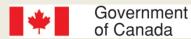
USING RESULTS FROM COVERAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEYS TO IMPROVE PROGRAM OPERATION





Jessica Blankenship PhD Helen Keller International





POST EVENT COVERAGE SURVEYS

- A post-event coverage survey (PECS) is a household survey conducted to validate coverage for a region of interest and evaluate effectiveness of programme activities
- Standard 30x30 cluster sampling methodology from the WHO Immunization Coverage cluster survey reference manual.
- 4 components:
 - Household
 - Health Workers
 - Community Health Workers
 - Community Leaders









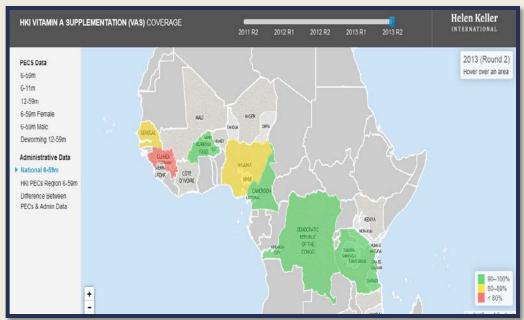
PECS AS A COMPONENT OF SYSTEMATIC MONITORING OF CHILD HEALTH DAYS

Standardized survey modified in country to address specific barriers to high and equitable coverage of Child Heath Day (CHD) services

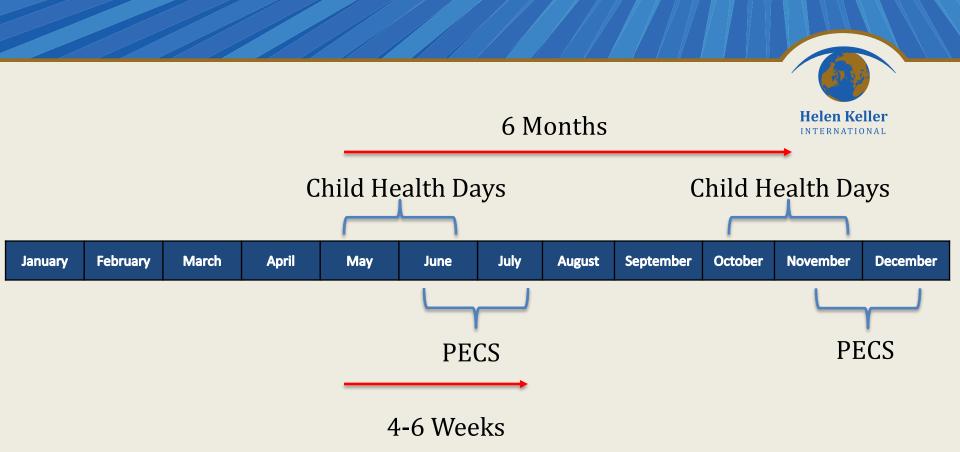


- Streamlined: <25 questions with 30 clusters collected in under 2 weeks
- High level of internal training and oversight to ensure data quality
- Relatively inexpensive: < \$30,000 for a 30x30 sample





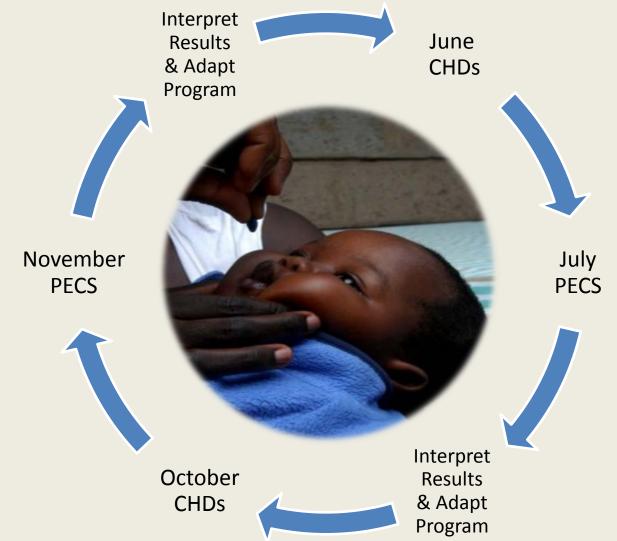
PECS TIMELINE ILLUSTRATED





PECS ARE A KEY COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAMME COURSE CORRECTION CYCLE















Identified Major Barriers to High and Equitable Coverage



- Awareness:
 - Unaware of the CHD's being held
 - No exposure to communication and social mobilization materials
- Distribution areas were too large for health workers to reach all houses during the CHDs
 - Caregivers stated that the distribution teams did not pass their house
 - Health workers and community health workers stated that they were unable to reach all households within the allotted CHD time.





