Final Report

POST-INTRODUCTION EVALUATION OF HPV VACCINE PROGRAMME IN INDONESIA













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to

Directorate of Surveillance and Health Quarantine
Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control
Ministry of Health of Republic Indonesia

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Executive Summary

In Indonesia, cervical cancer is the second most common type of cancer among women, with > 32,000 new cases and > 18,000 deaths each year. Currently, there are three general strategies to prevent and control cervical cancer disease, namely human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, screenings, and treatment of precancerous lesions/cancer and palliative care as tertiary prevention. A demonstration program of HPV immunization had been conducted using Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN-State budget of Indonesia) in 2016 in Daerah Khusus Ibukota (DKI) Jakarta Province and in 2017, vaccination had been expanded to other region of Surabaya municipality in East Java province. Furthermore, there was Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance (Gavi) support for conducting an HPV demonstration project in 2 districts of Yogyakarta Province (Gunungkidul and Kulon Progo districts) in 2017. The demo used HPV vaccine Quadrivalent (MSD) which has been given licensed by The National Agency of Drug and Food Control of Republic of Indonesia (NADFC/BPOM). Following WHO recommendation for HPV immunization target population which is 9-13 years old, the HPV Demonstration Program was delivered for 5th grade and 6th grade primary school female students for the 1st and 2nd dose, respectively. The activities was conducted through a school based immunization program.

A post introduction evaluation (PIE) of HPV immunization is required by Gavi and recommended by WHO to be conducted 6-12 months after the introduction of vaccination. The objective of HPV PIE in Indonesia is to highlight the positive findings and address challenges of vaccine implementation, as well as to facilitate experience sharing and use lessons learned for future vaccine introduction.

The main best practices identified include: 1) HPV vaccine was well accepted by all stakeholders at all levels, and there was a high demand for vaccine in the community; 2) HPV vaccine introduction was perceived to have improved school health programme and EPI programme at all levels; 3) HPV vaccine was well integrated and smoothly integrated into the already strong school health programme; 4) Coverage was very high among target population (in-school girls) identified in national policy; 5) Good cold chain practices, vaccine management, injection safety, and waste management practices were observed.

The main challenges identified include: 1) Inconsistent engagement with religious leaders and Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA) at different levels in some areas; 2) Multiple gaps in policies (e.g. no policy for out-of-school girls, no guidance on "sweeping" procedure, no guidance for girls missing Dose 1 in Class 5 and no follow-up vaccination for girls receiving Dose 1 in Class 6), resulting in girls missing vaccination; 3) Errors noted in data quality at all levels, possibly causing falsely elevated coverage for Dose 2; 4) Insufficient socialization of community leaders, teachers, community health workers to manage and respond to rumors, questions and concerns from the community and parents.

Recommendations for future program implementation include: 1) Consider revising national HPV vaccination policy to include vaccination of girls not in school, and clarify policy and guidance on girls missing vaccination days in Class 5; 2) Engage religious leaders and Ministry of Religious Affairs early in planning process and development of key messages to address rumors and questions about halal/haram; 3) Increase socialization for teachers/health workers/community leaders on responding to rumors (ensure that training materials on myths from central are disseminated to local level); 4) Reinforce key messages and guidance on enumerating target population and calculating coverage.

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I. Background

The global burden of cervical cancer based on GLOBOCAN 2018 was about 570,000 new cases and > 311,000 deaths per year. Unfortunately, more than 85% of cases were occured in developing countries. In Indonesia, cervical cancer is the second most common type of cancer among women, with > 32,000 new cased and > 18,000 deaths in each year (IARC, 2018).

Almost 100% of cervical cancers are caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Over 70% of invasive cervical cancers in the world are attributed to HPV 16 or 18, while 25-30% of the cases are caused by the other HPV genotypes such as HPV 31, 33, 45, 52 and 58 (Munoz et al., 2003).

Currently, there are three general strategies to prevent and control cervical cancer disease, namely human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, screenings, and treatment of precancerous lesions/cancer and palliative care as tertiary prevention. The screenings include cytology screening or Papanicolaou (Pap) test, screening tests based on visual examination of the uterine cervix (visual inspection with acetic acid or VIA), and HPV testing systems which can detect the presence of viral markers (HPV-DNA in exfoliated cervical cells) (WHO, 2002; Goldie, 2006).

Indonesia has conducted the national program for cervical cancer prevention by screening with VIA since 2007. The strategy is provided in all health facilities nationwide, with coverage rate about 20%. In addition, demonstration program of HPV immunization had been conducted using APBN budget in 2016 in DKI Jakarta province and in 2017 had been expanded to other region of Surabaya municipality in East Java province. Furthermore, there was Gavi support for conducting an HPV demonstration project in 2 districts of Yogyakarta province which were Gunungkidul and Kulon Progo districts since 2017. The demo used HPV vaccine Quadrivalent (MSD) which has been given licensed by The National Agency of Drug and Food Control of Republic of Indonesia (NADFC/BPOM). Following WHO recommendation for HPV immunization target population which is 9-13 years old, the HPV Demonstration Program was delivered for 5th grade and 6th grade primary school female students for the 1st and 2nd dose, respectively. The activities was conducted through a school based immunization program, namely "BIAS".

"BIAS" Indonesia School Based Immunization Month is a program of Indonesia Ministry of Health for providing repeated immunization to elementary school students which are scheduled in certain months local government. This program is aimed to reduce morbidity and mortality due to preventable infectious diseases. BIAS is a repeated immunization to maintain the immune system or to prolong the protection duration to certain diseases. The main activity of BIAS is to deliver immunization to elementary school students with a certain vaccine to the target population. BIAS activity is integrated within school health center. The program was initiated in 1984 and developed in 1998, later became BIAS program. The government in headquarter including four ministries which are Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religion Affairs, and Ministry of Home Affairs support the BIAS program that integrated within school health center. Provincial and District governments support BIAS by facilitating coordination of across divisions. Immunization delivery is conducted by primary health centers in schools. BIAS is a national which delivery points of BIAS are at all elementary school in Indonesia. BIAS is conducted routinely each year according to the schedule set by the school and primary healthcare center, normally in August and November.

In 2018, HPV demonstration program was also conducted in Makassar municipality in South Sulawesi Province and Manado municipality in North Sulawesi Province. The Ministry of Health of Indonesia (MOH) has revised the guideline for vaccine delivery strategy to be school based delivery for girls attending school and other strategies for reaching out of school girls. The guideline has been

implemented for HPV demonstration program in 2018 in South Sulawesi Province and Manado municipality in North Sulawesi Province.

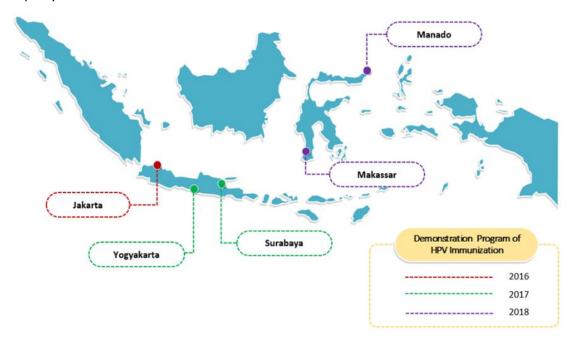


Figure 1. Indonesian map showing the locations of HPV demonstration immunization

According to Guidelines for application for HPV Demonstration Programme under Gavi's New and Underused Vaccine Support (NVS) in 2016, several studies are recommended prior to the second year (2018) of the HPV demonstration project. The studies include i) Costing Analysis, ii) Post Introduction Evaluation (PIE), iii) Adolescent Health Assessment (ADH). iv) Community-based vaccination coverage survey. These studies are required to provide information as a comprehensive consideration for deciding the future follow up activity of HPV immunization demonstration program towards introduction HPV immunization as a national program.

Moreover, WHO recommends countries conduct PIE 6-12 months after the introduction of any new vaccine to identify, document and address any programmatic and logistical difficulties, to evaluate the incremental costs of introducing the new vaccine document and share lessons learnt to improve planning for introduction of additional vaccines in the future. Hence, this activity is required to evaluate the implementation of HPV demonstration immunization and provide recommendation regarding obstacles in HPV immunization implementation as an input for the future HPV immunization implementation in other region or in national scale in Indonesia.

II. Methods

General objective of the HPV PIE is to provide information regarding implementation of HPV immunization in selected demonstration locations as an input for decision making for expanding HPV immunization in other region or in national scale. Specific objectives are to highlight the positive findings and address challenges of vaccine implementation, as well as to facilitate experience sharing and use lessons learned for future vaccine introduction.

This study applied a standardised protocol based on "WHO - New Vaccine Post-Introduction Evaluation (PIE) Tool" to evaluate HPV vaccine introduction, adapted for Indonesia context. Evaluation was conducted at all levels of the health system in national, provincial, district, and health facility levels and included all key stakeholders and at all sectors including health, education, religious affairs, and community. The study used purposeful sampling consisting of 6 districts in 3 provinces to gather a broad group of community health centers and different types of schools to try and gain a broad perspective of issues and challenges with vaccine implementation Data collection consisted of three parts: 1) desk review of planning and monitoring documents, 2) observation at vaccination session at schools (wherever vaccination ongoing), vaccines cold & dry storage, and waste management facilities, 3) interviews with key stakeholders, including officers at all levels of health system, girls, teachers, community leaders, and caregivers using standard questionnaires. Areas and sectors reviewed were described in Figure 2 and 3.

HPV PIE questionnaires used in the interviews were finalized by international and national team on 18 - 19 October 2018 meeting in MoH. There are 10 form of questionnaires for officers, girls, teachers, community leaders, and caregivers. The questionnaires consist of principles area of evaluation as follows:

- 1. Pre-implementation planning and vaccine introduction
- 2. Training
- 3. Vaccine coverage
- 4. Vaccine delivery
- 5. Cold-chain management
- 6. Vaccine management, transport and logistics
- 7. Vaccine wastage
- 8. Waste management and injection safety
- 9. Monitoring and supervision
- 10. Adverse events following immunization
- 11. Advocacy, communication and acceptance
- 12. Sustainability
- 13. General impressions

Evaluation team for each province involved international experts (US-CDC, WHO, GAVI, UNICEF) and national experts (MOH national, provincial, district levels and university). The team conduct field visits at all levels through interviews, compiled and analysed all data/information (each of 3 teams separately) during 23 – 26 October 2018, and consolidate all findings through meeting on October 29, 2018 at MOH. The study results then presented for all principles area in terms of main positive findings, challenges, and recommendation for future vaccination implementation.

Areas and sectors reviewed:

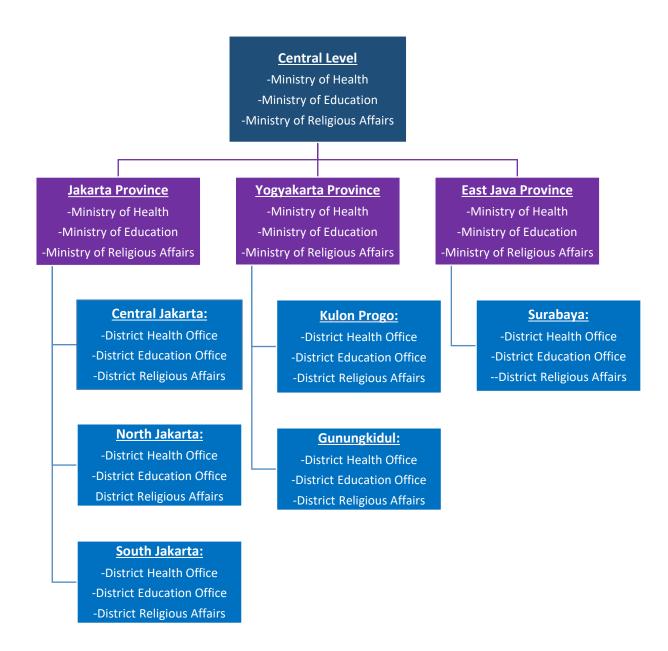


Figure 2. Areas and sectors reviewed at Central, Provincial and District Level

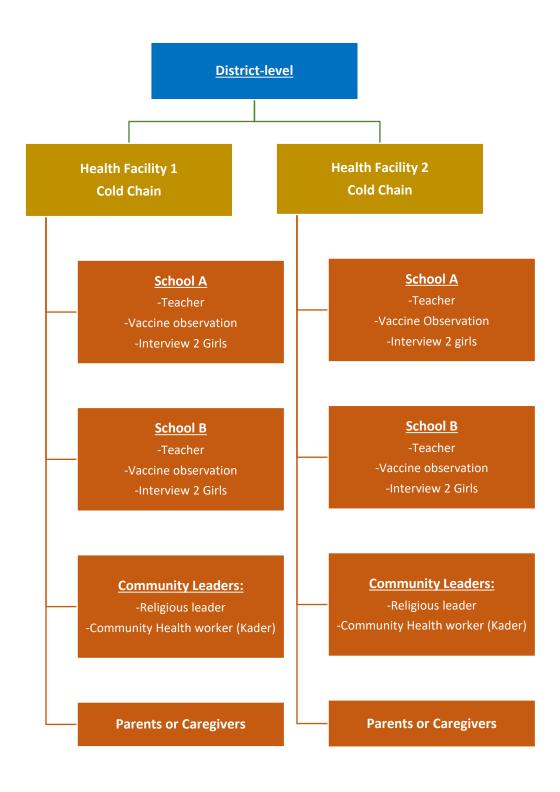


Figure 3. Areas and sectors reviewed at each District

III. Findings

1. Pre-implementation planning and vaccine introduction

Strengths

The first step in conducting HPV vaccination was programme planning. Based on findings from interviews, decision-making was driven by evidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia and its economic and health burden. Ministry of Health (MoH) built strong advocacy with all stakeholders, including Ministry of Education and Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA), then create strong political commitment at all levels. Strong partnership between health and education sectors was demonstrated through existing school health programme immunization strategy, namely Bulan Imunisasi Anak Sekolah (BIAS). This was consistent with existing collaboration between health and religious affairs that were seen in many other religious and health programs integrated in schools. Regarding the number of targeted school girls at every district, bottom-up microplanning was done very well, in order to ensure capturing all in-school girls. Every district representative had policy on reporting the target population of all Class 5 and 6 girls, therefore the accurate data for HPV vaccine target population can be achieved. Puskesmas, as a primary health center in subdistrict level, was integrating HPV vaccination with the routine school health programme, as well as create BIAS vaccination card, which was adapted to include HPV vaccine. The BIAS vaccination card was designed independently for each Puskesmas, then they able to add some innovative contents for the card.

Areas needing improvements

Some areas need to be improved for future HPV vaccine implementation. A vaccine procurement in some areas had problems, especially for vaccine distribution from central to the province, that delivery process was delayed. For example, BIAS program was in October, but the HPV vaccination itself was delivered in November due to the vaccine logistic problem, so vaccination could not be implemented during routine BIAS programme. Inconsistency in partnership and engagement of Religious Affairs at some levels in some areas was observed, especially for socialization at schools and monitoring in vaccine delivery. Furthermore, there was lack of national policy to reach out of school girls.

Recommendations

It is recommended to revise national vaccination guideline to include out of school girls, and clearly define target age for out of school girls; collaborate with Ministry of Social Affairs when developing and implementing vaccination for out of school girls; engage early with Ministry of Religious Affairs and high-level religious leaders to ensure commitment, confidence in HPV vaccine, advocacy at the community level and partnership in dispelling rumors.

