# **ICCM Mapping Exercise**

Lessons learned from the South Sudan Experience



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## Purpose of the ICCM mapping exercise

Where are the CBDs and CBD Supervisors? Where are they not? (geographical coverage)

Where are the CBDs in relation to Health Facilities? (program

complementarity)

- Who are the CBDs and CBD Supervisors? (age, gender, education)
- How far do CBD Sups travel on supervision visits?
- How can spatial analysis improve monitoring?



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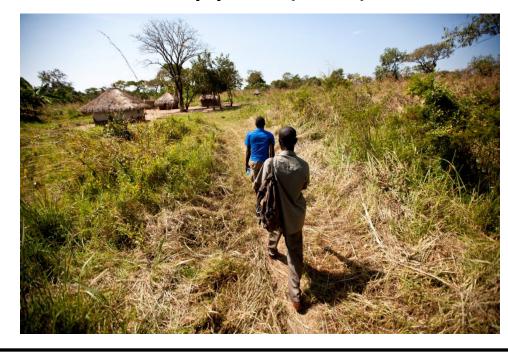
#### Data collection procedure

- ❖ TOOL: A simple data collection form was developed capturing base data on CBD/CBD Supervisors (age, gender, education/literacy and GPS coordinates). The location of health facilities within the ICCM catchment area was also recorded
- ❖ TRAINING: 18 ICCM Field Officers were trained on the use of the data collection forms and GPS units
- ❖ DATA COLLECTION: Each Field Officer was assigned the task of mapping CBDs, CBD Supervisors and health facilities within their catchment area (mapping activity combined with supervision activity to minimise costs)
- ANALYSIS: Data collected was quality assured, inputted to an Excel database, and subsequently uploaded to GIS for spatial analysis

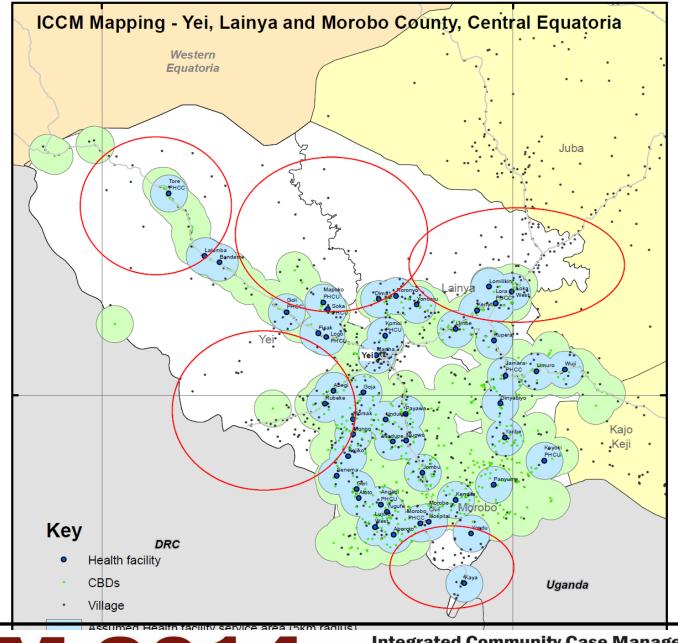
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#### Results

- A total of 1,283 out of 1,324 active CBDs were mapped (97%) in Q4 2012.
- All active CBD supervisors were mapped (111)
- 119 Facilities were mapped, of which 107 were operational (had building and staff)



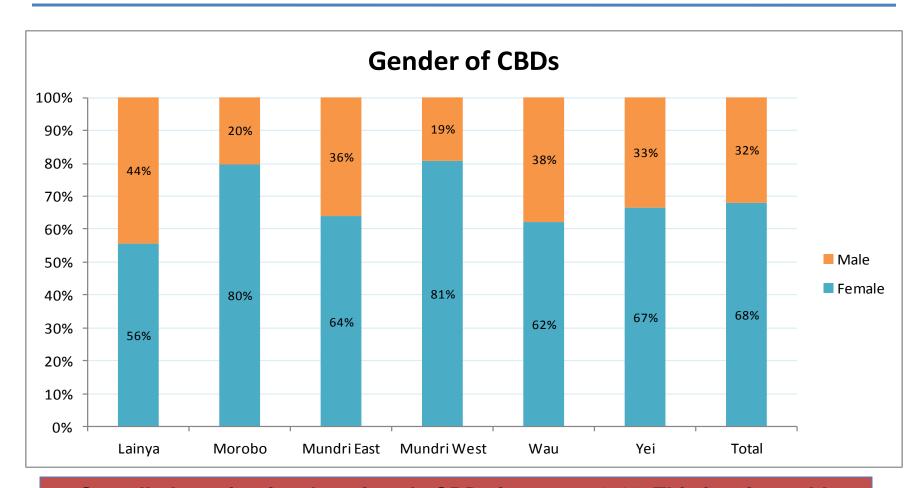
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#### **Results – Gender of CBDs**