USING PECS DATA TO INFORM PROGRAMME STRATEGY: CAMEROON Semaine Africaine de Vaccina

Implemented Actions:

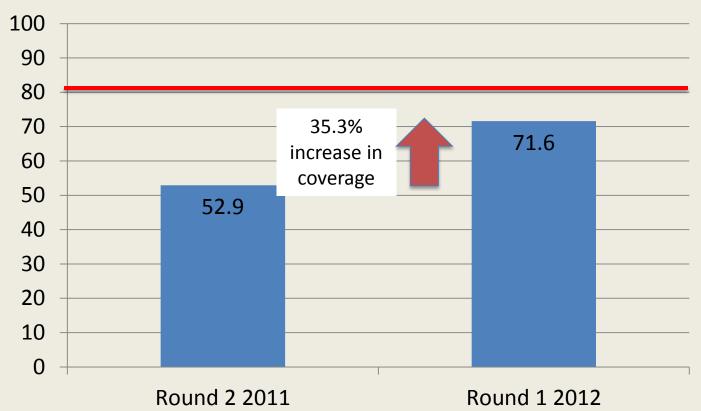
- Awareness:
 - Mass Communication Strategy with inexpensive blanketed messaging to increase awareness of key information on CHD's
 - Disseminated through markets, religious houses, schools, health centers and through community health workers.
- Large distribution areas:
 - Increased number of teams to reduce total number of households to cover









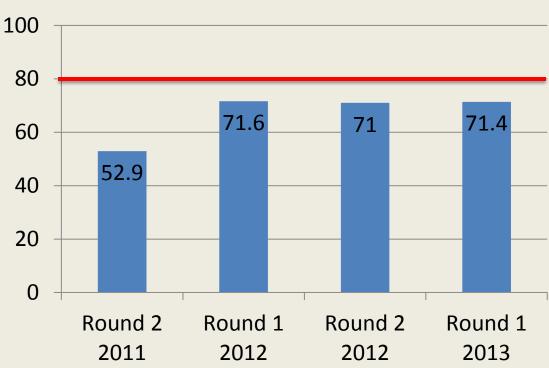






Stagnation in coverage with no change in identified barriers:

- Awareness
- Distribution team did not pass
- Health workers state distribution areas too large

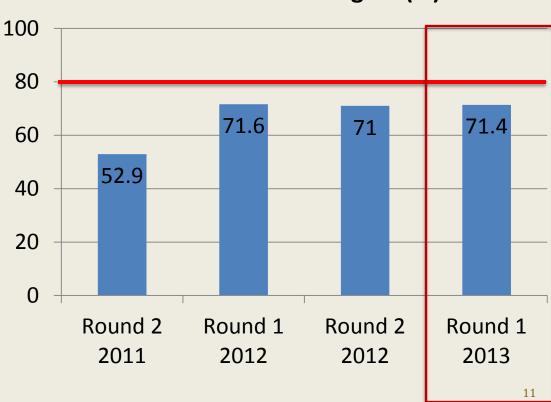






Stagnation in coverage with no change in identified barriers:

- Awareness
- Distribution team did not pass
- Health workers state distribution areas too large