2. Training

Strengths

Development of standard training materials was well done, included availability of presentation slides, field guides for health workers, information, education, and counseling (IEC) materials, myths/facts sheet, and pocketbook for all stakeholders, provided by MoH at central level. Training

for health staffs included all key messages on correct vaccine administration and technique, cold storage, AEFI monitoring, HPV vaccine and disease prevented. School staffs, community leaders and girls had good knowledge of diseases prevented with HPV vaccine. All stakeholders reported satisfaction with training on HPV vaccine including key technical information, duration of training and timing prior to vaccination launched. Some areas reported refresher training prior to Dose 2. Electronic versions of training and IEC materials developed at central level and sent to districts to adapt (e.g. include logo) and print for the district.

Areas needing improvements

Several potential problems include training materials developed at central level (e.g. myths/facts sheet) were not fully disseminated to all local levels surveyed. These problems were due to lack of local budget for printing and copying these education materials. Community level stakeholders (teachers, health workers, community leaders) were requesting additional socialization to address and respond to rumors in the community.

Recommendations

Given the findings, evaluators recommended that MoH to ensure all training and IEC materials developed at central level are distributed to districts in timely manner, so health centers can adapt/tailor and print in sufficient quantity. Intensify socialization on addressing and responding to rumors for stakeholders interacting with the community was also needed. MoH should reemphasize national policy to vaccinate all Class 6 girls, irrespective of receipt of Dose 1 in Class 5; clarify true and false contraindications (e.g. myth: only vaccinate after onset of menstruation); and clarify guidance on reaching girls who are absent or ill on vaccination day, to ensure no missed opportunity for vaccination.

3. Vaccine coverage

Strengths

High vaccination coverage was reached through school-based delivery platform, through strong existing school health programme. Reporting of coverage was from health facility level up to the district, province, and national level, as presented in Table 1. Few refusals in the school delivery platform, was due to rumors and concern that vaccine is "haram". Some innovative strategies were seen to vaccinate girls that missed vaccination day: e.g. Puskesmas kept list of girls that missed vaccination and attempted to vaccinate through "sweeping" procedures - outreach, home visits, returning to school.

Table 1. Vaccine coverage for HPV vaccine demonstration program, dose 1 and dose 2

Area	Year (Dose, Class)	Girls targeted	Girls vaccinated	% Vaccinated
Jakarta	2017 (Dose 1, Class 5)	71,830	66,094	92%
	2018 (Dose 2, Class 6)	70,915	67,127	94.7%
	2018 (Dose 1, Class 5)	79,053	70,680	89.4%
Yogyakarta	2017 (Dose 1, Class 5)	7,668	7,647	99.7%
	2018 (Dose 2, Class 6)	7,652	7,629	99.7%
Surabaya	2018 (Dose 1, Class 5)	23,145		95.1%
	2018 (Dose 2, Class 6)			92.84%*

Note: *reported using first dose vaccinated as denominator for second dose; 88.28% (actual number)

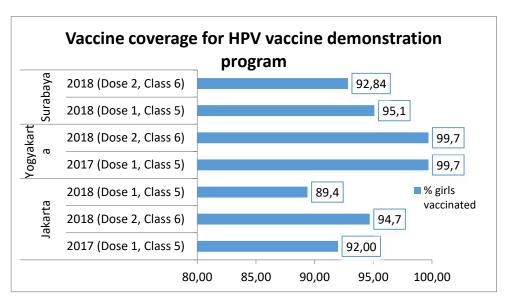


Figure 4. Vaccine coverage for HPV demonstration program

Areas needing improvements

However, potential problems were observed, such as national policy for girls who missed vaccination day in Class 5 is unclear, so districts implementing varying vaccination protocol (some areas vaccinate with Dose 1 in Class 6 and some do not), and no policy to reach out of school girls. There was inconsistency in data quality from health facility to provincial level. In some areas, numerator for girls vaccinated in Class 5 became the denominator for coverage in Class 6, resulting in falsely elevated coverage and missed opportunity for vaccination of girls.

Recommendations

Based on these findings, evaluators suggest that policy and guidance needed on how to address vaccination for girls who missed Dose 1 in Class 5. Disseminate guidance from national policy on how to define target population to calculate coverage of Dose 2 (i.e. denominator is all girls in Class 6.) National policy needed to reach out-of-school girls and target age eligibility.

4. Vaccine delivery

Strengths

Regarding the vaccine delivery, there was well-functioning health system infrastructure at all levels; good ownership of immunization programme at district level with decentralized system. Strong partnership between health and education sectors and strong existing school health programme (BIAS) facilitated effective implementation of HPV vaccine introduction in schools. Safe vaccination procedures were observed during vaccination session. A clear messaging on target eligibility for Class 5 and 6 girls was done. Policy on consent procedures (opt-out) followed other routine immunization. While some areas (East Jakarta and Surabaya Districts) and some schools (e.g. religious schools) chose to implement different informed consent procedure (opt-in), but it did not seem to result in decreased coverage. Personal vaccination card was kept at schools to ensure girls can receive Dose 2.

Areas needing improvements

Vaccine procurement and delivery delay resulted in date of vaccination in October, which is not during routine BIAS (one month delay), therefore additional staff and resources at district and subdistrict level was required. Requiring informed consent (opt-in) in some areas was resulted the perception of increased refusals and increased workload for health staff.

Recommendations

From the findings evaluators suggest that MoH must consider to reviewing consent procedures in areas where current process is problematic, and engage education and religious affairs sectors to determine best approach for area. Developing policy and strategy to offer second dose to girls who only receive the first dose in Class 6 is very crucial.



Explanation from health care worker



Screening before vaccination



Vaccination Card



Registration



HPV Vaccination



Observation after vaccination

Figure 5. HPV vaccination at School

5. Cold-chain management

Strenghts

Good cold chain practices were observed including sufficient and functioning cold chain storage units at all levels, regular temperature monitoring and recording including weekends/holidays. Limited cold storage units at district levels were observed for larger scale vaccination campaigns, so good procedures in place to distribute vaccine from District logistic to Puskesmas was quickly and frequently during implementation.

Areas needing improvements

No weaknesses identified.

Recommendations

Although there were no weaknesses identified, maintain strong cold chain practices is recommended.



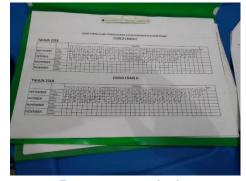
Vaccine storage



Temperature data Loggers and Freeze alert



Vaccine storage



Temperature monitoring

Figure 6. Vaccine storage and temperatur monitoring

6. Vaccine management, transport and logistics

Strenghts

Procedures for vaccine requests from lower level up to next level is clear. Distribution of vaccine was observed to be timely, no vaccine vial monitor issues, and no vaccine stock-outs/expired vaccine, so that vaccine wastage is minimal. At the provincial level, vaccine forecasting is accurate,

the procurement done by the Ministry of Health and delivery by Ministry of Health to the Province Health Office. Regarding to the transport, there was no additional transport for HPV since it is integrated with other BIAS vaccine for distribution.

Areas needing improvements

However the delay in vaccine procurement at national level caused delayed distribution at lower levels. Late distribution from central level and limited transportation at district for vaccine collection would impact the immunization schedule.

Recommendations

Based on these findings, timely procurement procedures at national level dan timely distribution from central to avoid delayed schedule of immunization is recommended.

7. Vaccine wastage

Strenghts

Vaccine wastage is minimal, this is due to unused vaccines being returned to province or district level and used the following year, "First in-first out" procedure used to minimize expiry of vaccine, maintained good stock records, and good VVM procedures to minimize wastage.

Areas needing improvements

However no policy to calculate vaccine wastage for HPV vaccine, which may be necessary at national scale to forecast necessary buffer stock. The vaccine wastage not calculated because "one dose per vial".

Recommendations

From the findings, it is suggested that Ministry of Health must consider policy to calculate vaccine wastage for forecasting needed buffer stock.

8. Waste management and injection safety

Strenghts

Regarding the waste management and injection safety, a third party employed for waste management. The discharge of vaccine waste has been carried out safely, for example waste moved from schools to health care facility and kept locked so inaccessible, safety boxes used properly, and injection safety techniques used. No specific waste-disposal system and injection safety practices required for HPV thus no need to separate with other waste.

Areas needing improvements

No weaknesses identified.

Recommendations

Based on these findings, evaluators suggest to maintain strong waste management and injection safety practices.





Figure 7. Safety box

9. Monitoring and supervision

Strenghts

Routine monitoring of immunization sessions from health sector of schools, approximately 2 times per year, as well as in health sector and education sector. Supervisory visits from central to province 1-2 times per year and there was no supervision from province level to the district level, but only socialization. EPI staff visit once a month to the districts since the introduction of the HPV vaccine. Strong school health programme in place with oversight from district or subdistrict health sector. Health care sector received supervisory visit from district or provincial level at least twice a year. No prominent concerns identified during supervisory visits, specifically related to the introduction of HPV vaccine. During the time of the campaign, district level staff supervised at health facilities and schools. EPI staff available for support from health workers if needed. HPV information incorporated in quarterly monitoring meetings. Monitoring data and printed coverage charts available in health facilities.

Areas needing improvements

Several potential problems, include documentation of supervisory visits were inconsistent, no standardized tool for supervisory visits observed, at the provincial level, and there was no supervision from Ministry of education and Ministry of Religious Affairs, as well as not all facilities reported having received a supervision visit.

Recommendations

Therefore, it is suggested that Ministry of Health must develop and circulate standard tool and guidance for supervisory visits of vaccination sessions. Consider integrating Ministry of Education and Ministry of Religious Affairs for supervision/monitoring of vaccination sessions to raise awareness and improve collaboration across sectors at all levels and continue supervision for next vaccination period.

10. Adverse events following immunization

Strenghts

Strong national adverse events following immunization (AEFI) policy and procedures in place and AEFI Task Force present at all levels. Provincial level provides guidelines related to handling AEFI and AEFI committee at province level is established. Districts have a system and protocol for

monitoring and reporting AEFI including crisis plan to manage. Every health centre has a system and protocol for monitoring and reporting AEFI. Health centres have a crisis plan in place to manage AEFI. Good records and AEFI monitoring practices, and some health centers (Puskesmas) required to complete AEFI certification. School health teachers receive socialization on AEFI monitoring practice, so schools are comfortable with vaccination in the school. Kit for AEFI available at health facility. Health care workers requested teachers to report if any girls feels sick or there are concerns. Children are observed for 30 minutes following vaccination, this was observed in vaccination sessions. Health care worker stay at school for 30 minutes after the end of immunisation sessions. No serious AEFI with HPV vaccine, some serious AEFIs noted with other vaccines, and appropriate management followed.

Areas needing improvements

Regular routine AEFI reporting system used. However some health centers reported lack of awareness of the AEFI crisis management plan.

Recommendations

Therefore it is suggested that Ministry of Health must consider including AEFI crisis management procedure in refresher trainings with health staff, dissemination of guidance summary or flow chart of AEFI reporting and crisis plan to help familiarize health workers on procedures, and reinforce routine AEFI recording/reporting procedures when implementing scale-up in other provinces.

11. Surveillance

Strenghts

The prevalence of cancer patients (all cancer) in Indonesia is 1.4 ‰. The highest cancer prevalence is in DI Yogyakarta Province, which is equal to 4.1 ‰ (higher than the national level). Surveillance is very importance component of the prevention of cervical cancer, not only to understand the scope of the disease, but also to promote required policies and action to fight cervical cancer. The regional strategic framework from Ministry of Health for cervical cancer prevention including introduction of HPV vaccine in national programs, organize population based screening and management, and additional therapeutic facilities for invasive cancers and strengthen palliative care.

Areas needing improvements

No weaknesses identified.

Recommendations

Accurate data is needed in order to monitor the successfull of HPV vaccination in the future. Good surveillance practice will give enough data about the specific problems in some areas so policy could be adjusted based on this specific problems in order to increase the scope of HPV vaccination.

12. Advocacy, communication and acceptance

Strenghts

HPV vaccine introduction was well accepted by all stakeholders in health and education. Good communication and coordination was observed from the Provincial health offices to the health facility (Puskesmas), the provincial health office provides educational/IEC materials, and conducts training for health workers. Socialization had been carried out by District Health Office regarding HPV vaccination which was integrated with BIAS activities. Health workers, teachers, community leaders and community health workers strongly sensitized and resensitized parents and community to encourage vaccination. Health workers told community that vaccine has halal certificate. Distributed of educational/IEC materials and socialization to the surrounding schools was conducted by inviting school health teachers from each school. School communication letters to parents informed them about HPV vaccination including IEC leaflets and a health screening form about their daughter (10 questions). Health facility (Puskesmas) made photocopies of IEC materials to address limited budget for printing IEC color materials.

Areas needing improvements

Inconsistent coordination was found between Ministry of Health and Ministry of Religious Affairs. Religious affairs and religious leaders, teachers and Kader requested more information and socialization on how to address and respond to parent questions and rumors. Rumors, concerns, and questions raised about: vaccine is haram, vaccine causes infertility and early menopause, fear of AEFIs, concern about HPV being "fake vaccine". Some health workers or providers had misinformation about initiation of vaccination prior to menstruation. Some IEC material (e.g. myth/facts sheet) were not distributed to all sectors and all levels. IEC materials were not observed in some schools and health centers, due to printing responsibility resting at health center level and printing costs.



Figure 8. Educational materials of HPV Immunization

Recommendations

Engagement and collaboration with Ministy of Religious Affairs and religious leaders is crucial in development of key messages and development of IEC materials. Sufficient budget should be allocated for IEC materials, so that enough educational material can be distributed to schools and

the community. Socialization should be increased to key stakeholders (health workers, teachers, Kader, religious leaders, private sector) on how to address and respond to rumors. Clear message about halal certification is needed to avoid misinterpretation from community, and messaging that vaccine is not "fake".

13. Sustainability

Strenghts

From the interviews with parents, teachers, health workers, community leaders, all suggested that HPV vaccination should be carried out continuously including out-of-school girls. They hoped that HPV vaccination will be paid by the state as an effort to make a more health and smart generation of young people (especially women). Students who received dose 1 of HPV vaccination also hoped to be given dose 2 vaccination. In the implementation of health service HPV vaccination, primary health care (puskesmas) only spent little amound additional costs, such as transportation and socialization costs.

Areas needing improvements

Global vaccine supply shortage may limit timely vaccine supply availability, which may impact introduction timelines.

Recommendations

Utilize strong demand for HPV and successful demonstration introduction to advocate for political commitment for further scale-up. Define timeline and allocate resources for scale-up as part. Ensure timely vaccine procurement requests so manufacturer can forecast supply needs.

14. General impressions

Strenghts

HPV vaccine introduction was well accepted by all stakeholders at all levels, and high demand for vaccine in the community. This vaccine introduction perceived to have improved school health programme and EPI programme at all levels. HPV vaccination was well integrated with a school based immunization program, namely "BIAS". Coverage was very high among targetted population in national policy. Good cold chain practices, vaccine management, injection safety, and waste management practices were observed.

Areas needing improvements

There were multiple gaps in policies, resulting in girls missing vaccination (for example no policy for out-of-school girls, no guidance on "sweeping" procedure, no guidance for girls missing Dose 1 in Class 5 and no follow-up vaccination for girls receiving Dose 1 in Class 6). Errors noted is found in data quality at all levels, possibly causing falsely elevated coverage for Dose 2. Moreover, there was insufficient socialization of community leaders, teachers, community health workers to manage and respond to rumors, questions and concerns from the community and parents.

