Module 4. Management for Integrated NTDPs

Session 2. Implementation Platforms and Scaling up
Overview

- Different existing platforms for PC implementation
- Advantages and disadvantages of these platforms
- Need of organize specific drug distribution for some NTDs
- Importance of phasing in PC implementation
- Strategies of scaling up PC implementation
- How scaling up NTDP affects existing systems
### Group Work on Existing Platforms for PC Implementation and Integrated Platform

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Target population</th>
<th>Existing platforms for NTD activities</th>
<th>Pros and Cons</th>
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*Oncho* and *LF* are not specified in the table.
## Existing Platforms – Pros and Cons

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| **Oncho** | Entire population | Village Health Volunteers (VHV) distributing drug (1) at central place in the village (2) door to door | **Pro:** existing network of experienced VHVs  
**Cons:** high cost |
| **LF** | | |
| **FBT** | | |
| **Trachoma** | | |
| **Schistosomiasis** | SAC 5<15 years | School infrastructure: teachers distributing drugs | **Pro:** low cost  
**Cons:** non-enrolled children difficult to reach |
| **STH** | PSAC 1<5 years | Child Health Day (CHD) Vitamin A supplementation | **Pro:** very low cost  
**Cons:** additional interventions may overload the CHD |
Example of a Platform of an Existing PC Programme

- If available, illustrate a successful existing PC programme using any of the described platforms.
- Include pictures/photos for advocacy.
- If possible, explain how the NTD Programme was piloted/phased-in and then scaled-up.
- Describe and discuss the challenges encountered.
School Health System

Normally present in each country

• How high is enrolment and does it remain high through the year?
• How do you reach non-enrolled SAC?
• Are teachers remunerated for drug distribution?
• How can teachers be motivated?
• Can teachers also use this opportunity for WASH?
• Can NTDP also use this opportunity for Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to sensitise communities about risky behaviour, sanitation, and contact with contaminated soil and water?
Child Health Days/Weeks

CHDs are an efficient way to reach PSC

- Are CHDs organized in each country?
- How often?
- Is the personnel in the distribution post capable to distribute ALB/MBD with minimal training?
- What are the risks?
- Do these CHDs get over-loaded?
Village Health Volunteers (VHVs)

VHVs/CDDs are normally effective in reaching their village population

- Is there a network of VHVs present in each community?
- Are VHV remunerated for drug distribution?
- How scaling up NTDP affects existing systems
  - Immunizations
  - VAS
  - LLITN distribution
  - Family planning
Individual Work, in Your Opinion:

- Why is piloting/phase-in important?
- What should be piloted/phased-in?
- Which is the adequate size of a piloting/phasing-in exercise?
- Why is this adequate?
- Has the pilot/phase-in tested logistics?
- How to obtain feedback on the results of pilot/phase-in?
- What is the strategy for national scaling-up NTD intervention?
- How can piloting/phasing-in NTDP link with morbidity control, and other complementary programs like vector control?
Why is Piloting/Phase-in Important?

• Assessment of the quality of HW/teachers/VHV training.
• Assessment of the ability of HW/teachers/VHV with the assigned tasks.
• ‘In process’ and ‘end process’ monitoring of coverage.
• Assessment of the clarity of forms at different levels.
• Assessment of traditional/innovative reporting systems.
• Other?
What Should Be Piloted/Phased-in?

- IEC materials should be pre-tested and modified.
- Training methodology
- Training materials
- Performances of trained staff.
- Forms at all levels
- Monitoring and reporting systems, including SAE.
- Communications systems
- Other?
What is an Adequate Size of a Piloting/Phasing-in Exercise?

• The pilot/phase-in exercise should cover an intervention ≥100,000 individuals.
• Pilots/phase-in that are too small won’t provide enough of a challenge for system, enough of a test.
• Take into consideration sites with different logistical challenges.
Why is That an Adequate Size for Piloting/Phasing-in?

• An adequate pilot/phase-in must be challenging enough to illustrate problems in the different components of the NTDP because PMs cannot be present to solve the problem in each location.

• PC is a simple intervention, coverage in small area can be obtained easily when personnel is abundant, this does not allow to identify possible problems.

• Problems due to location, hard to reach (HTR) sites, communications, supply chain management, and communications all need testing.
How to Obtain Feedback on the Results of Pilot/Phase-In?

- It is important to discuss with the implementers on the main problems: drug administration, remuneration, compliance, IEC, form filling, use of remaining drugs...
- Check the form filling and the forms summarizing results at different levels.
- Compare the coverage reported by the form filling to the one obtained in a post-event coverage survey (PECS).
- Conduct meeting with representatives of all the staff involved and discuss improvements to the training, logistics, supply chain, supportive supervision, monitoring, and reporting.
Strategy for National Scaling up PC Intervention?

- What worked on a small scale won’t necessarily work on a national scale.
- What worked well in rural villages may not work in an urban/semi-urban setting and vice versa.
- Be willing to innovate and modify strategies to accommodate local challenges such as security, natural disasters, heavy rainy seasons, political elections, traditional festivals.
- Define a detailed work-plan taking into accounts managerial, logistic and programmatic issues.
- Scale up in phases aiming at reaching 75% national coverage and 100% geographical coverage.
What are the key messages of this session?
KEY MESSAGES

• Several infrastructures normally exist in each country that can be used to implement PC intervention.
• The NTDP PM should try to use as much as possible the existing infrastructures in an integrated manner.
• In specific cases a special drug delivery system should be organized.
• A pilot/phase-in is important to test the training methodology, the performances of the trained staff, the forms, supervision, monitoring and the reporting system.
• Scaling up needs careful planning and a staged approach.