GEO-SPATIAL VISUALIZATION OF VITAMIN A COVERAGE



IDENTIFICATION OF A NEW BARRIER TO HIGH AND EQUITABLE COVERAGE

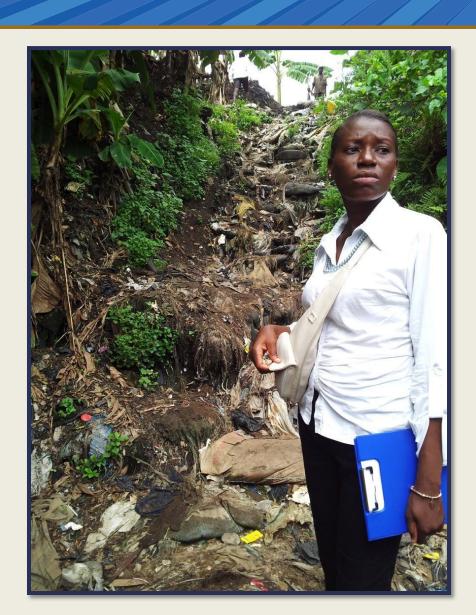
Barrier:

Areas which were difficult to access where skipped by distribution teams



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PROGRAMMATIC MODIFICATION TO ACHIEVE HIGH AND EQUITABLE COVERAGE





Programme modification:

Increase supportive supervision to ensure all households are reached by distribution teams









