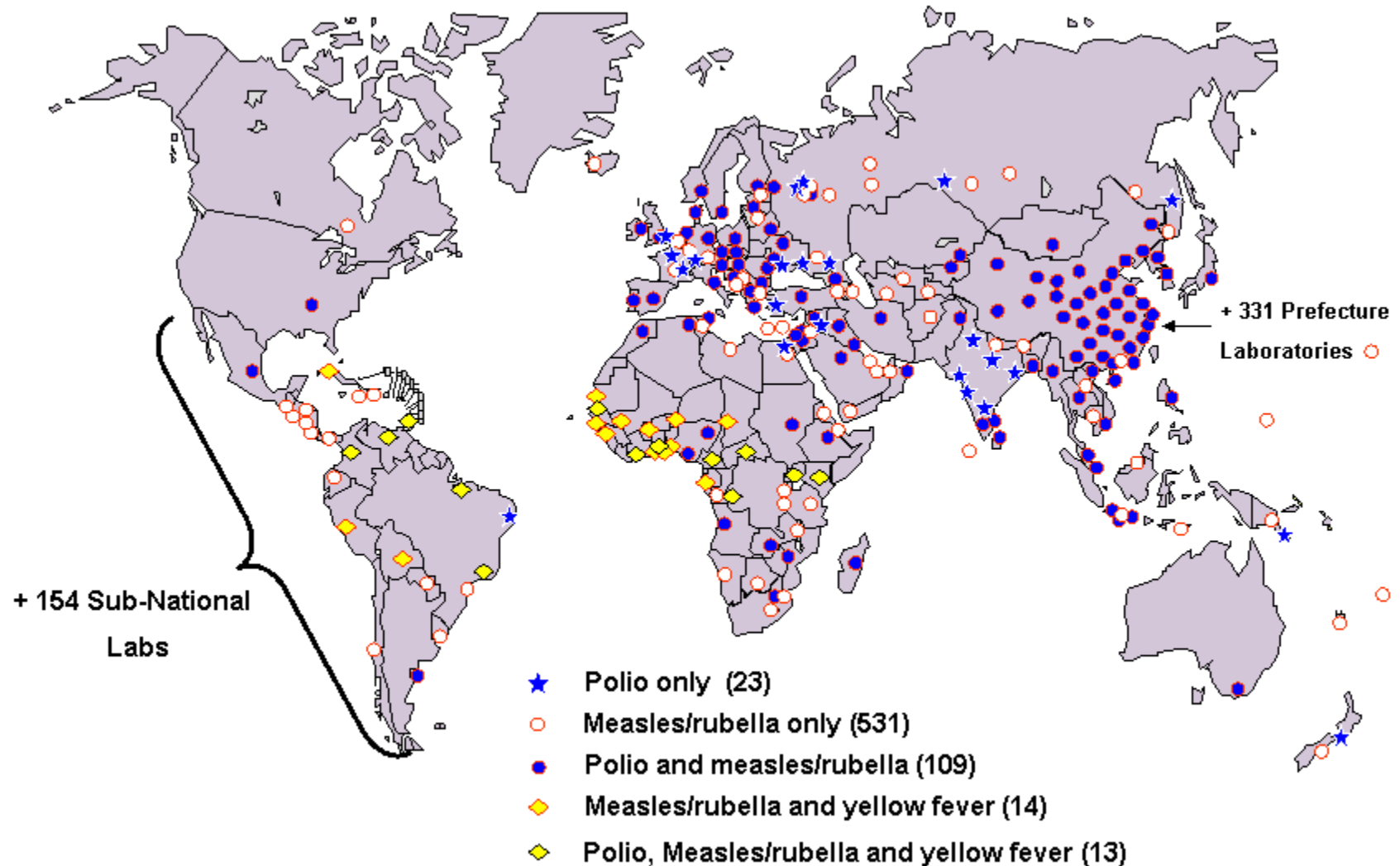
- **Asset: the lab network itself**
- **Lessons learned: how to manage the network, financing, accreditation process, QA/QC, introducing new diagnostic tools, research, specimen transport systems; data management, analysis and timely feedback; etc.**

Polio Laboratory Network Structure, 2010

N=145



Building on the Polio Laboratory & Surveillance Network



Example #2: Integration of Services

When does it make sense?

• *At least 5 factors need to be considered:*

1. Coverage

2. Quality

3. Acceptability

4. Complexity

5. Unintended consequences

The ideal objective is synergy → (1+1=3)

The Impact of Integration

Using Polio Campaigns



**Bednets & Polio
Niger**



**Measles & Polio Campaign
DR Congo**



**Polio Drops: >10 million
cases of paralysis prevented**



**Vitamin A in Polio Campaigns
>1.5 million deaths prevented**

The Impact of Integration

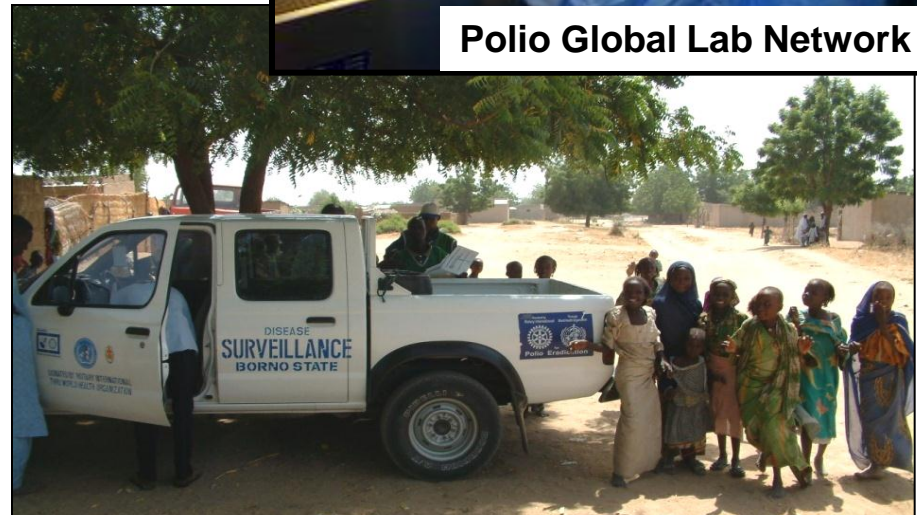
Using the Polio Surveillance & Lab Network



Polio Global Lab Network



Angola: assisting Marburg fever outbreak investigation



Nigeria: assisting with Avian Flu surveillance & response

Summary

- Conducting a country-level “Lessons Learned” documentation exercise is an important part of the polio legacy transition planning process
- Each country has unique experiences and would benefit from doing its own “Lessons Learned” documentation exercise