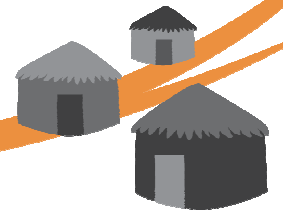
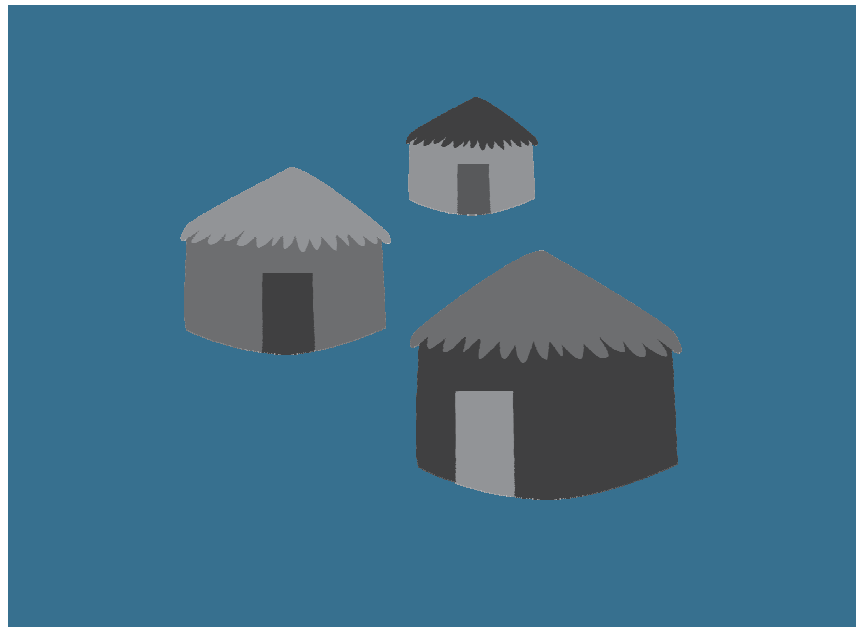


# Institutionalizing Community Health Conference



27-30 March 2017 | Johannesburg, South Africa



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# **Community-directed approach**

Community Supervision and support of volunteers (CHWs/CDDs)

Uche Amazigo

(Presented by Michel Pacqué)  
27 March 2017

# What is CDTI ?

Community Directed Treatment with Ivermectin



Promotes community participation in health care delivery



Implementation agenda places community on the driver's seat

## The strategy: **Community-Directed Treatment**



### **Role of the communities**

- ✓ Community **collects Mectizan®** from the nearest health facility
- ✓ Community **decides where and when to distribute Mectizan®** and reports back to Health Services
- ✓ Community **collectively** selects distributors – CDDs\*
- ✓ Community **supervises** the work of CDDs
- ✓ Community **decides how to support CDDs** – either in cash or in-kind