Recommendations

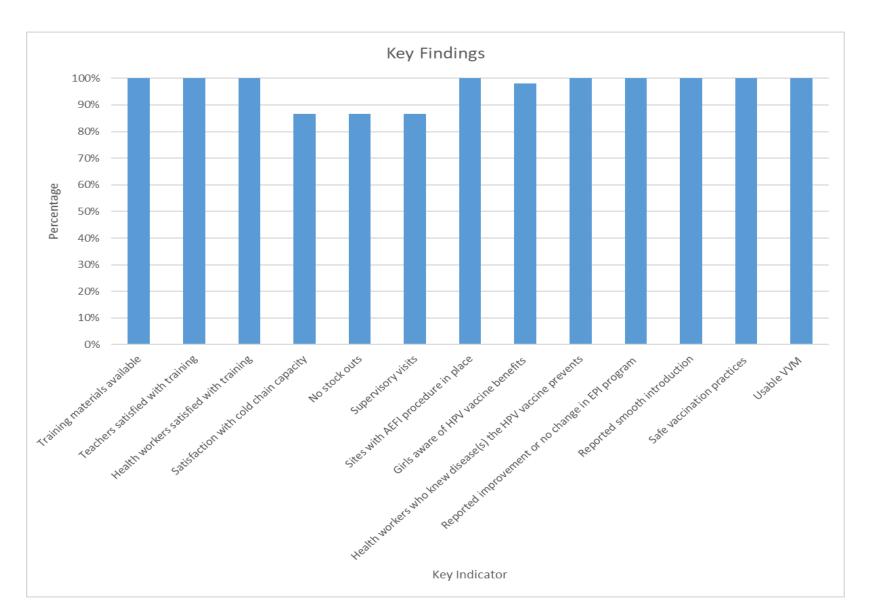
According to the findings, evaluators suggest the need for revising national HPV vaccination policy to include vaccination of girls not in school, and clarify policy and guidance on girls missing

vaccination in Class 5. Religious leaders and Ministry of Religious Affairs should be engaged in planning process and development of key messages to address rumors and questions about halal/haram. Increasing socialization for teachers/health workers/community leaders are needed on responding to rumors (ensure that training materials on myths from central are disseminated to local level). Reinforce key messages and guidance on enumerating target population and calculating coverage.

Key Indicators

Most key indicators are derived from the health facility questionnaire (Appendix 2.5), some are from the observation of vaccine storage (Appendix 2.4), some from the interviews with girls (Appendix 2.7), and some from the interviews with teachers/community leaders (Appendix 2.8). These are highlighted in bold italics in the table.

Q No.	Key Findings	Numerator/ Denominator	%		
Pre-imp	lementation planning and training				
9	% reporting training materials available	15/15	100%		
9	(Appendix 2.8 Teachers/Community Leaders Questionnaire) % teachers reporting satisfaction with training	28/28	100%		
10	% health workers reporting satisfaction with training	15/15	100%		
Vaccine	coverage				
16	% reporting no problems with the calculation of the target population	15/15	100%		
Cold cha	nin management				
30	% of health facilities with no cold-chain problems reported since the new vaccine introduction	13/15	87%		
Vaccine	management, transport & logistics				
40	% of health facilities reporting no vaccine or supply stock out in last six months	13/15	87%		
Monitor	ing and supervision				
47	% of sites reporting one or more supervisory site visits since the introduction of HPV vaccine	13/15	87%		
Adverse	events following immunization (AEFI)				
49	% sites with AEFI procedure in place	15/15	100%		
Advocad	cy, communication & acceptance				
55	% of Health Facilities indicating resistance to the HPV vaccine?	8/15	53%		
6	(From Appendix 2.7 Girls Questionnaire) % Girls who were aware of the benefits of the HPV vaccine?	51/52	98%		
Health-c	care worker knowledge				
62	% HCW who knew what disease(s) the HPV vaccine prevents	15/15	100%		
General	impressions				
66	% reporting that new vaccine improved the EPI programme	15/15	100%		
68	% reporting a smooth or very smooth introduction	15/15	100%		
Observa	Observations at a vaccination session				
8	(From Appendix 2.6 Session Observation Questionnaire) % of sites with two or more unsafe practices observed	14/14	100%		
Observa	tion of vaccine storage				
10	(From Appendix 2.4 Vaccine Storage Observation Questionnaire) % with VVM in usable stage (stage 1 or 2)	15/15	100%		



IV. Recommendations

Area	Description of recommendation
Pre-implementation planning and	1. Revise national policy to include out of school girls.
vaccine introduction	Currently, Ministry of Health has already revised this
	national policy that health centers should also cover out of
	school girls for HPV vaccination
	2. Engage early with Ministry of Religious Affairs and high-
	level religious leaders for dispelling rumors
Training	Ensure that all training and IEC materials developed at
	central level are distributed to districts in timely manner, so
	health centers can adapt/tailor and print sufficient quantity
	4. Increase socialization on addressing and responding to
	rumors for stakeholders interacting with the community
	5. Re-emphasize national policy to vaccinate all Class 6 girls,
	irrespective of receipt of Dose 1 in Class 5
	6. Clarify true and false contraindications
	7. Clarify guidance on reaching girls who are absent or ill on
	vaccination day
Vaccine coverage	8. Policy and guidance needed on how to address vaccination
	for girls who missed Dose 1 in Class 5
	9. Disseminate guidance from national policy on how to define
	target population to calculate coverage of Dose 2
Vaccine delivery	10. Consider reviewing consent procedures in areas where
	current process is problematic, and engage education and
	religious affairs sectors to determine best approach for area
	11. Develop policy and strategy to offer second dose to girls
	who only receive the first dose in Class 6
Cold-chain management	12. Maintain strong cold chain practices
Vaccine management, transport and logistics	13. Timely procurement procedures at national level
Vaccine wastage	14. Maintain strong waste management and injection safety
	practices
Waste management and injection	15. Consider policy to calculate vaccine wastage for forecasting
safety	needed buffer stock
Monitoring and supervision	16. Develop and circulate standard tool and guidance for
	supervisory visits of vaccination sessions
	17. Consider integrating MOE and MORA for
	supervision/monitoring of vaccination sessions to raise
	awareness and improve collaboration across sectors at all
	levels

Adverse events following	18. Consider including AEFI crisis management procedure in
immunization	refresher trainings with health staff
	19. Reinforce routine AEFI recording/reporting procedures
	when implementing scale-up in other provinces
Advocacy, communication and	20. Engage and collaborate with Religious Affairs and religious
acceptance	leaders in development of key messages and development of IEC materials
	21. Ensuring sufficient budget for IEC materials
	22. Increase socialization to key stakeholders on how to
	address and respond to rumors
	23. Ensure clear message about halal certification
	24. Ensure frequent communication and refresher socialization
	for staff turnover
Sustainability	25. Utilize strong demand for HPV and successful
	demonstration introduction to advocate for political
	commitment for further scale-up
	26. Define timeline and allocate resources for scale-up as part
	of new cMYP
	27. Ensure timely vaccine procurement requests so
	manufacturer can forecast supply needs

This recommedations will help the government of Indonesia when introducing HPV immunization to other areas. For vaccine delivery strategy, the Ministry of Health of Indonesia (MOH) has revised the guideline for vaccine delivery strategy to be school based delivery for girls attending school and other strategies for reaching out of school girls. The guideline has been implemented for HPV demonstration program in 2018 in South Sulawesi Province and Manado municipality in North Sulawesi Province.

V. Appendices

Annex 1: Itinerary

Date	Activity
17 October 2018	Arrival of the external Team Leader
18 - 19 October 2018	Finalization of the tools for the PIE by a core team
20-21 October 2018	Arrival of remaining external/internal evaluators
22 October 2018	Briefing meeting to all team members
	Jakarta Team conducts assessment at EPI-Central level & PHO DKI Jakarta, Central Level of MORA, and Central level of MoE Jogjakarta and Surabaya Team go to the airport
	Jakarta Team: Assessment at District Health Office (North Jakarta District), MoE, MoRA, and Assessment at 4 schools & 2 Health Center Jogjakarta Team: Briefing at Provincial HO and Assessment at Province level
23 October 2018	(PHO, MoE, MoRA) Surabaya Team: Briefing at Provincial HO, Assessment at Province Level (MoRA, MoE and PHO East Java), and Assessment to 1 Health Center (urban) & 2 schools
24 October 2018	Jakarta Team: Assessment at District Health Office (East Jakarta District), MoE, MoRA, Assessment at 4 schools and 2 Health Center Jogjakarta Team: Assessment at District Health Office (Kulon Progo District), MoE, MoRA, and Assessment at 3 Health Center (1 urban, 2 rural) & 6 schools Surabaya Team: Assessment to 2 Health Center (urban) & 4 schools
25 October 2018	Jakarta Team: Assessment at District Health Office (South Jakarta District), MoE, MoRA, Assessment at 4 schools and 2 Health Center Jogjakarta Team: Assessment at District Health Office (Gunungkidul District), MoE, MoRA, and Assessment at 3 Health Center (1 urban, 2 rural) & 6 schools Surabaya Team: Assessment at District Health Office, MoE, MoRA, Giving feedback to Provincial Health Office, and Leaving Surabaya to Jakarta
26 October 2018	Reprensentative of Jakarta Team: Assessment Ministry of Planning
	Other persons: Consolidation of the findings and recommmendation led by Dr. Anagha for debriefing presentation and report will done by UGM, EPI Meeting Room
29 October 2018	EPI Meeting Room
30 October 2018	International Team departs

Annex 2: Data-collection instruments

Appendix 2.1 HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire – MOH-EPI Central/Provincial/District Levels

Date of interview:	Name of interviewer:
•	(insert name of MOH level unit, province or district)
Name(s) and title/position(s) of person	(s) interviewed (please list all persons that you interviewed):
Name:	Title/Position:
	Cell No
Name:	Title/Position:
	Cell No
Name:	Title/Position:
	Cell No
Contact details of most senior person:	
Telephone:	E-mail address:

Documents to request at beginning of interview or during the desk review:

Document / data	Document received	Document reported to exist but not available at time of interview	Document unavailable	Not Applicable
Copies of reports from any pre-assessments conducted, e.g. burden of cervical cancer in the country, readiness of the country to introduce, school readiness assessment, etc.				
Application to GAVI and any subsequent clarifications and responses				
Minutes of initial decision-making meetings (NITAG, ICC)				
Terms of Reference of the Technical Working Group assigned for overseeing this project and of its subcommittees				
Minutes from ongoing monitoring TWG meetings from the group assigned to steer the demonstration project				
Site-visit reports				
EVM (Effective Vaccine Management) report, improvement plan and status of implementation of recommendations				
Report from recent EPI Review with recommendations and status of implementation of recommendations				
Introduction plan for HPV vaccine demonstration				
HPV vaccination card or school health record and all recording and reporting forms				
AEFI protocol/reporting form				
Budget documents that show all resources required for all stages of the project as well as which sources have been secured				
Training materials and reference documents utilized at HPV vaccine training, including the HPV vaccination Field Guide				
IEC materials (e.g. brochures, posters, pamphlets)				
Vaccine stock records				
Vaccine wastage reports				
Central/Province/District coverage for dose 1				
Central/Province/District coverage for dose 2				
Latest data on school enrollment for girls in relevant grade				
Latest data on eligible out of school girls				
National Plan for cervical cancer prevention & control				
HSTP (Health Sector Transformation Plan) and NCDs (Non-Communicable Disease) action Plan and/or cMYP that includes HPV vaccination				
Surveillance data/bulletin on HPV and registry data on cervical cancer				

	1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION				
GEN	1.	What delivery strategy (ies) are used for HPV vaccination?	Select those that apply: Health Facility based (by age) School-based (by age; or by grade) Community outreach: Other: Please describe details:		
GEN	2.	What strategies are in place to vaccinate girls who are not in school?	☐ Health Facility based ☐ Community outreach ☐ Other:		
GEN	3.	Date HPV vaccine introduced at district level.	(DD/MM/YYYY) / /		
GEN	4.	What is the target group for HPV vaccination?	Target age group: years Target grade/class: Target out of school		
GEN	5.	What is the size of target population for HPV vaccination in this central/province/district?	Number of girls: In school Out of School Source/Year:		
Central		What factors influenced the decision for introduction of the HPV vaccine? ote: For other influences consider NGOs, CSOs, anufacturers, partners, donors, etc.	Check all that apply High level political decision Support of professional association(s) Introduction by neighbouring countries Disease burden data Other influences (specify)		
Central	7.	Did the National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG) review and support the decision to introduce the HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If no, what were their reasons: NITAG was not established yet. However, the HPV TAG deliberated and provided direction		
Central	8.	Was the informed consent process adapted for HPV vaccination?	☐ Yes ☐ No Please provide details: Implied consent was adapted		
Central	9.	Was the HSCC involved in the decision to introduce HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No		

Central	10. What is the immunization schedule for the HPV vaccine?	Schedule: 2 doses Dose 1 Dose 2
Central	11. Is there a National Strategy (or Plan) for cervical cancer prevention and control?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
GEN	12. What disease(s) does the HPV vaccine prevent? Interviewer: Do not mention these diseases to the interviewee. HPV vaccine prevents cervical, vulvar, vaginal and anal cancer (caused by HPV types 16 and 18); genital warts (caused by HPV types 6 and 11) Adjust based on vaccine type chosen by the country	 □ All diseases (cervical and other cancers and genital warts) □ Vaccine protects against cancer □ Not able to mention specific diseases
	2. PRE-IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING AN	D VACCINE INTRODUCTION PROCESS
GEN	 13. Do you have a Central/Provincial/District HPV vaccine introduction plan or timeline for implementation activities? Note: For example, if someone from the district only has a national plan, just check national plan. If they have a national and a district plan check both. 	 Yes Central plan/timeline Yes Provincial plan/timeline Yes, District plan/timeline Interviewer please ask for a copy at time of interview. Review later to ensure essential components are included. No. If no, why not?
	For school-based programmes 14. Did you undertake a school readiness assessment to help design the introduction plan?	 Yes before developing the introduction plan Yes, during the micro planning phase No.
	Note: Inquire if the WHO School Readiness Assessment Tool or other tool was used	If yes, what tool:

	3. TRAINING				
GEN	15. Please describe staff training for the HPV vaccine introduction, if any.	Target audience for the training: (Provide numbers)			
		Doctors			
		□ Nurses			
		☐ Health Care Workers			
		☐ School staff (specify): ☐ Class teacher			
		☐ School Head teacher			
		☐ Other (specify):			
		Type of training			
		☐ Cascade (TOT)			
		☐ district-by-district			
		☐ Other (specify)			
		Who conducted the training at each level? Central:			
		Provincial:			
		District:			
		Health facilities:			
		School:			
		Was training conducted before dose 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how long before launch:			
		How long was the training (duration)?			
		Was any additional training conducted before dose 2? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
		Other comments on training:			
GEN	16. How were the trainings financed?	☐ Government ☐ Local partners ☐ NGOs ☐ Other			

GEN	177	. What specific training was given on the administration of the HPV vaccine?	Note: Check all correct answers Correct administration (intramuscular, shake well before use) Correct technique (intramuscular injection in deltoid region of the upper arm or in the higher anterolateral area of the thigh) Introduction to HPV infection and cervical cancer HPV vaccine attributes and storage conditions HPV vaccine eligibility and contraindications HPV vaccine administration Recording and monitoring of HPV vaccine doses Social mobilization about HPV with key stakeholders Dealing with care of adolescent clients Identification and reporting of AEFIs Other, specify Don't know
GEN	18.	Do you think there are any ways in which the training could be improved for next time?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, please describe:
GEN	19.	What educational and reference materials were provided to participants at time of training? Ask for samples.	
		4. VACCINE COVERA	GE
Central	20.	Were the immunization reporting and recording tools/forms/ developed for HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes, forms developed ☐ Yes, most tools, except (please list) ☐ No ☐ Don't know
GEN	21.	Is HPV vaccine recorded in a personal vaccination card or school health record?	Personal vaccination card Yes No Don't know School health record Yes Don't know
GEN	22.	What formula do you use to calculate HPV vaccine coverage? Include the source of the numerator (doses administered) and denominator (target population).	Formula Numerator source: Denominator Source: Correct formula used ② Yes ② No
GEN	23.	What is the coverage of the first and second dose of the HPV vaccine?	Note: Please, fill the table below for HPV1 and HPV2 coverage by the two different target groups, and indicate the difference between Dose 1 and Dose 2.

