Malaria in the district plan..

PHRN book 8 lesson 3
Need for a plan..

• For Optimal Use of Resources
• Deciding the technology – Choice from 10 strategies… each of which have 10 to 15 activities- which would be effective?
  - Early diagnosis and complete treatment (3)
  - Selective vector control (6)
  - Behavior change communication (1)
Strategies

1. Early diagnosis and complete treatment (3)
   - Community level
   - Facility level (uncomplicated and complicated)
   - Surveillance systems
2. Integrated vector control (6)

- *Insecticide sprays*
- *Introduction of larvivoros fish*
- *Source reduction through local action*
- *Source reduction through engineering/drainage mechanisms*
- *Introduction of insecticide treated bed nets*
- *Other personal prophylactics like repellent creams and oils*
3. Behavior change communication (1)
Need for a district plan.... 2

• Deciding the technology mix: what combination of the technologies and where; what proportion of investment in each

• Local adaptation and area specificity: a local and focal disease. 1. vector dynamics, 2. disease resistance, 3. varying baseline prevalence, 4. varying cultural practices and preferences 5. human resource availability

• Ensuring community participation: role of district and village planning in achieving this: many measures requires community’s active and informed participation

See case studies on pg. 58-Eng; pg._-Hindi. Book 8 chapter 3
Key components in situation analysis

• Mapping Malaria & Falciparum malaria prevalence: GIS useful but even reading a table carefully could be adequate

• Entomological Appraisal: What are the vectors? What is the vector dynamics? What is the resistance to insecticides?

• Drug Resistance Appraisal

• Village level participatory plans: To understand the choice between different strategies and people’s response to them
Components of an action plan

Every strategy requires

1. Village level action
2. Sector and block level support system
3. District level action

Thus every one of the ten strategies of malaria control is made up of 5 to 15 activities spread across these three levels.
Examples of planning for each strategy: Introduction of larvivoros fish...

**Village level:**

1. Decide which water bodies are amenable to such an intervention and estimate fish seedling.

2. Decide on the time of intervention and periodicity of intervention.

3. Decide which local body or community based organization or person would monitor this.

4. Explain this in a plan... process of planning and process of capacity building can be one activity.
Sector and block level:

Sector supervisor visits each village to help with planning+ capacity building in community. About one month work – but district plan can begin with a small sample of villages.

2. A hatchery is set up to yield the required number of seedlings.

3. Train community members/health staff to understand/assist/take action at the village level.

4. Monitor progress in each sector/village with more time/effort/resources where problems are more
District level:

1. Procure the seedlings.
2. Prepare the BCC material.
3. Train the trainers.
4. Monitor block level progress with more assistance/effort/resources where problems are more
Example: Introduction of bed nets

Village Level:

1. Estimate requirements of a unit village

2. Understand current practices and perceptions; response to introduction of bed-nets; distances and problems of recurrent insecticide; willingness to pay and possibilities of alternative sources of bed nets if govt. supplied bed nets are inadequate

3. BCC activity.
Sector & Block Level:

1. Arrange to stock bed-nets
2. Arrange for a facility to treat with bed nets.
3. Arrange for a facility to sell bed nets.
4. Training and monitoring and support to village level.
District level:

1. Prioritize which sectors to send how much bed nets.
2. Arrange for procurement of bed nets.
3. Preparation of guidelines, BCC material, training of trainers, monitoring etc.
The text of the plan. (other than situational analysis, objectives and list of strategies)

- Compile the list of actions that the district functionaries would undertake and the time schedule.
- Compile the list of actions the block and sector level functionaries would undertake and the time schedule.
- Compile the list of actions which would be done by outreach and community level functionaries

This forms the main text of the plan. Put the budget in place
What does horizontal integration mean?

• District and village planning is the central strategy of integration.

• First and foremost: district planning is essential for making an effective disease control program.

• When there is no simple singular technological solution like in small pox.. Vertical programs do not work very well..
• When the district program manager is thinking and making the best use of resources … not mechanically following a fixed set of rules. The main constraint for integration is already crossed.

• The rest is about negotiating with other program managers and managers of facilities and support systems to make the best use of resources to get the results needed.
Group Work

Malaria in District Health Plan
• Group 1
  ➢ *Introduction of insecticide bed nets in the district*

• Group 2
  ➢ *Source reduction through elimination of breeding sources in the district*

• Group 3
  ➢ *Early diagnosis of Malaria cases in the district*
Guidelines

• Delineate the activities at
  ➢ Village
  ➢ Block/sector
  ➢ District

• Define the person(s) responsible

• Define the timeline
Sample matrix

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<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Person responsible</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
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