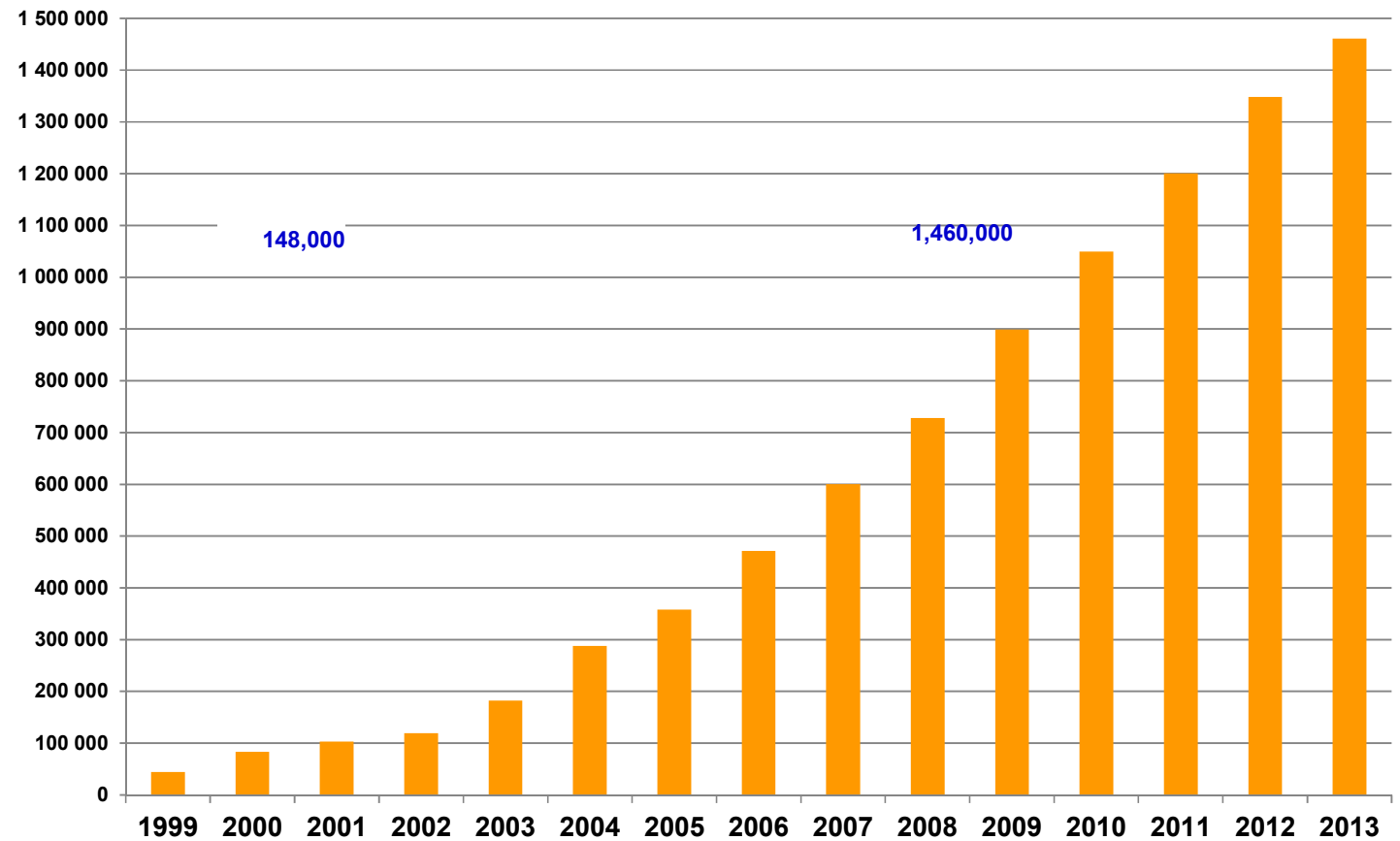
\*CDDs - Community drug distributors

> 1.4 million CDDs