		HPV1			HPV2				
	Target Group	Target Number	Number Vaccinated	Coverage %	Target Number	Number Vaccinated	Coverage %	Difference Between Doses 1-2	
	School based (grade)								
	Out of School (Age)								
				5. VAC	CINE DEI	IVERY			_
GEN	24. Is there a process for obtaining informed consent for HPV vaccination?				☐ Yes If yes, pleas		on't know		
GEN	25. If yes, are there any problems implementing the informed consent process?					□ No □ □ □ se describe:	Don't know		
GEN	26. Are there any problems implementing the HPV delivery strategies?			elivery		□ No se describe b	oth problems and solution	s:	
	schools/h		ng vaccination	rls not being r n teams; abse					
GEN	27. Are there additional costs to implementing the HPV delivery strategies?(Note: For example, additional per diem and transport costs to go to schools, etc. Ask whether sufficient funding is available for these costs)				☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please describe and explain how these costs are funded:				
GEN	28. What methods were used to ensure girls return for their next dose(s)?			Please list t	he methods:				
			6. COL	D-CHAIN N	//ANAGE	MENT			
GEN	29. Did you hobefore int	any changes t the HPV vacci		∕es □No	□ Don't	know			
	Note: Try to distinguish cold chain expansion/ replacement of equipment that is part of normal cold chain rehabilitation from changes made specifically to accommodate the new vaccine.					es, describe:			
GEN	the introduction of the HPV vaccine? If yes, what were the problems and how have the problems been addressed?					□ No problems □ Inadequate space			
						☐ Frozen vaccine			
						☐ Malfunctioning refrigerators			
						☐ Power supply/fuel shortage ☐ Other (specify):			
GEN	31. Do you us transport		ch monitors d	uring vaccine		Yes 🗆 N	lo 🗌 Don'	t know	
		7. V	ACCINE M	ANAGEME	NT, TRA	NSPORT 8	& LOGISTI	cs	

GEN	32.	How do you forecast HPV vaccine requirements?	Describe:
GEN	33.	What is the system to order vaccines at your level? Is it different for HPV vaccine? If so, how?	Describe:
GEN	34.	Please describe how vaccines are transported to the province/district/health facilities/schools.	Describe:
GEN	35.	How often do you distribute vaccines and supplies from your level to the next level?	Describe:
GEN	36.	Did the frequency of distribution change with the HPV vaccine demonstration project? If yes, by how much?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, Frequency of distribution before the demonstration project: times/year Frequency of distribution after the demonstration project: times/year Reason for change?
GEN	37.	Please describe how the transportation of vaccines for outreach sessions has changed with the introduction of the HPV vaccine.	
GEN	38.	What effect did the introduction of the HPV vaccine have on dry storage space requirements?	Describe:
GEN	39.	What were the costs associated with increased transport or cold-chain requirements?	Please state how many of the following were required: Extra trucks/cars rental or purchase: Extra logistic staff: Extra fuel: Extra cold-chain space: Other costs (specify): No significant cost changes
GEN	40.	Who paid for these extra costs?	□ Government □ Local partners □ NGOs □ Other, specify □ N/A
GEN	41.	Did you run out of any vaccines, including the HPV vaccine, or vaccine supplies in the past six months?	☐ Yes, vaccines (specify) ☐ Yes, vaccine supplies (specify) ☐ No If yes, how many weeks ☐ If yes, reason for stock out ☐ Output ☐ If yes, vaccines (specify) ☐ No ☐ If yes, how many weeks ☐ If yes, reason for stock out ☐ Output
GEN	42.	Have you had any expired vaccine in the last six months? If yes, what did you do with the expired stock?	☐ Yes, (which vaccine) ☐ No If yes, action taken

GEN	43.	Have you had any vaccine with the vaccine vial monitor (VVM) in stage C or D in the last six months? If yes, which vaccine, and what did you do with these vaccines?	☐ Yes, (which vaccine) ☐ No If yes, action taken		
GEN	44.	Are vaccine quantities aligned with injection supplies when distributed (i.e. bundling)?	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Note: Look at stock records to get this information.		te: Look at stock records to get this information.	Verified by checking stock records		
			☐ Yes ☐ No		
	8. WASTE MANAGEMENT & INJECTION SAFETY				
GEN	45.	Describe the waste-disposal policy/plan at each level.	Describe:		
GEN	46.	Does each level generally follow these guidelines?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know		
GEN	47.	Did you have to make changes to your waste- disposal system for the introduction of the HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain		
GEN	48.	Did you have to make changes to your injection safety practices for the introduction of the HPV vaccine? If yes, explain.	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain		

9. VACCINE WASTAGE				
GEN	49. What formula is used to calculate HPV vaccine wastage and what is the source of the data. Ask for HPV vaccine wastage report. Vaccine Wastage Formula: Doses Consumed - Doses administered Doses Consumed Include the source of the numerator (doses administered) and denominator (target population). 50. What is the vaccine wastage rate for HPV vaccine for	□ Vaccine wastage not calculated Formula: Data source, numerator_: □ Data source, denominator		
	dose 1? Dose 2? 10. MONITORING	Dose 2%? AND SUPERVISION		
	10. MONITORING	AND SUPERVISION		
GEN	51. How often are supervisory visits made to the district/health-facility level?	District level:		
GEN	52. Have you or a member of your staff or a partner organization made supervisory visits, to the districts/ health facilities since the introduction of the HPV vaccine? If so, how often and by whom?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how often: By whom: If no, why not?		
GEN	53. How do supervisors give feedback to sites visited?	 □ Written □ Supervisory logbook □ Supervisory checklist □ Send site report □ Other (specify) □ Oral □ Discussion with staff □ Other (specify) 		
GEN	54. What are the main issues that came up at the last two supervisory visits? Are they specifically related to the introduction of the HPV vaccine? How have they been resolved?	Describe:		
GEN	55. Are follow-up visits conducted at sites with inadequate performance and continuing problems?	□Yes □ No		
DISTRICT and PROVINCE only	56. Have you received a supervisory visit? If yes, when and by whom?	☐ Yes ☐ No When: By whom: Ask to see a copy of the visit report.		

	11. ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOW	/ING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI)		
GEN	57. Do you have a system and written protocol for monitoring and reporting AEFIs for all vaccines? Please describe the procedure.	☐ Yes ☐ No If no, why not		
	Ask for a copy of the AEFI protocol and reporting form.			
GEN	58. Do you have a crisis plan in place to manage AEFIs? Please describe.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know		
GEN	59. Did you make any changes to the AEFI protocol specifically for the HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know		
GEN	60. Have you had any reported AEFIs for the HPV vaccine or another vaccine since the HPV vaccine was introduced? Note: Verify using AEFI logbook/registry if available.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, How many for the HPV vaccine How many for a traditional vaccine (specify vaccine)		
		What were the AEFIs? How were they handled?		
	12. ADVOCACY, COMMUN	ICATION & ACCEPTANCE		
GEN	61. Did you have an official launch ceremony at the time the HPV vaccine was introduced?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know		
	Note: If yes, what did it involve, was it successful, did it get much media coverage, how long before the launch of the HPV vaccine demonstration project did it take place?	If no, why not?		
GEN	62. Did you use any media outlets to promote the HPV vaccine and inform/educate the community about the vaccine?	Check all that apply: ☐ Radio		
	Note: Please ask for copies of any materials.	☐ Television☐ Community groups		
		☐ Public Announcers		
		Celebrities (musician, sportspeople, actors etc)		
		Government officials Other (crosify)		
		☐ Other (specify) Main messages		
GEN	63. Did you prepare or distribute any health education material for the community on the HPV vaccine?	Check all that apply: Posters		
	If yes, what were they? Who were the target audiences? When and how were they distributed?	☐ Brochures ☐ Flyers		
	Were they translated into local languages?	☐ Clothing (t-shirts, hats etc.) ☐ Other (specify) Togget audiences		
	Note: Please ask for copies of any materials.	Main messages		
		When and how were they distributed:		
Central	64. Were these health education materials based on any formative research or field tested?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know		

GEN	65. Is there a communication plan to prevent and respond to rumours and to the concerns of anti- vaccination groups?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know Describe:
	13. SUSTA	AINABILITY
Central	66. Is there a budget line for vaccine purchases in the national budget?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
Central	67. How are traditional EPI vaccines financed?	
	Note: List all sources that pay for the vaccine.	
Central	68. How is the HPV vaccine paid for?	
	Note: List all sources that pay for the vaccine.	
Central	69. Do you plan to introduce any more new vaccines in the future? If yes, which one(s) and when?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
	Note: If they say no, this is an opportunity to mention other new vaccines, such as measles second dose and IPV	
Province/ District	70. What is the financial or in-kind contribution of the local health authorities or groups to the implementation of HPV vaccine?	Describe:
	14. SURVE	ILLANCE
GEN	71. Are there population-based cancer registries that are tracking cervical cancer cases?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
GEN	Ask only if response to the previous question was "yes"	
	72. Who is responsible for maintaining these registries and what population in your country/province/district do they cover?	
	15. GENERAL II	MPRESSIONS
GEN	73. How well was the HPV vaccine accepted? If there were any problems, please comment for each group.	New vaccine well accepted
	Note: Was it considered to be a safe and effective,	Health-care workers
	and needed vaccine?	Schools/Teachers
		Professional societies
		Community/public
		Girls
		Religious groups
		Media
		Elaborate and discuss any problems:
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

GEN	74.	Were there financial implications in implementing the HPV vaccine?	Ask about the financial implications of each of the following:
			Cold chain
			Vaccine delivery
			Vaccine administration
			Wastage
			Communication materials/ media
			Training
			Transport costs?
			Other costs?
GEN	75.	What effect has the introduction of the HPV vaccine had on your EPI programme?	Please check one that best describes the introduction: Improved the EPI programme. Please explain Made the EPI programme worse. Please explain No effect. Please explain
		For countries where delivery is done through the	Please check one that best describes the introduction:
		school health programme.	☐ Improved the school health programme. Please explain:
	76.	What effect has the introduction of the HPV vaccine	☐ Made the school health programme worse.
		had on your school health programme?	Please explain
			☐ No effect. Please explain
GEN		In your opinion, was the introduction of the HPV vaccine a smooth process or problematic?	Please check one that best describes the implementation: Uery smooth. No problems
			Generally smooth, minor problems.
	Ple	ase explain.	Please, explain:
			☐ Somewhat smooth, some major problems. Please, explain
			□ Not smooth at all. Major problems
			Please, explain
GEN	78.	Many other countries will be introducing the HPV vaccine and other new vaccines soon. What have you learned from this experience, and what advice do you have for other countries to ensure a smooth process?	
	1	16. NOTES AND	COMMENTS
GEN	If y	ou were unable to visit the cold store or dry store ar	ea, please mention reason.
	Red	cord any interesting positive or negative anecdotes of	or comments by all people interviewed.

Appendix 2.2 HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire Ministry of Education and Ministry of Religious Affairs — Central/Provincial/District Levels

Date of interview:	Name of interviewer:
This questionnaire was conducted at:	
Central level:	
Provincial level:	
Name(s) and title/position(s) of pers	son(s) interviewed (please list all persons that you interviewed):
Name:	Title/position:
	Cell No
Name:	Title/position:
	Cell No
Name:	Title/position:
	Cell No
Contact details of most senior perso	n:
Telephone:	E-mail address:

Documents to request at beginning of interview or during the desk review:

Document / data	Document received	Document reported to exist but not available at time of interview	Document unavailable	Not Applicable
HPV vaccination ID card(s) or school health record				
Introduction plan for HPV vaccine				
Training materials/reference documents utilized at HPV vaccine training				
HPV vaccination field guide				
Media campaign/social mobilization/education materials (e.g. brochures, posters, pamphlets)				
AEFI protocol/reporting form				
Coverage for dose 1				
Coverage for dose 2				
Latest data on school enrollment for girls relevant grade				

	1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION				
1.	Date HPV vaccine introduced in schools.	(DD/MM/YYYY) / /			
2.	What was the main role of the Ministry of Education/Religious Affairs in the planning for the introduction of the HPV vaccine? (central/province/district level)	Describe:			
	Ask about attending partnership and coordination meetings with MOH.				
3.	What strategies are in place to vaccinate girls who are not in school?	☐ Facility based ☐ Community outreach			
Not	te: The school may not be aware of this.	Other:			
4.	What is the target group for HPV vaccination?	Target age group: Target grade/class:			
5.	What is the size of target population for HPV vaccination nationwide/province/district?	Number of girls: In school Out of School Source/Year:			
6. What disease(s) does the HPV vaccine prevent? Interviewer: Do not mention these diseases to the interviewee. HPV vaccine prevents cervical, vulvar, vaginal and anal cancer (caused by HPV types 16 and 18); genital warts (caused by HPV types 6 and 11) Adjust based on vaccine type chosen by the country		 □ All diseases (cervical and other cancers and genital warts) □ Vaccine protects against cancer □ Not able to mention specific diseases 			

	2. PRE-IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING AND VACCINE INTRODUCTION PROCESS				
	3. TRAINING (Socialization)				
7.	Please describe training (socialization) of school staff for the HPV vaccine introduction, if any, and numbers trained.	□ School staff (specify): □ Class teacher(s) Number: □ School Head teacher(s) Number: □ Other (specify):			
Do you have any photos, agenda or meeting minutes from socialization activities?		Who conducted the training/socialization?			
		Was training/socialization conducted before dose 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
		If yes, how long before dose 1:			
		How long was the training?			
		Was any additional training conducted before a subsequent dose?			
		□ Yes □ No			
		Other comments on training:			
8.	What specific training/socialization messages were given?	Note: Check all correct answers			
		□ Introduction to HPV infection and cervical cancer □ HPV vaccine eligibility (age/grade) and contraindications □ Assisting with organizing the school-based sessions □ Responding to questions from girls and/or guardians □ Social mobilization about HPV with key stakeholders □ Dealing with care of adolescent clients □ Identification and reporting of AEFIs② □ Other, specify □ Don't know			
9.	Do you think there are any ways in which the training/socialization could be improved for next time?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, please describe:			
10.	What educational and reference materials were provided to teachers at time of training/socialization? Ask for samples.	Describe:			
	4. VACCIN	NE COVERAGE			
11.	Is HPV vaccine recorded in a personal vaccination card or school health record?	Personal vaccination card Yes Don't know School health record Don't know			

	5. VACCINE DELIVERY			
12.	Did the Ministry of Education/Religious Affairs (Province/District/School) play a role in obtaining informed consent for HPV vaccination?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, please describe:		
13.	If yes, are there any problems implementing the informed consent process?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, please describe:		
14.	Are there any problems implementing the HPV delivery strategies?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please describe		
(Note: For example – out of school girls not being reached; schools/heads refusing vaccination teams; absenteeism on day of vaccination; etc)		problems:		
		and solutions:		
15.	What methods were used to ensure girls return for the 2 nd dose they need?	Please list the methods:		
16.	Describe what happens with the injection waste materials (e.g. used needles) from the HPV vaccination	☐ The health care workers take the all used needles and injection materials away with them.		
	session.	$\hfill\Box$ The used needles and materials are left at the school.		
		□ Don't know		
		Other: Explain		
	6. MONITO	RING AND SUPERVISION		
17.	How often are supervisory visits made to the school (district) during vaccination session?	Describe:		
	7. ADVERSE EVENTS F	OLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI)		
18.	Have you had any reported AEFIs for the HPV vaccine or	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know		
	another vaccine since the introduction of the HPV vaccine?	If yes, how many:		
No	te: Verify using AEFI logbook/registry if available.	What were the AEFIs?		
NO	te. verify using ALFI logbook/registry if uvulluble.	How were they handled?		

