Module 3. Setting Up an Integrated NTDP

Session 1. Country Situation Analysis
Objectives

• Understand the rationale for and purposes of a comprehensive situation analysis.
• Understand the main components of a country situation analysis including:
  – geographical and physical characteristics
  – population and administration, # of subdistricts/community per district
  – health status and health care delivery system
  – NTD prevalence and control data
  – identification and coordination of partners and stakeholders for NTD control
• Understand how to respond to comments and queries on the situation analysis, how the data were collected, and their usefulness in developing the Master Plan/Plan of Action for the national NTDP.
Starting a Programme

Key M&E Indicators
- Infection prevalence
- Disease Prevalence
Situation Analysis

Review of available epidemiological situation of all endemic NTDs and ongoing control activities within the country.

Geographical overlap of NTDs

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Who is doing what in where?
Purpose of Situation Analysis

- Detailed, up-to-date compilation of existing evidence for NTD prevalence, research & control activities (identifies existing expertise and resources available to program managers) is essential for planning integrated programs.
- Provides baseline for stakeholders in the early planning for integration, advocates for donor support, and identifies potential partners.
- It should clearly identify the gaps in information and the intervention required for scale up NTDPs to reach elimination and control objectives.
Situation Analysis: WHO, WHEN, HOW

WHO: prepared by a team of local experts and academics, engaging them early in the NTD planning process in the country.

WHEN: it is the first step before the Master Plan.

HOW: collecting available data from the MOH, NGOs, other partners, published literature or grey literature. Rarely needs a specific survey.

It is time consuming, but results in significant time-savings later in process of NTDP start up.
Discussion

• What are the key elements that you see included in the Situation Analysis?
  – Geographic and physical characteristics
  – Population and administrative data
  – Health status and health systems organization
  – NTD prevalence and interventions
  – Identifying key partners

Were most of these included in your country situation analysis?
Components of Situation Analysis

Geographic and physical characteristics:

- General information on the geography, climate, and ecological variation among districts.
- Identify ecological zones relevant for NTD endemicity and transmission (a map may be useful).
Components of Situation
Your Country – Physical features
Components of Situation Analysis

**Population and Administration areas: urban versus rural**

- Basic demographic and relevant political information
- Administrative divisions and implementation units (IU)
- Total population and the population at risk for each NTD
- # of PSAC (aged 12–59 months)
- # of SAC (aged 5–14 years) + school enrolment

Data will be used to help determine and calculate the target population for NTD interventions including PC and morbidity management.
## Population and Administration – Your country

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<th>Metric</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
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<td>Ages 0-14</td>
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<td>Ages 15-64</td>
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<td>Ages 65 and above</td>
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<td>Population density</td>
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<td>Population Growth Rate</td>
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<td>Probability of Not Surviving past age 40</td>
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<td>Adult Literacy Rate (15 yrs and older)</td>
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<td>Net Primary Enrolment Rate</td>
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<td>Net Secondary Enrolment Rate</td>
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<td>Fertility Rate</td>
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<td>Birth rate</td>
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<td>Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births</td>
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<td>Population Growth</td>
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Components of Situation Analysis

Health Status and Health Care delivery system:

- Overview of current health status of the population
- Most common diseases
- Main causes of mortality
- Sanitation coverage and water supply
Organizational Structure of Health Services –
Your Country
Components of Situation Analysis

NTDs prevalence and interventions:

- Current status of NTD endemicity by disease
- Including maps by disease
- Current control interventions by NTD, including maps
- Highlight geographic areas that should be targeted for integrated control/elimination strategies
NTD Endemicity
Your Country – LF
NTD Endemicity

Your Country – Schistosomiasis
NTD Endemicity – Your country

Your Country – Trachoma
NTD Endemicity

Your Country – STH
## Co-Endemicity of NTDs by Province/District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Endemicity Status</th>
<th>Target population</th>
<th>Drugs Required*</th>
<th>PC Strategy*</th>
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* To be completed in the planning phase
Components of Situation Analysis

Identify and coordinate partners/stakeholders

- Identify partners working in NTD control nation-wide.
- Map of geographic areas showing where implementation partners (current and potential) are working.
- Identify the human and financial resources currently available, by each partner:
  - Drug donations
  - Trained surgeons
Components of Situation Analysis-Partners

- MoH
- NGO-1
- WFP
- UNICEF
- NGO-2
- Uni-1
- Uni-2
### Ongoing NTDs PC Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTD</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>Target area/district</th>
<th>Target population</th>
<th># Pop. targeted</th>
<th>Key strategies</th>
<th>Drug(s) used</th>
<th>Frequency of PC</th>
<th>Key funding Partners</th>
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What do you think are the key messages from this session?
Key Messages

- The situation analysis is essential for developing the Master Plan for NTDs (country map, population data, health-care delivery system, NTD epidemiology, health system financing, ongoing control interventions, and funding gaps).
- Most information for this purpose is already available and does not need detailed and costly mapping exercise.
- Situation analysis is best done by merging 4–5 disease-specific maps within 1 “what-to-do” map to plan the PC strategies.
Situation Analysis - Groupwork

• Participants split into groups and countries that have not yet developed a situation analysis are assisted by other participants from countries that have already carried out a situation analysis.

• Prepare a draft plan according to the outline discussed in this session.

• Participants from each group will have 30 minutes to prepare the draft plan of the situation analysis and 15 minutes for presentation and discussion in plenary.