Community-directed approach

Community Supervision and support of volunteers (CHWs/CDDs)

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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

> 1.4 million CDDs

*CDDs - Community drug distributors
Capacity building for CDI at community level

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

- 148,000
- 1,460,000
CDTI strategy: contribution to River blindness Control in Africa

CDTI was adopted as a strategy

Community Self Monitoring Strategy introduced

Community based Drug distribution

APOC was Established

Number of persons treated (in million)

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 members
- Village dev committee
- Village health committee

Supervision depends on structures utilized.
Supervision of volunteers – Two Basic Approaches

Community meetings
- Selection of community monitors
- Feedback at meetings

Community leadership
- VDC/VHC members
- Village leader
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 encourag 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.
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.