8. ADVOCACY	COMMUNICATION & ACCEPTANCE	
19. Did you prepare or distribute any health education material on the HPV vaccine?	Check all that apply: Dosters	
If yes, what were they?	☐ Brochures	
Who were the target audiences (e.g. girls or parents	Flyers	
When and how were they distributed? Were they translated into local languages?	☐ Clothing (t-shirts, hats etc.) ☐ Other (specify)	
were they translated into local languages:	Target audiences	
Note: Please ask for copies of any materials.	Main messages	
	When and how were they distributed:	
20. How well was the HPV vaccine accepted? If there	New vaccine well accepted	
were any problems, please comment for each group	Health-care workers	
Note: Was it considered to be a safe and effective, an needed vaccine?	Schools/Teachers	
needed vacente:	Professional societies	
	Community/public	
	Parents	
	Girls □ Yes □ No	
	Religious groups 🗆 Yes 🗀 No	
	Media □ Yes □ No	
	Elaborate and discuss any problems:	
	CHICTAINIADHITY	
9.	SUSTAINABILITY	
21. Were there financial implications in introducing the HPV vaccine?	Ask about the financial implications of each of the following:	
	Costs for the school ☐ Yes ☐ No	
	If yes, specify:	
	Communication materials/ media	
	Training	
	Transport costs?	
	Other costs?	
	How were these costs covered? Explain:	

	10. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS			
22.	What effect has the introduction of HPV vaccine had on your school health programme?	Please check one that best describes the introduction: Improved the school health programme. Please explain Made the school health programme worse. Please explain No effect. Please explain		
	In your opinion, was the introduction of the HPV vaccine a smooth process or problematic?	Please check one that best describes the introduction: Very smooth. No problems Generally smooth, minor problems. Please, explain Somewhat smooth, some major problems. Please, explain Not smooth at all. Major problems Please, explain		
	Many other countries will be introducing the HPV vaccine and other new vaccines soon. What have you learned from this experience, and what advice do you have for schools in other countries to ensure a smooth process? Cord any interesting positive or negative anecdotes or contact the countries are contact to the countries of the countries are contact to the countries are	Describe: omments by all people interviewed.		

Appendix 2.3 *HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire Other Ministry Department or Partner or Other – Central/Provincial/District Levels*

Date of interview:	Name of interviewer:	_
Name(s) and title(s) of person(s) intervi	ewed (please list all persons that you interviewed):	
Name:		
	Cell No	
Name:	Title:	
	Cell No	_
Contact details of most senior person:		
Telephone:	E-mail address:	_

Documents to request at beginning of interview or during the desk review:

Document / data	Document received	Document reported to exist but not available at time of interview	Document unavailable	Not Applicable
Media campaign/social mobilization/education materials (e.g. brochures, posters, pamphlets)				
Training materials/reference documents utilized at HPV vaccine training				
HPV vaccination field guide				

	1.	BACKGROUND INFORMATION
1.	Date HPV vaccine introduced in the country.	(DD/MM/YYYY) / /
2.	What was the main role of your department/agency in the introduction of the HPV vaccine?	Describe:
	2. PRE-IMPLEMENTATIO	ON PLANNING AND VACCINE INTRODUCTION PROCESS
3.	Please provide any comments on the initial decision-making process and preimplementation planning for the introduction of the HPV vaccine, and the role of your department/agency in this.	Describe:
	uns.	
4.	Were there any problems with this process?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know Describe:
	3.	MONITORING AND SUPERVISION
5.	Do you make any supervisory visits during the introduction of the HPV vaccine?	Describe:

	4. ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI)					
6.	Have there been any reported AEFIs for the HPV vaccine (or another vaccine) that you have had to respond to in any way?	If yes, please describe th	☐ Don't know scribe the AEFIs and the community's concerns:			
		How did you respond?				
	5. ADVOCA	ACY, COMMUNICAT	ΓΙΟΝ & Α	CCEPTANCE		
7.	How well was the HPV vaccine	New vaccine well acce	epted			
	accepted? If there were any problems, please comment for each	Health-care workers	☐ Yes	□ No		
	group.	Schools/Teachers	☐ Yes	□ No		
	te: Was it considered to be a safe and	Professional societies	☐ Yes	□ No		
еђ	ective, and needed vaccine?	Community/public	☐ Yes	□ No		
		Parents	☐ Yes	□ No		
		Girls	☐ Yes	□ No		
		Religious groups	☐ Yes	□ No		
		Media	☐ Yes	□ No		
		Elaborate and discuss ar	ny problems	or other key issues:		

	6. SUSTAINABILITY					
8.	What were the costs to your department/agency for the introduction of the HPV vaccine?	Describe:				
		7. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS				
9.	In your opinion, was the introduction of the HPV vaccine a smooth process or problematic?	Please check one that best describes the implementation: Very smooth. No problems Generally smooth, minor problems. Please, explain Somewhat smooth, some major problems. Please, explain Not smooth at all. Major problems Please, explain				
	Other countries will be introducing the HPV vaccine soon. What have you learned from this experience, and what advice do you have for them to ensure a smooth process?	e anecdotes or comments by all people interviewed.				
Re	cord any interesting positive or negativ	e anecdotes or comments by all people interviewed.				

Appendix 2.4 HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire Observation of Vaccine Storage Area – All Levels

Date of interview:	
Name of observer:	
This observation was conducted at:	
Central:	
Name(s) and title(s) of person(s) interv Person responsible for vaccination (or the	ewed (please list all persons that you interviewed): eir deputy) should be interviewed
Name:	
	Cell No
Name:	
Contact details of most senior person:	

1.	Are all cold rooms freezers and refrigerators clean and functioning properly?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2.	Does the fridge have a fixed external thermometer?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some Are the thermometers working? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some
3.	Are there thermometers <u>inside</u> the freezers and refrigerators?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some Are the thermometers working? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some
4.	Is the temperature inside the refrigerators currently between +2° and +8° C?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some
5.	Is there a temperature monitoring chart for each of the freezers/cold room and refrigerators?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some If yes, has temperature consistently been between +2° +8° C for refrigerators in the last two months? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some
6.	How often are temperatures recorded?	☐ Twice daily ☐ Daily ☐ No records ☐ Other (specify)
	Are temperatures monitored and recorded on weekends and holidays? ste: Check specifically for date of last public liday	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Sometimes
8.	Are all vaccines arranged as "First expiry, First out"?	☐ Yes ☐ No. If no, why not? ☐ Not applicable. Why?
9.	Did you observe any expired vaccines?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, which vaccine, and how many?
	r vaccines with a VVM Did the VVMs that you observed indicate that vaccine is usable, i.e. stage A or B	☐ Yes, all vaccines usable ☐ No, some vaccines stage C or D (unusable) specify vaccine and proportion unusable:
11.	Are vaccines with VVM in stage B arranged so that they are used first?	 ★ Key Finding: Vaccines with VVM stage C or D? □ Yes □ No □ Not applicable, no stage B
12.	Are there spaces between the vaccine boxes/trays to allow air circulation?	☐ Yes ☐ No

	13. Is injection equipment stored in good condition?	Adequate space	☐ Yes	□ No
	Needles, safety box, etc.	Clean and dry conditions	☐ Yes	□ No
		Well organized (i.e. easily accessible)	☐ Yes	□ No
		☐ Other observation (spe	ecify)	
	14. Are all cold box/ vaccine carriers clean and properly functioning?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Som	ie	
	18.NOTES AND CO	MMENTS		
	If you were unable to visit the cold store or dry stor Record any interesting positive or negative anecdot Please provide additional photographs.			aff.

Appendix 2.5 *HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire — Health Facility Level*

Date of interview:	Name of interviewer:	
This observation was conducted at:		
Province:		
Name(s) and title(s) of person(s) interv	ewed (please list all persons that you interviewed):	
Person responsible for vaccination shou	ld be interviewed.	
Name:	Title:	
	Cell No	
Name:		
	Cell No	
Contact details of most senior person:		
Telephone:	E-mail address:	

★ Denotes suggested Key Findings.

Documents to request at beginning of interview or during the desk review: (check appropriate boxes)

Document / data	Document received	Document reported to exist but not available at time of interview	Document unavailable
HPV vaccination ID card			
Introduction plan for HPV vaccine			
Training materials/reference documents utilized in HPV vaccine training			
HPV vaccination field guide			
Media campaign/social mobilization/education materials (e.g. brochures, posters, pamphlets, etc.)			
Vaccine stock records			
Site visit reports			
Vaccine wastage reports			
AEFI protocol/reporting form			
Vaccine stock books, HPV vaccination register HPV vaccination summary sheets for schools HPV vaccination summary sheets for out of school adolescent girls Health facility HPV vaccination report form			
Coverage for dose 1 (can be by school)			
Coverage for dose 2 (can be by school)			
Latest Health facility data on school enrollment for girls relevant grade/class i.e. target population for HPV vaccination			

		1. PRE-IMPLEMENT	ATION PLANNING
GEN	1.	Were you (interviewee) working at this health facility at the time the HPV vaccine was introduced?	☐ Yes ☐ No Interviewer: If "No", try to get a staff member who was present when the HPV vaccine was introduced to participate. If not, continue with the interview although it may not be possible to answer all questions.
	2.	When and how did you identify the schools in your catchment area to receive the HPV vaccine?	(DD/MM/YYYY) / / Explain how
	3.	When and how did you identify the number of girls in the selected grade/class in each school to receive the HPV vaccine? NOTE: when adapting the questionnaire, identify eligible grade or class in line with national strategy.	(DD/MM/YYYY) / / Explain how
GEN	 5. 	When and how did you identify and enumerate the eligible out of school girls in your catchment area to receive the HPV vaccine? NOTE: when adapting the questionnaire, identify age eligibility in line with national strategy (11-13 year old girls). When did you start administering the HPV	(DD/MM/YYYY) / / Explain
GLIV	J.	vaccine to girls?	□ Don't know
		2. TRAININ	G
GEN	6.	Please describe health-facility staff training for the HPV vaccine introduction, if any.	Were you yourself trained?

GEN	7.	What specific training did you receive on the administration of the HPV vaccine?	Check all mentioned
			$\hfill\Box$ Correct administration (intramuscular, shake well before use)
			 Correct technique (intramuscular injection in deltoid region of the upper arm or in the higher anterolateral area of the thigh)
			☐ Introduction to HPV infection and cervical cancer
			☐ HPV vaccine attributes and storage conditions
			☐ HPV vaccine eligibility and contraindications
			☐ HPV vaccine administration
			☐ Microplanning ☐ Recording and monitoring of HPV vaccine doses
			□ Social mobilization about HPV with key stakeholders
			☐ Dealing with care of adolescent patients
GEN	8.	Do you think there are any ways in which	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
		the training could be improved for next	
		time?	If yes, please describe
GEN	9.	Are HPV vaccine field guide, training slides materials from the training available?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
	Asi	k to see samples.	★ Key Finding: Guidelines/training materials
			provided?
GEN	10.	Overall, were you satisfied with the training provided?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know Explain:
		-	
			★ Key Finding: Satisfaction with training?
		3. VACCINE C	OVERAGE
GEN	11.	Is HPV vaccine recorded in a personal vaccination card?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
GEN	12.	What is the target age group and/or target grade or class for HPV vaccination?	Target age group:
			Target grade or class:
			Target age of out of school
GEN	13.	What is the size of the target population	Number of girls:
		for HPV vaccination in this health facility?	In grade/class
	Wł	hat is the source of this figure?	
		3	Out of School
			Source/Year:
GEN	14.	What formula do you use to calculate	Formula
		vaccine coverage? Include the source of	Numerator source
		the numerator (doses administered) and denominator (target population).	Denominator source
		22	Correct formula used

GEN			Note: Please, fill the table below for HPV1 and HPV2 coverage by the two different target groups, and indicate the difference between Dose 1 and Dose 2.							
				HPV1			HPV2			
		Target Group	Target Number Coverage Number Vaccinated %		Target Number Coverage Number Vaccinated %		Difference Between Doses 1-2			
		Grade 5								
		Out of School girls								
GEN	16.	16. Have you had any problems calculating			☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know					
		HPV coverage with the target population, as it is defined?					If yes, please describe			
							★ Key Finding: Problems with calculation of the target population?			
GEN	17.	immun	w often do you report HPV nunization data to the district? c to see a report.			☐ After administration of each dose ☐ After all doses have been administered ☐ After mop up ☐ Don't know ☐ Other, Specify				
GEN	18.			reporting and or HPV vaccine		 ☐ Yes, all forms developed ☐ Yes, most tools, except (please list) ☐ No ☐ Don't know 				
	19.		nany outread accine delive	ch sites do you ery?	u have for	Number of sites □ Outreach not performed				
	20.	20. Are outreach data collected separately?					☐ Yes ☐ No			
	21. Has the introduction of HPV vaccine had any impact on delivery of outreach immunization services?			 □ No changes required □ More vaccine carriers required □ Increased number of outreach sessions □ Other changes (specify) 						
	<u>'</u>			4.	VACCINI	E DELIVE	RY			
GEN	22. What process do you follow for obtaining informed consent for HPV vaccination?		☐ Conse	e HPV vaccin	rom parents equired nless girl/pa					

GEN	23. Are there any problems implementing the consent process?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, please describe:		
GEN	24. Are there any problems implementing the HPV delivery strategies?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please describe both problems and solutions:		
	Note: For example – out of school girls not being reached; schools/heads refusing vaccination teams; absenteeism on day of			
GEN	25. What methods were used to ensure girls return for their subsequent dose(s)?	Please list the methods:		
	26. Did you have girls outside target group wanting to be vaccinated?	☐ Yes ☐ No		
	Note: For in school: outside the grade/class; For out of school older or younger than 9 yrs	What did you do and say to them?		
	5. COLD-CHAIN MA	NAGEMENT		
GEN	27. What are you using for cold storage in this	Check all that apply		
	health facility?	☐ Cold storage box		
		☐ Vaccine carrier		
		☐ Refrigerator, kerosene		
		☐ Refrigerator, electricity		
		☐ Refrigerator, solar		
		☐ Refrigerator, mixed power source		
		☐ Other (specify)		
GEN	28. The last time there was an interruption in your power supply, what did you do?	Explain		
GEN	29. Did you have to make any changes to the cold chain before introducing the HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, describe:		
	Note: Try to distinguish cold-chain			
	expansion/replacement of equipment that is part of normal cold-chain rehabilitation from changes specifically for the new vaccine.			
GEN	30. Were any problems with the cold chain	☐ No problems		
	identified after the introduction of the HPV vaccine? If yes, what were the problems	☐ Inadequate space		
	and how have the problems been	☐ Frozen vaccine		
	addressed?	☐ Malfunctioning refrigerators		
		☐ Power supply/fuel shortage		
		☐ Other (specify)		
		☐ How resolved?		
		★ Key Finding: Percentage health facilities observed or reported problems with the cold chain		
	6. VACCINE MANA	GEMENT, TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS		
FIXED	31. How do you forecast HPV vaccine requirements?	Describe:		
I				