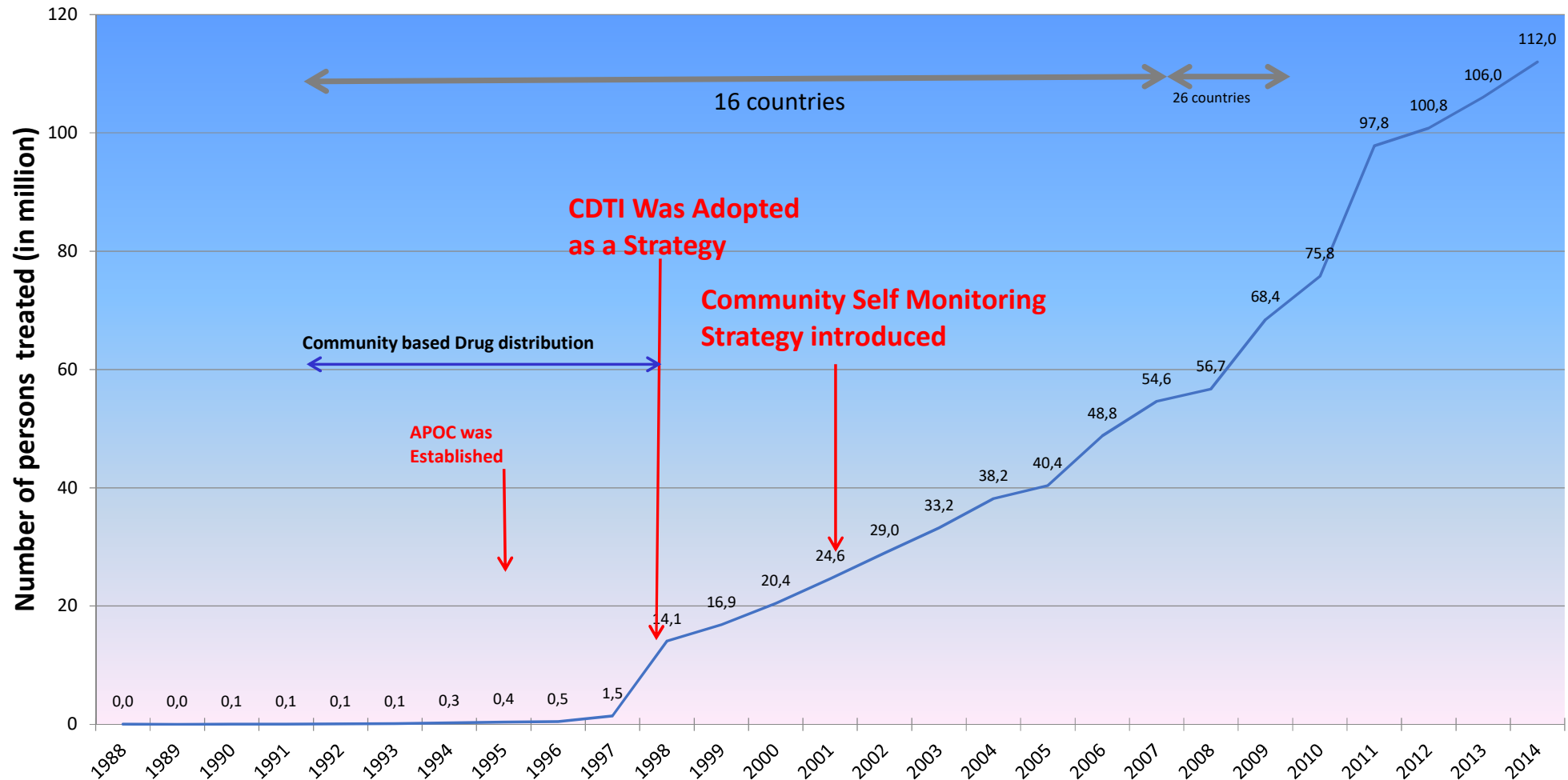
# Capacity building for CDI at community level



