



ProVacMed Project

Programmes for Vaccination in the Mediterranean basin and Black Sea countries: strategies and coverage

Silvia Declich

CNESPS/Istituto Superiore di Sanità-ISS (Italy)

Workshop on “Vaccine Preventable Diseases in the Mediterranean Basin and Black Sea: immunization strategies and vaccination coverage in the general population and newly arrived migrants - ProVacMed network” 16-17 June 2016, ISS – Rome (Italy)

Rational

- Increased movement of population
- Outbreaks involving migrant population
- Hard to reach groups with limited access to vaccination
- Civil wars and other events limited access to immunization services in many countries
- Vaccination coverage varies at subnational level

General objective

To strengthen and share the knowledge on the control of vaccine preventable diseases (VPD), representing potential cross-border health threats, in the Mediterranean Basin and Black Sea

Specific objectives

- To collect information on immunization strategies, including variability at subnational level
- To collect vaccination coverage data at national and subnational level and in risk groups

In order to:

- Share knowledge on vaccination strategies and experiences among countries
- Create a network of experts in the field of vaccination

in the Mediterranean basin and Black Sea countries

Available information

Immunization strategies and coverage data of most vaccinations in children

- Collected through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Report Form (JRF) on yearly basis
- Disseminated through the WHO website

Additional information collected through the VENICE network (for the EU/EEA countries)

ProVacMed focus on

Initial

- Other age groups: adolescents and adults
- Risk groups
- Subnational variability

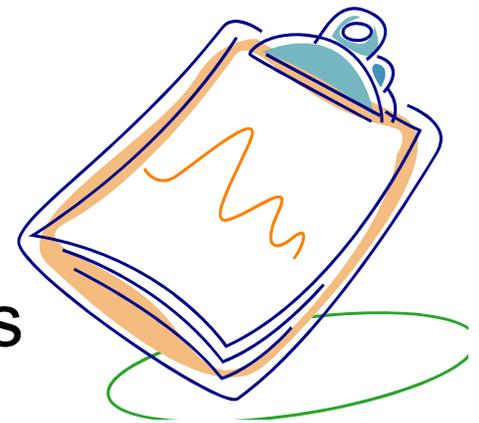
Added in May 2015 Workshop

- Supplementary Immunization Activities
- Immunization policies targeting newly arrived migrants



Assessment of vaccine-preventable diseases and migrant populations in participating countries: immunization status and access

- Online survey (2009)
- 22 participating EpiSouth Countries
- A total of 39 questions, 5 main sections

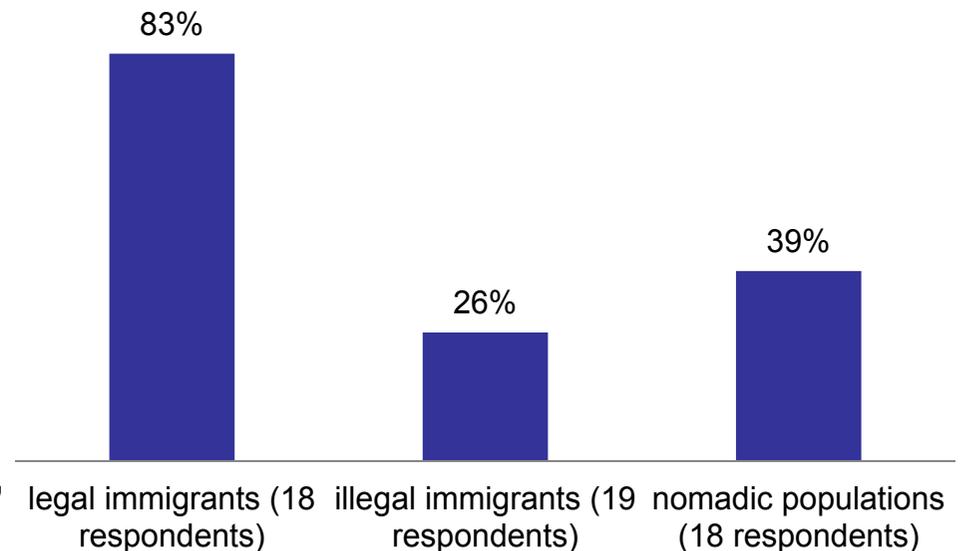




Migration in all EpiSouth countries (2009)

- Presence of documented migrants reported by all countries
- Presence of undocumented migrants reported by 14 countries.
- Presence of nomadic populations, traditionally found in Europe (Roma/Sinti) in 12 countries and other country specific nomadic populations in 10 countries.
- Official figures for documented, undocumented immigrants and nomadic populations available in 15, 5 and 7 countries, respectively.

Proportion of EpiSouth Countries where national official information on the number of migrant people present is available, by migration group