GEN	32.	Please describe how HPV vaccines are ordered and delivered to the health facility.	Who orders? How often are vaccines delivered?		
			Any problems with this?		
	33.	Did the frequency of distribution change with the introduction of the HPV vaccine? If yes, by how much?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, Frequency of distribution before introduction of the HPV vaccine times/year Frequency of distribution after introduction of the HPV vaccine times/year Reason for change?		
	34.	What effect did the HPV vaccine have on dry storage space requirements?	Describe:		
	35.	What were the costs associated with increased transport or cold-chain requirements?	Please state how many of the following were required: Extra trucks/cars rental or purchase: Extra logistic staff: Extra fuel: Extra cold-chain space: Other costs (specify)		
	36.	Who paid for these extra costs?	☐ Government ☐ Local partners ☐ NGOs ☐ Other		
GEN	37.	Did you run out of any vaccines, including the HPV vaccine, or vaccine supplies in the past six months?	 Yes, vaccines (specify) Yes, vaccine supplies (specify) No If yes, how many weeks If yes, reason for stock out 		
GEN	38.	Have you had any expired vaccine in the last six months? If yes, which vaccine, and what did you do with the expired stock?	☐ Yes (which vaccine) ☐ No If yes, action taken?		
GEN	39.	Have you had any vaccine with the vaccine vial monitor VVM in stage C or D in the last six months? If yes, which vaccine, and what did you do with these vaccines?	☐ Yes (which vaccine) ☐ No If yes, action taken?		
GEN	40.	Did you run out of any vaccines, including the HPV vaccine, or vaccine supplies in the past six months?	☐ Yes, vaccines (specify) ☐ Yes, vaccine supplies (specify) ☐ No If yes, how many weeks? ☐ If yes, reason for stock out ★ Key Finding: Percentage of health facilities reporting vaccine or supply stock out in last six months		

GEN	41. Are vaccine quantities aligned with injection supplies when distributed (i.e. bundling)?	☐ Yes ☐ No Verified by checking stock records
	Note: Look at stock records to get this information.	☐ Yes ☐ No
	7. WASTE MANAG	EMENT AND INJECTION SAFETY
GEN	42. Did you have to make changes to your waste-management system for the introduction of the HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain
GEN	43. Have you experienced any problems with your waste-management system?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain
	Observe waste disposal site. Record findings in Annex 2.6 Section 3.	
GEN	 Did you have to make changes to your injection safety practices for the introduction of the HPV vaccine? If yes, explain. 	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain
	8. VACCINE V	NASTAGE
GEN	45. What formula is used to calculate vaccine wastage and what is the source of the data?	☐ Vaccine wastage not calculated Formula: Data source, numerator
	Ask for wastage report.	Data source, denominator
	Vaccine Wastage Formula: Doses Consumed - Doses administered	Is formula provided correct?
	Include the source of the numerator (doses administered) and denominator (target population).	Source of data: ☐ stock books ☐ summary sheets ☐ Other ★ Key Finding: Wastage report on site? ② Yes ② No
GEN	46. What is the vaccine wastage rate of the HPV vaccine for dose 1? Dose 2?	HPV vaccine wastage rate: Dose 1% Dose 2%?
	9. MONITORING	AND SUPERVISION
GEN	47. How many times since the introduction of HPV vaccine have you received supervisory visit from district or provincial level or from a partner agency? Was the visit documented? Ask to see the supervisory book, copy of last report.	Number of visits Is there a written report of the visit? ② Yes ② No ★ Key Finding: At least one documented visit since the introduction of HPV vaccine?
GEN	48. If yes, who visited, and what were the problems identified? Are they specifically related to introduction of the HPV vaccine? How have they been resolved?	Who visited?(job title) Problems identified
	now have they been resolved:	Solutions

	10. ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI)		
GEN	 Do you have a system and written protocol for monitoring and reporting AEFIs for all vaccines? Please describe the procedure. Ask for a copy of the AEFI protocol and reporting form. 	☐ Yes ☐ No If no, why not? ★ Key Finding: AEFI system/protocol in place?	
GEN	50. Do you have a crisis plan in place to manage AEFIs? Please describe.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know	
GEN	51. Were you informed of any changes to the national AEFI protocol specifically for the HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know	
GEN	52. Have you reported any AEFIs for the HPV vaccine or another vaccine since the HPV vaccine was introduced? Note: Verify using AEFI log book/registry, if one.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes: How many for the new vaccine? How many for a traditional vaccine? (specify vaccine) ———————————————————————————————————	
	11. ADVOCACY CON	How were they handled? IMUNICATION & ACCEPTANCE	
GEN	53. Did you have an official launch ceremony at the health facility at the time the HPV vaccine was introduced? Note: What did it involve, was it successful, did i get much media coverage, how long before the introduction of the HPV vaccine did it take place?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, describe	
GEN	54. Did you provide any health education messages or materials to the community about the HPV vaccine at the time of introduction? Ask to see copies of materials.	Check all that apply None provided Posters Brochures Health education sessions Public meetings Other (specify)	
GEN	55. Did you experience any resistance from the community regarding the HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, from who in particular? How many girls were in this group of people who expressed resistance? How many girls were finally vaccinated? ★ Key Finding: Percentage of Health Facilities indicating resistance to the HPV vaccine?	
GEN	56. Were there rumours affecting HPV vaccination that you needed to address?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, describe the rumours?	

GEN	57. Is there a communication plan to prevent and respond to rumours and to the concerns of anti-vaccination groups?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know If yes, describe
GEN	58. Do you remember any media focus on the introduction of the HPV vaccine (e.g. on radio, television or newspapers)	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe
	12. HEALTH-C	ARE WORKER KNOWLEDGE
GEN	59. What is the immunization schedule for the HPV vaccine?	Schedule: Dose 1
		Dose 2
GEN	60. Please explain the correct way to administer the HPV vaccine.	Check all mentioned ☐ Correct administration (intramuscular, shake well before use) ☐ Correct technique (intramuscular injection in deltoid region of the upper arm or in the higher anterolateral area of the thigh) ☐ Other, specify
GEN	61. Have you or other staff experienced any problems with administering HPV vaccine?	Record any problems mentioned
GEN	62. What disease(s) does the HPV vaccine prevent? Interviewer: Do not mention these diseases to the interviewee. HPV vaccine prevents cervical, vulvar, vaginal and anal cancer (caused by HPV types 16 and 18); genital warts (caused by HPV types 6 and 11) Adjust based on vaccine type chosen by the country	 □ All diseases (cervical and other cancers and genital warts) □ Vaccine protects against cancer □ Not able to mention specific diseases ★ Key Finding: Percentage HCWs who knew what diseases the HPV vaccine prevents? □ Yes □ No

GEN	63.	What information do you provide to girls (and their parents if accompanied) before and after vaccination with the HPV vaccine?	Check if mentioned — don't prompt but can tell afterwards □ Name of the vaccine □ Diseases it protects against □ Benefits to the girl □ Vaccine schedule/when to return □ Normal side effects □ What side effects they should return for □ Bring vaccination card to next visit □ Other health messages — related to cervical cancer prevention (specify) Two or more mentioned? □ Yes □ No ★ Key Finding: Percentage HCWs providing two or more accurate pieces of information to girls and/or parents?
GEN	64.	Are there any other messages or interventions (including vaccines) to improve the health of adolescents that you provided with the last HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe

	13. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS						
GEN	65. Were there financi health facility invo HPV vaccine?	al implications for the lved in introducing the	Ask about the financial implicati following: □ Don't know	ons of ea	ch of the		
			Cold chain	□ Yes	□ No		
			If yes, specify				
			Vaccine transport				
			If yes, specify				
				☐ Yes			
			If yes, specify				
			Communication materials/media				
			If yes, specify				
			Training	☐ Yes			
			If yes, specify				
			Other costs?	☐ Yes	□ No		
			If yes, specify				
GEN	66. What effect has th	fect has the introduction of HPV Please check one that best describes the introduction:					
	vaccine had on your EPI programme?		☐ Improved the EPI programme.				
			Please explain				
			☐ Made the EPI programme wors	se.			
			Please explain				
			☐ No effect.				
			Please explain				
			★ Key Finding: Percentage sites vaccine improved the EPI pro				
GEN	67. What effect has the introduction of HPV	Please check one that best descr	ibes the i	introductio	n:		
	vaccine had on you programme?	ur school health	☐ Improved the school health pr	-			
	programme.		Please explain				
			☐ Made the school health progra				
			Please explain				
			☐ No effect. Please explain				
GEN	68. In your opinion, was the introduction of		Please check one that best descri	ihes the ir	mnlementa	tion:	
02.1	the HPV vaccine a	smooth process or	☐ Very smooth. No problems	bes the n	пристисти		
	problematic? Pleas	problematic? Please explain.	☐ Generally smooth, minor prob	lems.			
		Please explain					
			☐ Somewhat smooth, some majo				
			Please explain				
			☐ Not smooth at all. Major probl	ems.			
			Please explain				
			★ Key Finding: Percentage sites very smooth introduction	reporting	g a smooth	or	
GEN	soon. What have y	nd other new vaccines ou learned from this nat advice do you have cilities to ensure a	Describe:				

Appendix 2.6 HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation - Observation at Vaccination Session

Date of interview:	Name of interviewer:
This observation was conducted at:	
Province:	
District:	
	(please list all persons that you interviewed):
Person responsible for vaccination should be i	
Name:	
	Cell No
Name:	
	Cell No
Contact details of most senior person:	
Telephone:	E-mail address:

★ Denotes suggested Key Findings.

	1. OBSERVA	ATIONS AT VACCINATION SESSION
1.	How well is the site organized?	□ At least 2 trained health workers on the site? □ At least one teacher available?
Check all that apply.		□ Is there a waiting area?
	,	□Is furniture organized?
		Screening area available?
		Registration area?
		The gistration area.
2.	Are vaccines stored/handled properly during	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
	the session, e.g. clean, organized, vaccine vials outside carrier are in foam pad?	(N = unsafe practice)
3.	Are appropriate administration techniques	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
	observed (e.g. HPV intramuscular injection in the deltoid region of the upper arm)?	(N = unsafe practice)
	,	
4.	Did health worker observe the girl afterwards for 15-30 minutes after vaccination for any	☐ Yes ☐ No
	adverse reactions?	(N = unsafe practice) ☐
5.	Are AD syringes used?	☐ Yes ☐ No
		(N = unsafe practice)
6.	Are needles recapped (look in safety box for	☐ Yes ☐ No
	capped needles)?	(Y = unsafe practice)
7.	Are AD syringes disposed of in a safety box?	☐ Yes ☐ No
		(N = unsafe practice)
8.	Summary: How many unsafe practices, based on questions above, were observed?	Number of unsafe practices
	on questions above, were observed:	★ Key Finding: Percentage of sites with two or more unsafe practices observed
	2. HE	ALTH COMMUNICATION
9.	Are any posters or other literature about the HPV vaccine noted in the school?	☐ Yes ☐ No
10.	What messages did the health worker	☐ Health messages related to cervical cancer or its risks?
	provide? Give any health messages related to cervical cancer or its risks?	☐ Health messages related to other health interventions?
		☐ Health messages on other health issues?
		☐ Other?
	3.	WASTE DISPOSAL
11.	How are used AD syringes being disposed of?	□ safety box
(If i	not observed, ask how AD syringes are	□ Open bucket
	posed).	☐ Other containers, specify
		☐ Other safety related observations

 12. How are used safety boxes disposed of? (If not observed, ask how boxes are disposed – check to ensure that the safety boxes are removed from the school premises). Note: Specify whether box is emptied and reused or destroyed with contents inside. 13. Were discarded needles and syringes observed on the ground outside the facility? 	□ Incinerator □ Pit-burned □ Pit-exposed □ Pit-buried □ Above-ground area □ Box reused □ Other observations □ Yes □ No	
14. Is the waste-disposal site fenced?	 Yes □ No ★ Key Finding: Percentage of health facilities with clean, closed-off disposal sites 	
15. Describe any other observations of the disposal site.		
4. NOTES AND COMMENTS If you were unable to visit the cold store or dry store area, please mention the reason. Record any interesting positive or negative anecdotes or comments by health-care workers.		

Appendix 2.7 HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire - Interview with Girls

Date of interview:	Name of interviewer:
District:	Health Center:
Place of vaccination:	School:

Interview girls who have just received the HPV vaccine. Identify a place with some privacy.

Begin the interview by saying the following:

"I would like to ask you a few questions about the vaccines you have received today. It will take five minutes. The answers you give will help us learn more about how to introduce a new vaccine. Whatever you say will be dealt with in a confidential manner and I will not note down your name. Finally, I want you to know your participation is voluntary: you are not obliged to participate if you don't want to."

1.	What is your age?	Age of girl
Wh	at is your Grade in school?	☐ Age
2.	Do you have your HPV vaccination card with you today? Make sure you see the card.	Use vaccination card to answer the following Card present
3.	What vaccine(s) did you receive today?	Check one box Names HPV vaccine (answer correct) Names some vaccine (partially correct) Does not know
4.	What dose of the HPV vaccine did you come to receive today?	☐ First dose ☐ Second dose ☐ Does not know
5.	Did you talk with your parents about receiving the vaccine?	Talked to parent ☐ Yes ☐ No
6.	Who decided that you should be vaccinated?	Parent ☐ Yes ☐ No Girl ☐ Yes ☐ No Other
7.	What are the benefits of receiving the HPV vaccine?	Check one or more boxes ☐ Mentions specific health benefit of vaccine (e.g. for HPV vaccine says, "got vaccine to prevent cervical cancer or genital warts") ☐ Mentions general beneficial effects of vaccines, e.g. "I got vaccines to be healthy" ☐ Other (specify) ★ Key Finding: Girls aware of the benefits of the HPV vaccine
(inc	What disease(s) does the HPV vaccine prevent? rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other cancers luding vaginal, penile, anal and oro-pharyngeal cers), genital warts.	Check one box Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) Answer incorrect Does not know
9.	For the out-of-school girl ask: How did you know that you had to return for the final dose now? Who reminded you?" probe if its Parent/guardian or health worker	Check those that apply I was told at my previous vaccination The community health worker came to my village/house My parent-guardian told me Told by a friend Other:

10.	Did you have any problems when you received the previous dose of the HPV vaccine ?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Ask for any mild reactions	Describe:	
11.	Do you have to return for any further HPV injection?	☐ Yes ☐ No, why? ☐ Don't know	
12.	How did you hear about the HPV vaccine?	List first three mentioned	
	e : Radio, newspaper, television, health-care ker, friend, teacher, parent, public meeting.	Other	
13.	Apart from HPV vaccine and cervical cancer what else did the health care worker talk about before giving you the vaccine today?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, list first three mentioned	
	Ask about other health messages e.g. personal hygiene, prevention of HIV, STIs etc.		
14.	Were you satisfied with the services provided?	☐ Yes ☐ No Explain:	
15.	Is there anything you want to ask about the vaccination?	List questions, comments or suggestions	
	Is there any other comment you want to make about the vaccination, or on how to make it easier for girls like you to get all the doses of the vaccine?		
Rec	ord any interestina positive or negative		

End the interview by thanking the girl for participating and giving her time.