**Cumulative number of CHWs (CDDs) trained  
(1999 – 2013)**



# CDTI strategy: contribution to River blindness Control in Africa



Countries not treating (previously classified as hypo-endemic) : Gabon, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Niger

Source: WHO/APOC

## **Role of the community in supporting and supervision of CHWs (CDDs)**

### **How was this decided and put into place?**

- In Programme design, supervision of CHWs(CDDs) was clearly assigned as a responsibility of the community.
- Therefore programme implementers ( MoHs, NGOs,WHO) emphasized community roles in supervision and support to CDDs
  - from the first and during all subsequent meetings with community leaders and meetings with the entire community
  - during training of health workers at national, district and frontline health facilities levels
  - during training of CHWs (CDDs)
  - during all briefing and debriefing sessions with policy makers and MoH personnel including Ministers of Health
  - at annual board meetings of Ministers of Health in the sub-regions data on supervision was shared and notes compared among 16 countries

# Participation – A Continuum



There are different structures in the village

Village meetings

Village leaders

Village dev committee

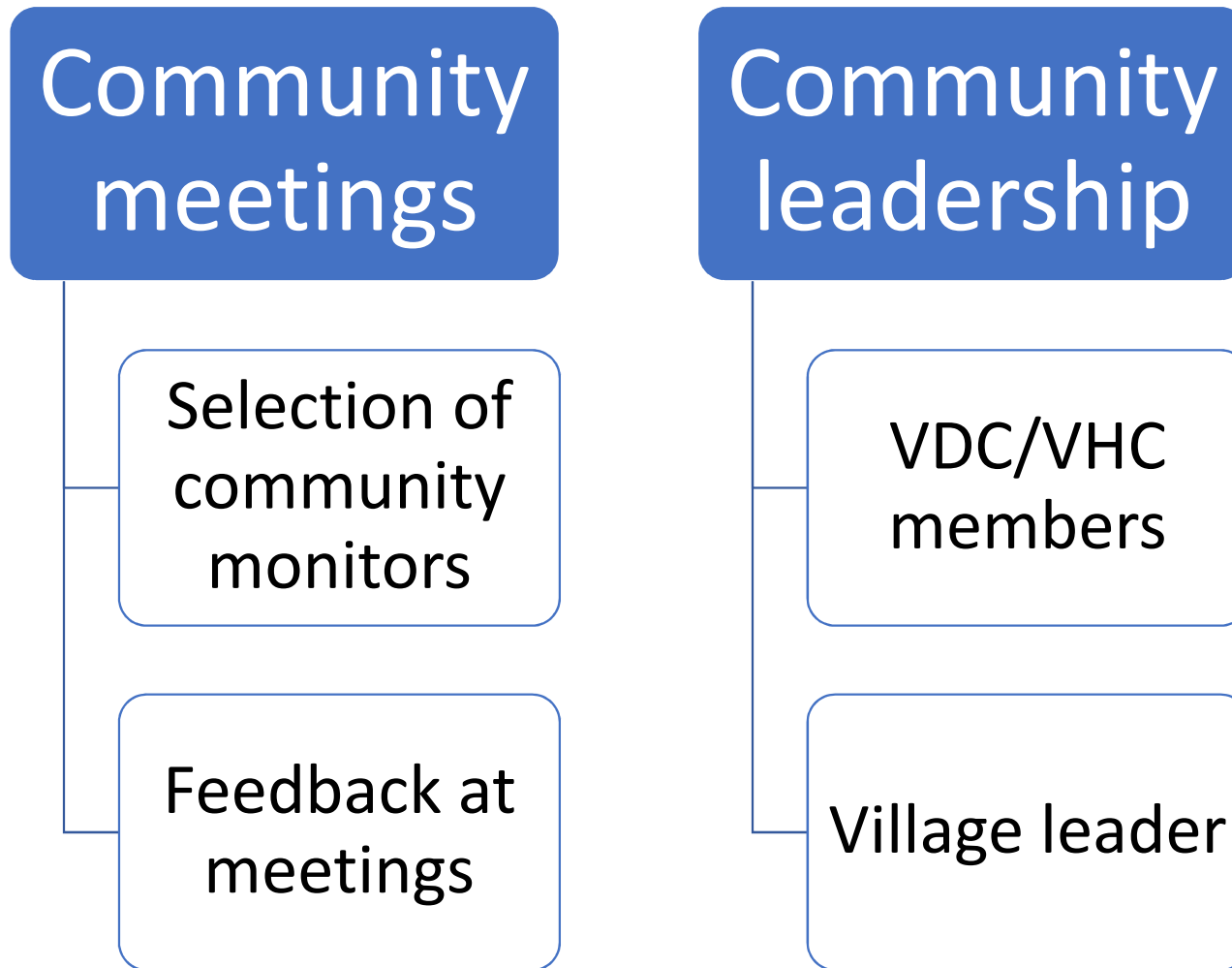
Village members

Village health committee

Supervision depends on structures utilized



## Supervision of volunteers – Two Basic Approaches



# Community self-monitoring (CSM)

- Community self- monitoring (CSM) is a process whereby communities assess their performances in CDTI drug delivery implementation.
  - Communities determine the indicators and choose monitors from among their own ranks for the exercise.
- CSM is carried out by the communities within 6 months of ivermectin distribution.
- The results of CSM are used by the communities and the implementers at all levels for improvement of the quality of treatment coverage.

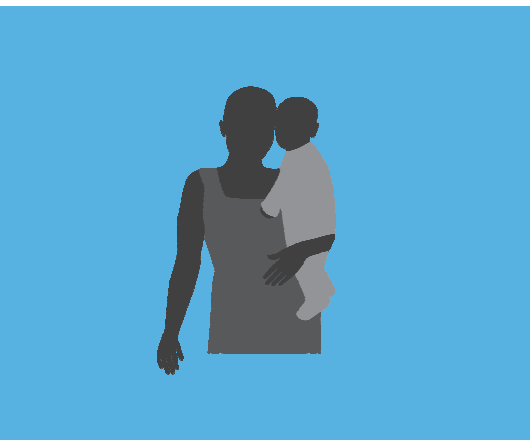
# **Good Practices/Outcomes**

## **Community identified individuals carry out these functions:**

- Check on household coverage
  - which houses were missed and point these out to CDDs for follow up
- Spot checks on community members with regards to medicines in-take.
- Check why refusals occur and encourage compliance
- Check what challenges the volunteers (CDDs) are facing, and try to address them

# Challenges/Issues

- Inadequate coverage not addressed due to insufficient medicines that is not reported early
- Quality of supervision dependent on extent of sensitization of community and degree of commitment
- Community monitors can join volunteers in demanding for incentives, and get discouraged when not forth-coming.



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# Notes

- Sure you know the story of dramatic increase in treatment coverage rate from 1997 when CDDs took over from health system, the distribution of ivermectin ( slide included).
- Community supervision began also in 1997.
- In 1999, we launched independent participatory monitoring with members of village health committees or community members as member of the independent participatory monitoring.
- Around 2002, Community self monitoring (CSM) was added to increase the participation of communities in supervision and monitoring.