



A retrospective study of lessons learnt from the 2019/2020 implementation of Measles and MenA integrated campaigns in Northern Nigeria in the context of COVID - a case study

Project Title : A retrospective study of lessons learnt from the 2019/2020 implementation of Measles and MenA integrated campaigns in Northern Nigeria in the context of COVID - a case study.

Project subtitle : Integrated Health Campaigns

Geographic focus, country : Kogi, Niger, Kwara – Nigeria.

Health Domains : Supplementary Immunization Activities – Vaccination Campaigns

Applicant organization/Partners: Clinton Health Access Initiative



In Collaboration with



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF
HEALTH



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS



NIGERIA CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Outline

<i>Questions Addressed (1 minute)</i>	What planning and pre-implementation question(s) related to collaborative health campaign will the project address?
<i>Approaches (4 minutes)</i>	What approaches or methods will the team be using to address the questions?
<i>Stakeholders (2 minutes)</i>	Who will be engaged? What are their needs?
<i>Future Application (3 minutes)</i>	How can the results inform future collaborative campaign planning?

Rationale and Background to Collaborative Campaign Planning

The main purpose of campaign planning is to ensure resources required are adequately provided and used efficiently to achieve campaign goals.

Campaign Involved/Integrated	Rationale for Integrated Campaign planning	Rationale
Measles and Men-A Mass Vaccination Campaign	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Disruptions of Routine immunization activities caused by COVID disrupted campaign implementing timelines hence the need for integrated implementation and planning2. Need for time and cost savings	<p>Measles and Men-A were planned and integrated in Nigeria due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Similarities in target population thereby reducing the multiplicity of social mobilization2. Similarities in antigen route of administration3. The similarity in cold chain logistics4. Existing country plan/approval for the conduct of both campaigns.5. Incidence and prevalence of the infectious disease in the implementing states (burden of disease)

Questions Addressed

Questions

What collaborative planning approach was adopted for the integrated Measles and Yellow fever campaign in Kogi, Niger and State and what are lessons to be learnt?

What are the priority considerations during the pre-planning, planning and/or pre-implementation of integrated health campaigns?

What challenges occurred during the integrated campaign planning and what strategies were adopted to overcome these challenges

During planning, what specific approach was designed and used to develop shared data systems, integrated microplans, logistics and other infrastructure.

What factors enable the successful planning of integrated Campaigns

What are the barriers to the successful planning of integrated campaigns?