Appendix 2.8 HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire - interview with teachers (ideally teacher assigned for school health programme, if available)

Date of interview:	
Province:	
District:	
Hoalth Contor	
School:	

Interview teachers in the school where girls have just received the HPV vaccine

Begin the interview by saying the following:

"I would like to ask you a few questions about the HPV vaccination that is taking place in your school. It will take five minutes. The answers you give will help us learn more about how to introduce a new vaccine. Whatever you say will be dealt with in a confidential manner and I will not note down your name. Finally, I want you to know your participation is voluntary: you are not obliged to participate if you don't want to."

	Basic information on the teacher	☐ Male ☐ Female
	Are you the teacher for the girls who have been vaccinated?	□ Yes □ No
		1. TRAINING
1.	Did you receive any training/briefing on the HPV vaccine?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2.	Please describe the training/briefing/socialization that you	a. How many teachers from this school were trained?
	received for the HPV vaccine introduction, if any?	b. Who from this school was trained?
		c. How many of the teachers/staff trained are still working at this school?
		d. How long was the training for school staff/teacher?
		e. Did the person from this school who was trained, train others in the school?
		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
		f. Was training conducted before each dose of vaccination? ☐ Yes ☐ No
		If yes, how long before?
		g. Who conducted the training/socialization?
3.	What key messages did you learn from	g. Who conducted the training/socialization? Check all mentioned
	the training/socialization received on the	☐ Diseases vaccine protects against
	HPV vaccination?	☐ Vaccine is safe
		☐ Vaccine is for girls in Grade 5 and 6
		☐ Each girl needs 2 doses over 12 months
		☐ Potential side effects of the vaccine
		☐ Dealing with rumours on fertility, sexual behaviour
		☐ Reminding girls and parents of next visit
		☐ Reminding girls to bring vaccination card to next visit

4.		
	Did you receive any materials on HPV	Leaflets/brochures
	vaccination?	☐ Yes ☐No
		Posters
		☐ Yes ☐ No
		Field manual
		☐ Yes ☐ No
		Other, Specify
5.	Overall, in your opinion, did the	☐ Yes sufficient
	training/socialization and support materials you received prepare you to answer the questions that girls, parents or	☐ No, insufficient
		If not sufficient, probe the reasons why
	other persons from the community asked	★ Key Finding: Satisfaction with training?
	you?	
6.	Did the District Education Office or District	□ Yes I was informed by my District Education/Religious Affairs Office
	Religious Affairs inform the school to	, ,
	authorize the HPV vaccination to take	☐ No, I was informed by the health worker
	place in your school?	□ Not applicable
7.	Who did you talk to about the vaccine:	
	parents ask you questions about the HPV	Parents
vaco	ine?	Girls □ Yes □ No
	girls ask you questions about the HPV ine?	Community leaders ☐ Yes ☐ No
	community leaders (or other influential	Others
pers	ons in the community) ask you questions	
	2. KI	NOWLEDGE OF TEACHER
_	What disease(s) does the HPV vaccine	Check one box
8.		CHECK ONE DOX
8.	prevent?	☐ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct)
Cori	prevent? rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other ters (including vaginal, penile, anal and oro-	☐ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) ☐ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not
Cori	prevent? ect answers include: Cervical cancer, other	☐ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) ☐ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not
Cori	prevent? rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other ters (including vaginal, penile, anal and oro-	□ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer)
Cori	prevent? rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other ters (including vaginal, penile, anal and oro-	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect
Cori	prevent? rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other ters (including vaginal, penile, anal and oro-	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know
Cor icano	rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other cers (including vaginal, penile, anal and oronyngeal cancers), genital warts. Were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No
Cor icano	rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other cers (including vaginal, penile, anal and oronyngeal cancers), genital warts. Were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher
Cor icano	rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other cers (including vaginal, penile, anal and oronyngeal cancers), genital warts. Were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No
Correction of the correction o	rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other ters (including vaginal, penile, anal and orosyngeal cancers), genital warts. Were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine?	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No
Correction of the correction o	rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other cers (including vaginal, penile, anal and oronyngeal cancers), genital warts. Were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details
Correction of the correction o	rect answers include: Cervical cancer, other ters (including vaginal, penile, anal and orosyngeal cancers), genital warts. Were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details
9.	were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with?	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details
9.	were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with?	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details
9.	were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with?	 □ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details
9.	were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with? Du have a crisis communication plan for aging rumours? 11. Were there any challenges caused by the fact girls in other	□ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details □ No □ Yes, please provide details
9.	were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with? Du have a crisis communication plan for aging rumours? 11. Were there any challenges	□ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details □ No □ Yes, please provide details
9.	were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with? Du have a crisis communication plan for aging rumours? 11. Were there any challenges caused by the fact girls in other	□ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details □ No □ Yes, please provide details
9.	weet answers include: Cervical cancer, other ters (including vaginal, penile, anal and orotyngeal cancers), genital warts. Were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with? Ou have a crisis communication plan for aging rumours? 11. Were there any challenges caused by the fact girls in other grades were not vaccinated?	□ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details □ No □ Yes, please provide details No □ Yes, please give details on what challenge and how you solved this
9.	were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with? Du have a crisis communication plan for aging rumours? 11. Were there any challenges caused by the fact girls in other	□ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details □ No □ Yes, please provide details □ No □ Yes, please give details on what challenge and how you solved this □ No □ Yes, please give details on what challenge and how you solved this
9.	were there any girls or parents/guardians of girls who refused/were reluctant to receive the HPV vaccine? Were there any rumours on HPV vaccine that you had to deal with? Ou have a crisis communication plan for aging rumours? 11. Were there any challenges caused by the fact girls in other grades were not vaccinated?	□ Answer correct (must include either "cervical cancer" or "cancer" to be considered correct) □ Answer partially correct (e.g mentions genital warts but does not mention cancer) □ Answer incorrect □ Does not know ★ Key Finding: Knowledge of Teacher □ No □ Yes, please provide details □ No □ Yes, please provide details No □ Yes, please give details on what challenge and how you solved this

13.	Did the delivery of vaccines in the school affect school activities in any way?	☐ No ☐ Yes, please give details on what challenge and how you solved this ————————————————————————————————————
14.	Is there anything you want to ask about the HPV vaccination? Is there any other comment you want to make about the HPV vaccination, or on how to make it easier for girls to get all the doses of the vaccine?	List questions, comments or suggestions
Record any interesting positive or negative anecdotes or comments by teachers.		

 $End the interview \ by \ thanking \ the \ teacher/staff for \ participating \ and \ giving \ his/her \ time.$

Appendix 2.9 *HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire - interview with Community Leaders*

Date of interview:	
Name of interviewer:	
Province:	
District:	
Health Center:	
School:	

ASSES	SMENT OF HPV IMMUNISATION	SERVICES – Inte	rview with Community Leader	
No.	General information/ Backgrou	und characteristics		
1.	Date: (DD/MM/YYYY)		_ / / _	
2.	District: Sub-district: Health facility: Village:			
3.	Designation or role in the community	 Religious Commur Political Village h 	nal leader s leader nity health worker official (sub-district head) ead or neighborhood head	
4.	Name of interviewer:			
	Training/socialization on HPV v	accine		
5.	Have you heard that a new vaccine vaccine has been given to girls in yo		1. Yes 2. No	
6.	Have you attended any socialization this vaccine?	n session about	1. Yes 2. No	
7.	Where can eligible girls receive HPV Check all that apply	/ vaccine?	 At School At the health facility In the community Others Specify I don't know 	
8.	Have you seen or received any informaterials on HPV vaccination? E.g. brochures, posters, TV or radio		1. Yes (What materials were received?	

	Knowledge on HPV Vaccination		
9.	What key messages did you get about the HPV vaccine?	2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Check all that apply Vaccine protects against cervical cancer Vaccine is safe Vaccine is for girls 9-13 years of age Vaccine is for girls in Grade 5 Vaccine is for girls in Grade 6 Each girl needs 2 doses, 12 months apart Others
10.	What disease(s) does the HPV vaccine prevent? Correct answers include: Cervical cancer, other cancers, genital warts.	2.	Answer correct (includes cervical cancer) Answer incorrect Doesn't know
	11. How many doses of HPV vaccine should a girl receive?	2.	One dose Two doses I don't know
	12. After how many months should a girl receive the second dose?	2.	6 months 12 months I don't know Other
	Championing HPV vaccine in the community		
	13. Do you encourage parents in your community to have their girls vaccinated with HPV vaccine?14. Do you encourage parents in your community to have their children vaccinated with routine vaccines?	2.	Yes No (Why?) Yes No (Why?
	15. Overall what would you say is the perception of the (include positive and negative, community has many quality)		

16.	What suggestions do you have for the government to ensure girls in your community receive the HPV vaccine?
	Thank you for your time and support.
	Observations on the interview

Appendix 2.10 *HPV Post-Introduction Evaluation Questionnaire - interview with Caregiver and Parents*

ASSES	SMENT OF HPV IMMUNISATION SE	RVICES -	Interview with Parent/Caregiver
No.	General information/ Background	characterist	ics
1.	Date: (DD/MM/YYYY)	II	/ _ / _
2.	District:		
3.	Relationship to eligible girl	2. Relat	er/Mother of girl(s) tive (specify) er
4.	Name of interviewer:		
	Training/socialization on HPV		
5.	Have you heard that a new vaccine ca vaccine against cervical cancer) given your community?		 Yes No → Thank for participation and stop interview.
7.	Where did you hear/learn about HPV (circle all that apply) Where can girls receive HPV vaccine?	vaccination?	 Radio TV Brochure/poster/banner Health worker Cadre (community health worker) School/teacher Girl Community leader Other (specify) At School At the health facility In the community
			4. Others (Specify) 5. I don't know
8.	What else have you learned about the vaccine? Tick all that apply	≥ HPV	 Vaccine protects against cervical cancer Vaccine is safe Vaccine is for girls 9-13 years of age Vaccine is for girls in Grade 5 or 6 Each girl needs 2 doses over 12 months Others (specify)
	Knowledge on HPV		1
9.	What disease(s) does the HPV vaccine	prevent?	Answer correct (includes cervical cancer)

	Correct answers include: Cervical cancer, other cancers (including vaginal, penile, anal and oropharyngeal cancers), and genital warts.	Answer incorrect Doesn't know
10.	How many doses of HPV vaccine should a girl receive?	 One dose Two doses I don't know
11.	After how many months should a girl receive the second dose?	1. 12 months 2. I don't know
	Perceptions and observations on HPV	
12.	Will you allow your daughter/ relative to receive HPV vaccine?	Yes No or not sure (Reason why not?)
13.	What is your perception of HPV vaccine? (include any positive feedback, questions, concerns)	Describe:
14.	Do you think other parents in your community will g 1. Yes 2. No (if not, why?)	
15.	Do you have suggestions to the government on how vaccine dose?	to ensure girls get vaccinated including the second
	Observation by the interviewer	

Thank you for your collaboration

Annex 3: Team members

International Team Member

No	Names	Organization	Position
1	Dr. Anagha Loharika	CDC Atlanta	Team Leader (Technical)
2	Dr. Julie Garon, M.PH.	CDC Atlanta	Member
3	Dr. Stephanie Shendale	WHO - HQ	Member
4	Charlie Whetham	GAVI	Member
5	Anissa Sidibe	GAVI	Member

National Team Member

No	Names	Organization	Position
1	Hashta Meyta	MOH - EPI	Team Leader
2	Agustina Sarangan, SKM	MOH - EPI	Member
3	Hakimi, SKM, M.Kes	MOH - EPI	Member
4	dr. Sherly Karolina	MOH - EPI	Member
5	Imam Subekti, MPH	GAVI	Member
6	Chandra Rudyanti, MPH	MOH - Health Promotion	Member
7	Dr. Rusipah	WHO - Country Office	Member
8	dr. Fina Tams, MPH	WHO - Country Office	Member
9	Tri Murti Andayani, PhD, Sp.FRS, Apt.	UGM	Principle Investigator
10	Dwi Endarti, PhD, Apt.	UGM	Member
11	Susi Ari Kristina, PhD, Apt.	UGM	Member
12	Didik Setiawan, PhD, Apt.	UGM	Member
13	Dr. Satibi, M.Si, Apt.	UGM	Member
14	M Rifqi Rokhman, M.Sc, Apt	UGM	Member
15	Hardika Aditama, M.Sc, Apt	UGM	Member
16	Dr Verry	PHO DKI Jakarta	Member
17	drg. Etrina Eriawati	PHO DKI Jakarta	Member
18	Iga Vita	PHO DKI Jakarta	Member
19	Holisoh	Central Jakarta (DHO)	Member
20	Cucu	East Jakarta - DHO	Member
21	Widi	PHO Yogyakarta	Member
22	Suyani, SKM	PHO Yogyakarta	Member
23	Tuti, SKM	PHO Yogyakarta	Member

Annex 4: List of persons met

Central and Provincial Level:

- 1. Ministry of Health
- 2. Ministry of Education
- 3. Ministry of Religious Affairs
- 4. Person responsible for vaccination

District Level

- 1. District Health Office
- 2. District Education Office
- 3. District Religious Affairs
- 4. Person responsible for vaccination

Health Center Level:

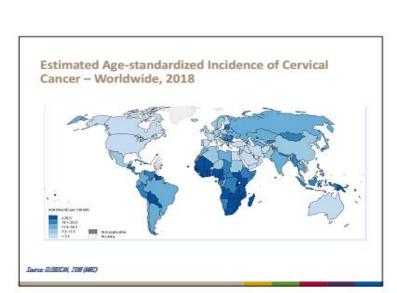
- 1. Head of Health Center
- 2. Care givers
- 3. Person responsible for vaccination
- 4. Community health worker (Kader)
- 5. Religious leader

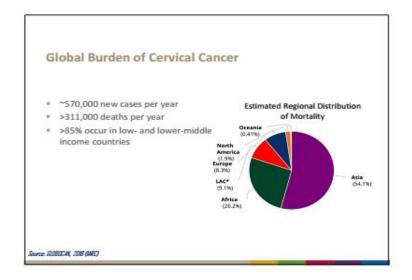
School:

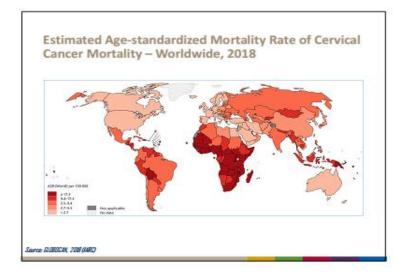
- 1. Teacher
- 2. Care givers
- 3. Girls
- 4. Parents

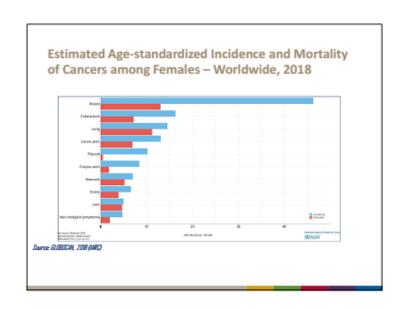
Annex 5: Presentation made to the ICC

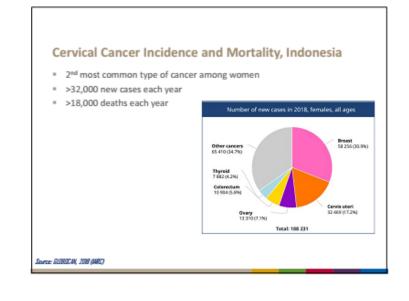


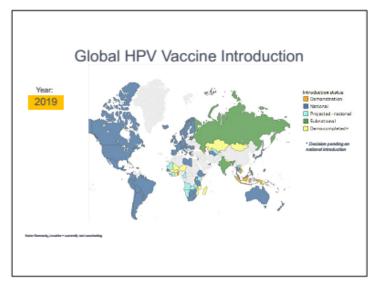












HPV Vaccination in Indonesia

- · HPV vaccine introduction launched:
 - Jakarta Province (all 6 districts) in 2016
 - Yogyakarta (2 districts) and East Java Province (1 district) in 2017
- · Quadrivalent (Gardasil) was used
- Target: Girls in Grade 5 for HPV1 and Grade 6 for HPV2
- · Delivery strategy: School-based vaccination