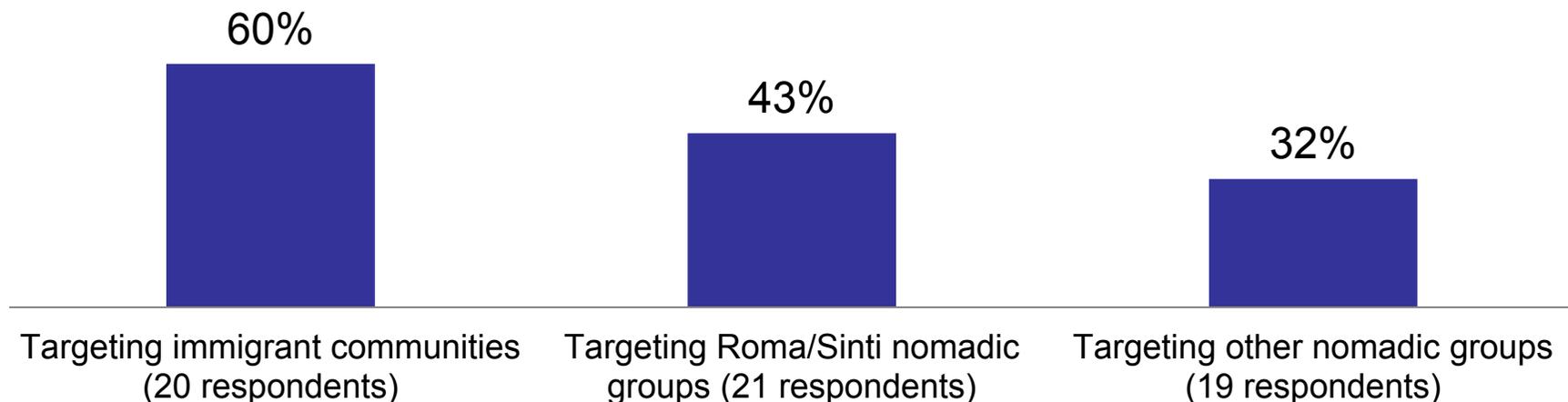




Immunisation programme implementation – mobile population

- ② Presence of specific regulation supporting immunisations: Immigrant population (11/22); Nomadic population (2/22)
- ② Presence of specific program/approach facilitating access to immunisations

Proportion of EpiSouth Countries where targeted programmes to facilitate access to and acceptance of immunization among migrants are present, by migration group





② Diversity in the context of migration and in the level of integration of migrants in EpiSouth region.

② Strengths well structured public health services with established NIPs; vaccines and immunisations are free of charge for children.

② Weaknesses

② No specific regulations regarding VPD and migrant and nomadic populations,

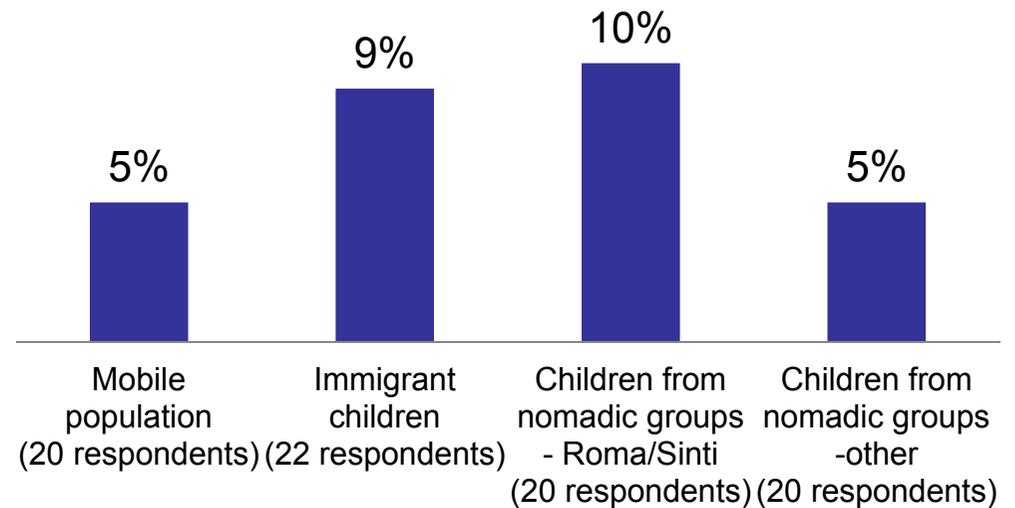
② Lack of experience and specifically trained PH/social workers

② Migrant lower immunization coverage due to lack of information (13) and lack of trust in authorities (8)

② Poor acceptance of immunization by the Roma/Sinti communities because of different social, behavioral and traditional reasons

- ② Strengthening specific monitoring of vaccine coverage among migrant groups for evaluating needs and assessing VPD transmission risk
- ② Produce guidelines on vaccine preventable diseases and migrant populations (general recommendations for improving the access to immunizations and easy VPD data exchange)

Proportion of EpiSouth Countries where disaggregated data on immunization coverage among migrants is available



Further information

© EpiSouth Assessment of Countries Migration Status Profile and Vaccination Access of Mobile Population http://www.episouth.org/outputs/wp7/WP7_9_Report_Assessment_Countries_Migration.pdf

© EpiSouth Strategic Document on Vaccine Preventable Diseases and Migrant Population http://www.episouth.org/outputs/wp7/4_EpiSouth_Strategic_document_on_Vaccine.pdf

© EpiSouth website relevant document section on Vaccinations and Vaccine Preventable Diseases http://www.episouth.org/relevant_links_documents.html



The screenshot shows the EpiSouth website interface. At the top, there is a header with the EpiSouth logo and the tagline "Network for Communicable Disease Control in Southern Europe and Mediterranean Countries". Below the header, there are navigation links: "Register to receive bulletin", "Contact us", "Search", and "FAQ". The main content area is titled "Home > Relevant links and Documents" and "Relevant links and Documents". On the left side, there is a vertical menu with the following items: "The project", "Participating countries and Institutions", "Directories", "Project outputs", "Project related events", "- Relevant links and Documents" (highlighted), and "Members' area". On the right side, under the heading "Organizations", there is a list of organizations: "ECDC - European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control", "EFSA - European Food Safety Authority", "EU PUBLIC HEALTH - European Commission, DG Health and Consumer Protection, Public Health", and "WHO - World Health Organization".

ProVacMed Expected outputs

- Final report with aggregated data
- Country profiles with information on immunization strategies and coverage