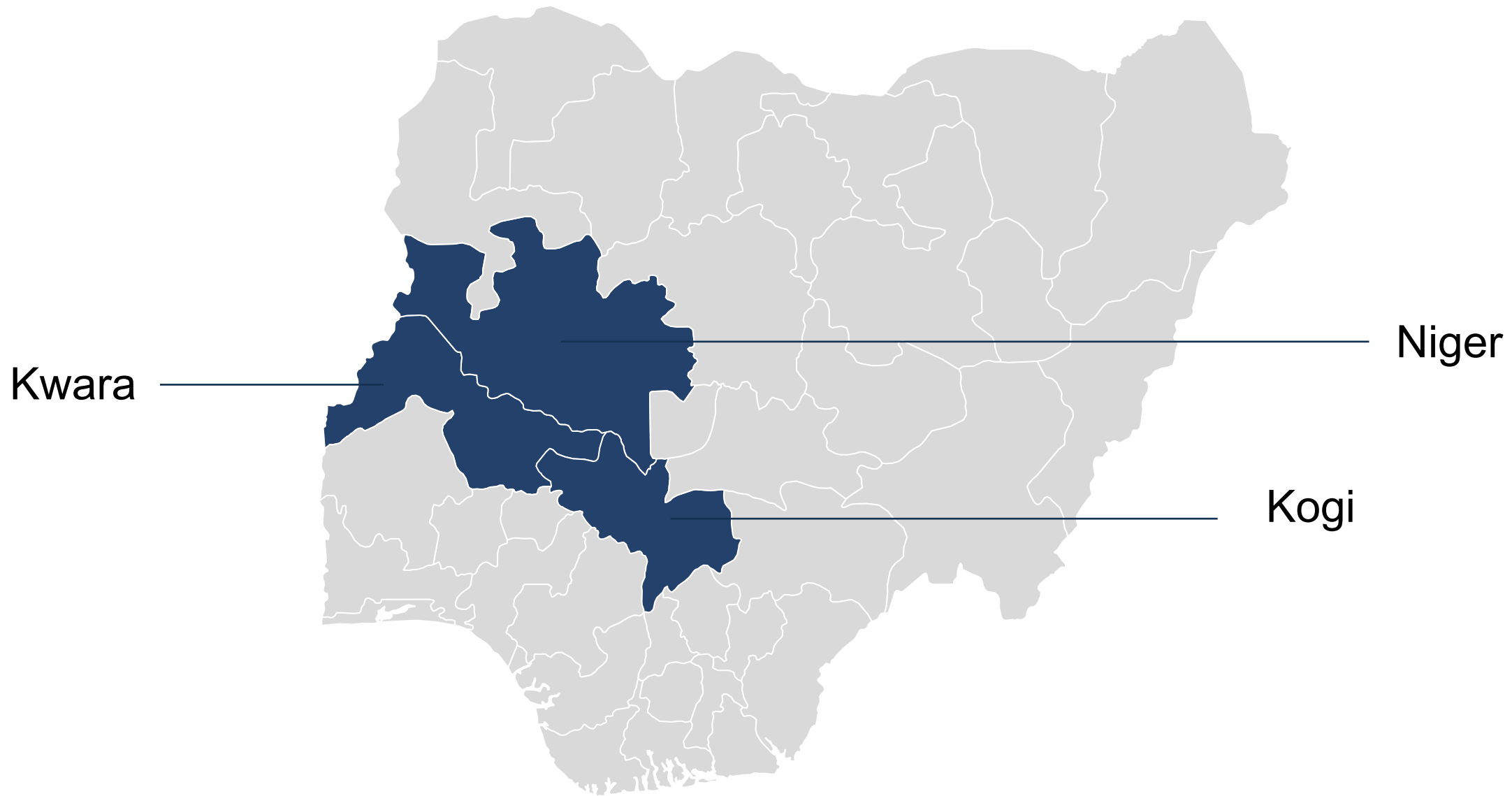
What tools enhanced shared campaign integrated planning

What stakeholder integration and communication structure was adopted for the integrated campaigns?

What structures were established or integrated to enhance integrated stakeholders planning

What framework was adopted for the stakeholders collaborative planning

Project Locations - Nigeria



[Health Programs]

- Immunization Program

[Government Levels]

- Federal Ministry of Health
- National Primary Health Care Development Agency
- State Primary Health Care Development Agency
- National Bureau of statistic
- State ministry of health
- State Primary Healthcare Development Agency

[Implementing Partners]

- World Health Origination
- UNICEF
- Civil Society organization
- Nigeria Centre for Disease Control – NCDC
- NSTOP/AFENET: National Stop Transmission of Polio (NSTOP) Africa Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET)
- Other Expanded Partners

[Other Stakeholders]

- Community leaders
- Influencers

Advantages and Limitations of the Case Study

Advantages

- The integrated campaign has been conducted and all case study states exceeded the campaign target hence the retrospective documentation of lessons will provide tested successful methods to integrated campaign planning
- This study will provide generalizable evidence for integrated campaign planning to support collaborative implementation of health campaigns also adaptable by other health interventions

Limitations

- Factors not considered during the integrated campaign planning cannot be understudied.

Lessons that May Be Learned from this Case Study for Future Campaigns

Lessons Learned

- Thematic areas to consider for collaborative campaign planning
- Harmonization of data tools, data collation , analysis and its used for decision making during integrated campaigns
- Partnership and stakeholders/partner involvement and its implication on campaign integration
- Modalities of conducting and integrated campaigns in a pandemic

Advice

- There is need for Stakeholder involvement from preplanning stage.
- Top to bottom approach may be effective depending on country context

THANK YOU