Province	Target Class 5 Girls in Year 1	Target Class 5 Girls in Year 2
Jakarta: All districts	71,830	79,053
Yogyakarta: 2 districts	7668	7632
East Java: 1 district	23,145	21,993

Background: Gavi-supported Demonstration Programme

- Indonesia implemented the GAVI-supported HPV vaccine demonstration project in 2 districts in Yogyakarta
- · GAVI requirements are to:
 - Conduct a post-introduction (PIE) during administration of second dose in Year 1 to assess feasibility
 - Coverage survey within 6 weeks of second dose
 - Costing evaluation
 - Assessment of other adolescent health interventions

Rationale for the Post-Introduction Evaluation (PIE)

- WHO recommends countries conduct a postintroduction evaluation (PIE) 6-12 months after the introduction of any new vaccine to:
 - identify, document and address any programmatic and logistical difficulties
 - evaluate the incremental costs of introducing the new vaccine
 - document and share lessons learnt to improve planning for introduction of additional vaccines in the future

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 - identify, document and address any programmatic and logistical difficulties
 - evaluate the incremental costs of introducing the new vaccine
 - document and share lessons learnt to improve planning for introduction of additional vaccines in the future
- In October 2018, a team of national and international experts conducted the PIE of HPV vaccine demonstration programme in Indonesia

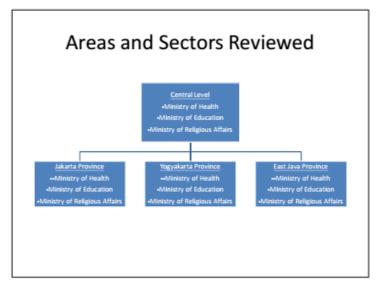
METHODS

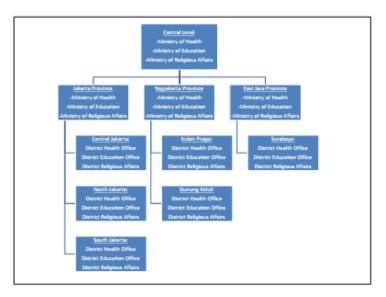
Methodology & Process

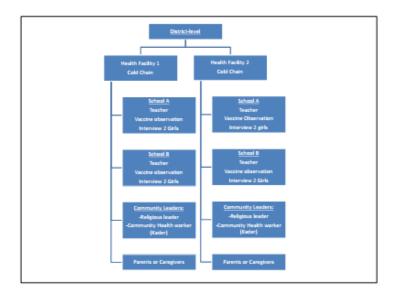
- Standardised protocol to evaluate HPV vaccine introduction, adapted for Indonesia context in consultation with MOH-EPI
- Evaluation at all levels of the health system and include all key stakeholders and sectors
 - National, provincial, district, and health facility levels
 - Health, education, religious affairs, community
- Purposeful sampling to provide a representative sample
 - 6 districts in 3 provinces were selected for the evaluation

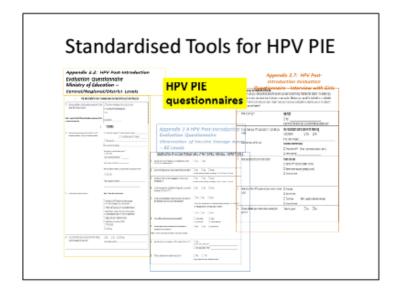
Methodology & Process

- Standard questionnaires/ interviews with key stakeholders
 - Officers at all levels of health system
 - Interviews of girls, teachers, community leaders and caregivers
- Observation
 - Vaccination session at schools (wherever vaccination ongoing)
 - Vaccines cold & dry storage
 - Waste management facilities
- Desk review of planning and monitoring documents









Principle Areas of Evaluation

- 1. Pre-implementation planning and vaccine introduction
- 2. Training
- 3. Vaccine coverage
- 4. Vaccine delivery
- 5. Cold-chain management
- 6. Vaccine management, transport and logistics
- 7. Vaccine wastage
- 8. Waste management and injection safety
- 9. Monitoring and supervision
- 10. Adverse events following immunization
- 11. Advocacy, communication and acceptance
- 12. Sustainability
- 13. General impressions

Process of the Evaluation

- 1. Reviewed and adapted tools
- 2. Field teams conducted site visits
- 3. Compiled and analyzed collected data
- Developed recommendations based on findings

FINDINGS

Pre-implementation Planning and **Vaccine Introduction Process** Strengths Needs Improvement · No existing policy for ✓ Strong advocacy from all stakeholders and strong reaching out of school girls partnership between education and health sectors ✓ Strong school health programme, which has · Vaccine procurement delay existing immunization component (BIAS) at national level ✓ Collaboration between MoH and MoRA in many Inconsistency in areas; engagement of pediatric and OB/GYN engagement with religious community affairs in some levels in some areas ✓ Bottom up microplanning done very well to ensure capturing of all school girls √ Clear policy on target population of class 5 and class 6 girls ✓ School health vaccination card was adapted to include HPV vaccine and adapted for each health

Pre-implementation Planning and Vaccine Introduction Process

Recommendations

- Revise national policy to include out-of-school girls and clearly define target age for out-of-school girls; collaborate with Ministry of Social Affairs when developing and implementing vaccination for out of school girls
- Engage early with MoRA and high-level religious leaders to ensure commitment, confidence in HPV vaccine, advocacy at the community level and partnership in dispelling rumors
- Ensure timely procurement procedures at national level to ensure vaccine delivery in time for integration with school health vaccinations (BIAS)

Community-level Stakeholders

Number surveyed
19
15
28
14
39
18
52

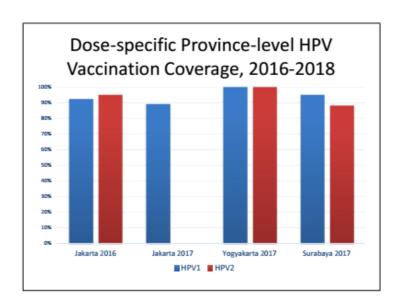
Training		
Strengths	Needs Improvement	
✓ Development of standard training materials at central level and adaptation of materials at district and sub-district levels	 Some training materials developed at central level were not disseminated to all levels 	
 Training included all key components: correct vaccine administration/technique, cold storage, AEFI monitoring, HPV vaccine and diseases prevented 	 Community level stakeholders (teachers, health workers, community leaders) requested additional socialisation to address and respond to rumors in community 	
✓ Health facility and school staff had good knowledge of disease prevented, HPV vaccine and procedures and were satisfied with training	 Some misunderstandings of national policy on vaccination of Class 6 girls who have missed vaccination in Class 5 	
	 Some health workers and teachers had misinformation about initiation of vaccination prior to menstruation 	

Training Recommendations Ensure that all training and IEC materials developed at central level are shared (electronic copy) to districts (school and health departments) in a timely manner so health facilities can adapt, tailor and print sufficient quantities Increase socialization on addressing and responding to rumors for stakeholders interacting with the community Re-emphasize national policy to vaccinate all class 6 girls irrespective of receipt of dose 1 Clarify true and false contraindications during refresher training (example: myth to vaccination only after menstruation) Clarify guidance on reaching girls who missed dose 1

Vaccine Delivery

Vaccine Delivery **Needs Improvement** Strengths ✓ Strong partnership between health · Variation in consent procedures (some and education sectors and strong followed opt-out procedures similar to existing school health program routine, while others implemented (BIAS) informed consent) √ Safe vaccination procedures · Some negative perception around opt-in observed during vaccination session consent procedures including increased refusal and increased workload ✓ Well-functioning health system Vaccine procurement and delivery delay infrastructure at all levels and good resulted in vaccination in October, ownership of immunization program therefore not integrated with routine BIAS at the district level requiring additional staff ✓ Clear messaging on target eligibility for grade 5 and grade 6

Recommendations Consider reinforcing the importance of vaccination and informed consent procedures in areas where current process is perceived to be problematic; engage education and religious sectors to determine best approach for specific areas



Vaccine Coverage		
Strengths	Needs Improvement	
 High vaccination coverage reached through school based delivery, through strong existing school health program 	 Unclear policy for vaccination of girls missed in class 5 	
√ Few refusals in school delivery platform	No policy to reach out-of-school girls	
 Reporting of coverage from health facility level up to district, province and national 	 Inconsistencies in data quality from health facility to provincial level 	
✓ Innovative strategies observed to vaccinate missed girls through return school visits, home visits, etc.	 In some areas, numerators for vaccinated girls in class 5 became the denominator for class 6, resulting in elevated coverage estimates 	

Vaccine Coverage			
Recommendations			
Clear policy and guidance needed on how to address vaccination for girls who miss dose 1 in class 5			
Disseminate guidance from national policy on how to define target populations to calculate coverage for dose 2 (clarity on determining denominator)			
➤ Policy needed to reach out-of-school girls and target age eligibility			

	Strengths	Needs Improvement
Cold Chain	 ✓ Functioning cold chain storage units and good cold chain practices at all levels ✓ Limited cold storage units at district level for larger scale vaccination campaigns, so good procedures in place to delivery vaccine to local level quickly and frequently ✓ Adequate cold chain capacity to manage HPV vaccine needs 	• None
Vaccine management, transport and logistics	✓ Existing logistics/vaccine transport able to absorb HPV vaccine. ✓ No stock outs, expiring vaccines, or VVM issues. ✓ Clear procedures for vaccine requests from lower level up to next level	 Delayed vaccine procurement
Waste management and injection safety	 ✓ Waste management system able to accommodate additional vaccine, no problems seen ✓ Safe injection processes 	

Vaccine wastage

Strengths	Needs Improvement
 ✓ Standard procedures to send unused vaccine to upper levels 	 Policy to calculate vaccine wastage needs to be utilized at district level, to forecast necessary buffer stock
✓ First in first out procedures followed	

Recommendations

Consider policy to calculate vaccine wastage for forecasting needed buffer stock

Monitoring and Supervision

Monitoring & Supervision

Recommendations

- Develop and circulate standard tool and guidance for supervisory visits of vaccination sessions
- Consider integrating MoE and MoRA for supervision/monitoring of vaccination sessions to raise awareness and improve collaboration across sectors at all levels

Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI)

Strengths	Needs Improvement
 ✓ Strong national AEFI policy and procedures in place ✓ District- and province-level AEFI committees in place and trained 	 Some health facilities indicated lack of awareness around AEFI crisis communication policy and procedures
✓ Good records and AEFI monitoring practices	
✓ AEFI task force present at all levels	
 No serious AEFI with HPV vaccine, some serious AEFIs noted with other vaccine and appropriate management followed 	
 ✓ Health care workers reported observation for 30 minutes following vaccination 	

Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI)

Recommendations

- Consider including AEFI crisis communication procedure in refresher training with health staff
- Reinforce routine AEFI recording/reporting procedures when implementing scale-up in other provinces

Advocacy, Communication & Acceptance

Strengths	Needs Improvement
 High acceptance and demand for HPV vaccine among stakeholders across health and education sectors, caregivers and girls 	 Inconsistent coordination between health and religious affairs in some areas and at different levels
 Good communication and coordination from the provincial health office to health facilities and comprehensive IEC materials 	Rumors include haram vaccine, infertility and early menopause, fear of AEFIs, concern about HPV vaccine being "fake vaccine" 53% (8/15) of Health facilities experienced hesitancy from community
School communication letters and IEC materials sent to parents	 Some IEC materials not distributed to all levels

Advocacy, Communication & Acceptance

Recommendations

- Engage and collaborate with religious affairs and religious leaders in development of key messages and IEC materials
- Increase socialization to key stakeholders (health workers, teachers, private sector, religious leaders) on key messages and how to address and respond to rumors
 - Utilize existing platforms (e.g. school newsletters, PTAs, school annual report)
 - Consider developing short video with girls receiving HPV and disseminate widely
- Ensure clear message about halal certification to avoid misinterpretation to community and messaging that vaccine is not fake
- > Ensure sufficient budget for IEC materials at local level
- > Encourage cervical cancer screening for women >30 years of age



General Impressions

Strengths

- ✓ HPV vaccine introduction was well accepted by stakeholders, health and education staff, caregivers and girls
- ✓ The HPV vaccination program well implemented and perceived to have improved the immunization and school health program and was perceived to be very smooth.
 - √ Successful integration of HPV vaccine in existing BIAS programme
- ✓ Coverage was high among target population identified in national policy
- ✓ Good cold chain practices, vaccine management and logistics, injection safety
 and waste management procedures

General Impressions

Needs Improvement

- Inconsistent engagement with religious leaders and MoRA in some areas at different levels
- Multiple gaps in policy resulting in girls missing vaccination (i.e. no policy for out of school girls, no clear national guidance on "sweeping" procedures, unclear guidance on girls missing dose 1 in class 5/girls receiving dose 1 in class 6)
- Errors noted in data quality at all levels, possibly causing falsely elevated coverage for dose 2
- Insufficient socialization of community leaders, teachers, community health workers to manage and respond to rumors

General Impressions

Recommendations

- Consider revision of national policy to include out-of-school girls and clearly define target age for these girls, in collaboration with Social Affairs
- Clarify policy and guidance on girls missing vaccination in class 5
- Engage religious leaders and MoRA early in planning process and development of key messages to address rumors and questions about halal haram
- Increase socialization of community leaders, teachers, community health workers to manage and respond to rumors
- Reinforce key messages and guidance on enumerating target population and calculating coverage
- Utilize existing platforms to showcase successful HPV introduction experience (e.g. MOH-EPI website, school websites)
- Collaborate with NCD/cancer registry teams (PTM) for broadening vaccination and cervical cancer screening programmes

Sustainability

Recommendations

- Utilize strong demand for HPV and successful demonstration introduction to advocate for political commitment to further scale up
- Define timeline and allocate resources for scale up as part of new cMYP
 Ensure HPV is included in the roadmap for new vaccine introduction
- Ensure timely vaccine procurement requests so manufacturer can forecast supply needs

*Global vaccine supply shortage may limit vaccine supply availability impacting introduction timelines

Key Considerations

- Timelines for national scale-up have not been defined, which risks loss of political and financial commitment potentially decreasing demand and slowing momentum
- Potential for significant disruption of vaccination program with increasing rumors, easily and rapidly spread over social media

Acknowledgements

- · Ministry of Health EPI
- · Ministry of Education
- · Ministry of Religious Affairs
- · Ministry of Planning
- · District Health Offices
- · District Education Offices
- · District Religious Affairs Offices
- · Health Workers
- · Head Teachers, school staff and class 5 & 6 girls in schools
- · Community leaders and Parents/caregivers
- · Partners: WHO, UNICEF, Gavi

Next Steps

 Finalization of Action Plan identifying actions, timelines and responsible entities

	ACTOR PLAN FOR FOLLOW UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE HPV POST ACTRODUCTION EXALISATION								
Timeframe	Award there	Recommendation/Action	torthre	End Dete	Personjuj/nedauton Desponsible	Indicator	Comment		
Stort Term 0.3 months									
Medium Ferm 24 months									
tong Term +U munite									
ecommendation y indexposit dealbeites(s)									

Yogyakarta, November 19, 2018

Approved by, Head of Immunization Sub-Directorate Chief, Health Technology Assessment (HTA) and Pharmacoeconomics Research Center, UGM

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