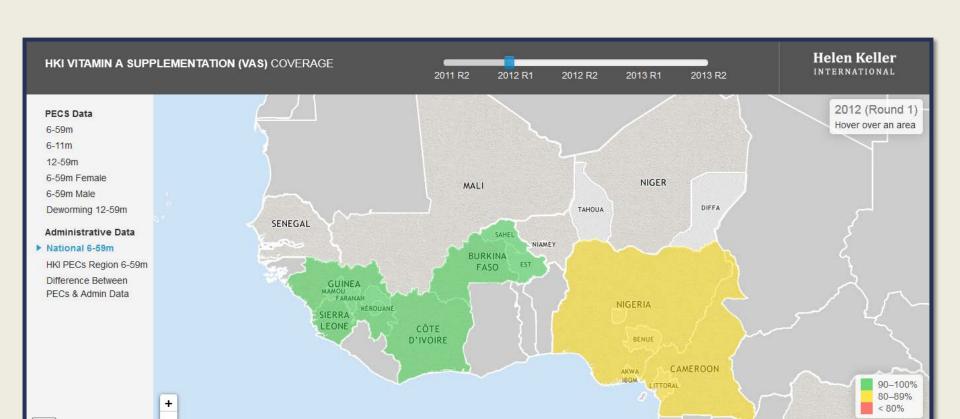
PECS PROVIDES HIGH QUALITY, TIMELY DATA TO INFORM PROGRAMME COURSE CORRECTION

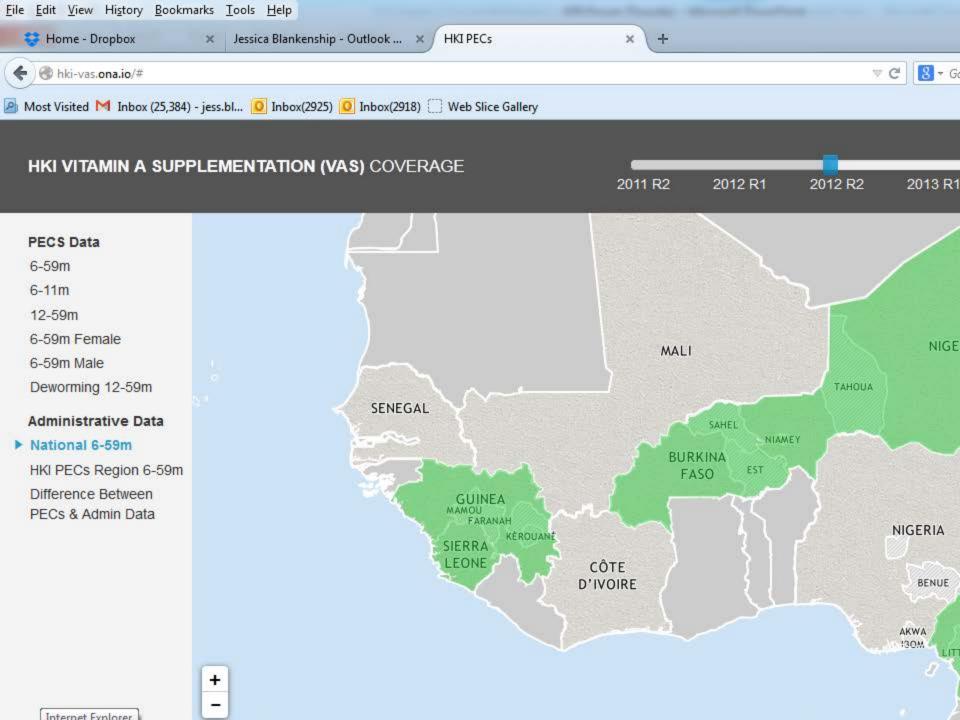


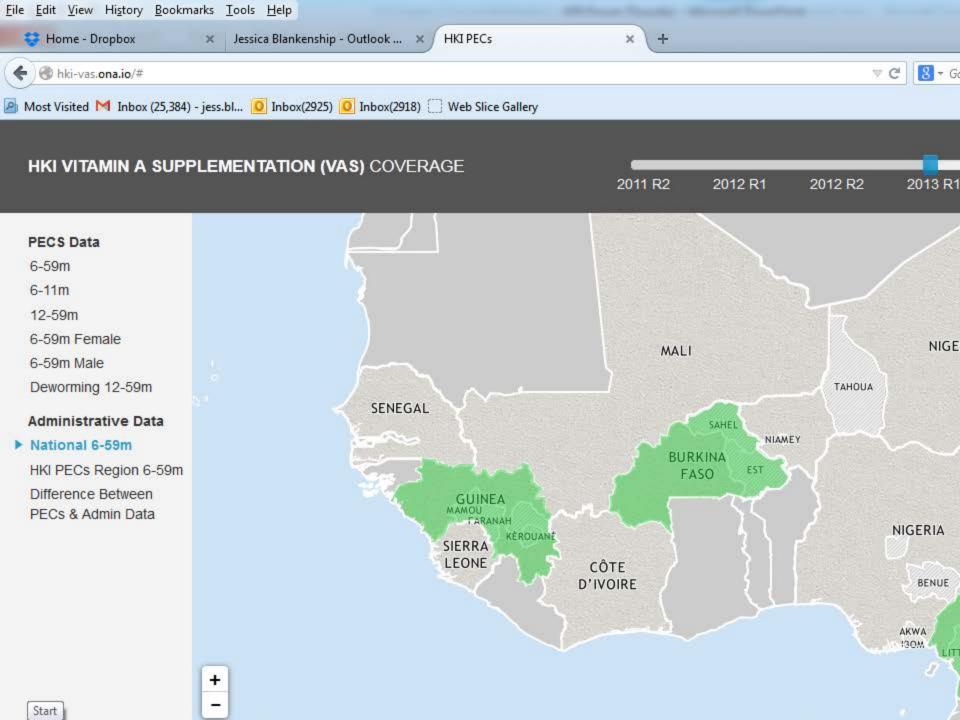
Key components to using PECS

- Streamlined
- Systematic

- Affordable
- Provide timely feedback

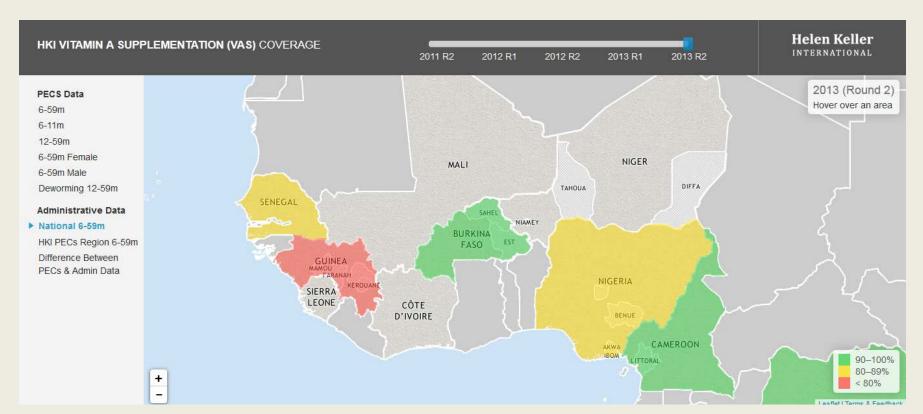














DYNAMIC DATA ENABLES RESPONSIVE PROGRAMMING TO ACHIEVE HIGH AND EQUITABLE COVERAGE









ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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