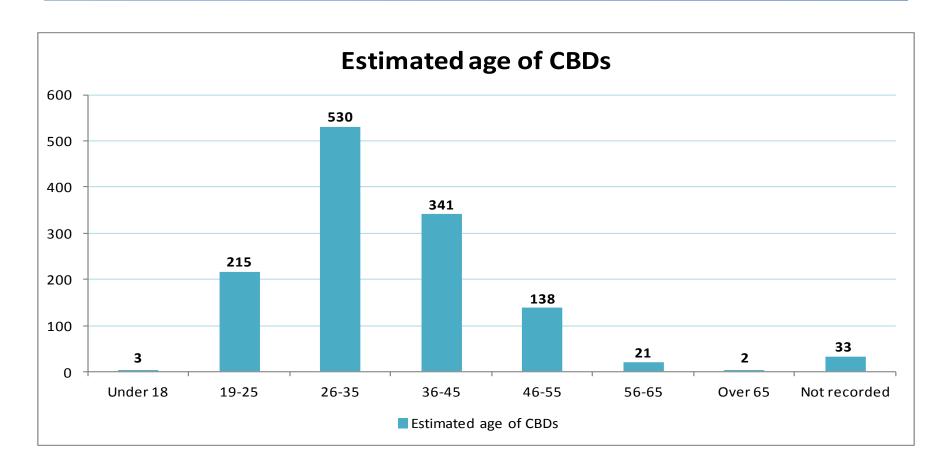


Overall, the ratio of male to female CBDs is approx 3:10. This is a favorable ratio given that women are the main caregivers in the community

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#### Results – Age of CBDs

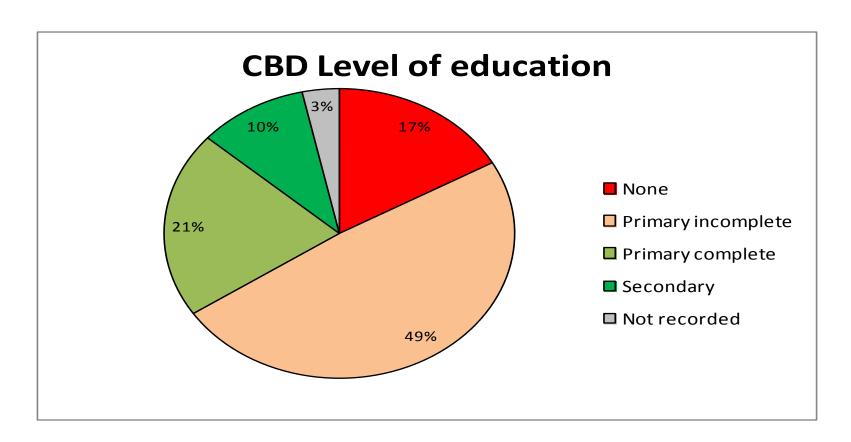


The optimal age cohort of CBDs is assumed to be 26-35, given that there is a higher dropout rate in the younger cohort, and the older cohorts tend to be of lower literacy

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#### Results – CBD education level

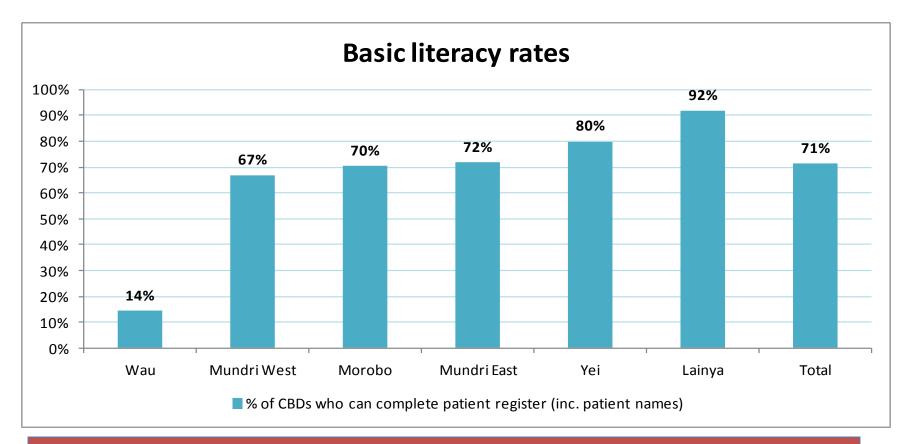


At least 4 out of 5 CBDs have been exposed to education. The capability with regards to record keeping of those not exposed to education will be further explored

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#### **Results – CBD basic literacy rates**

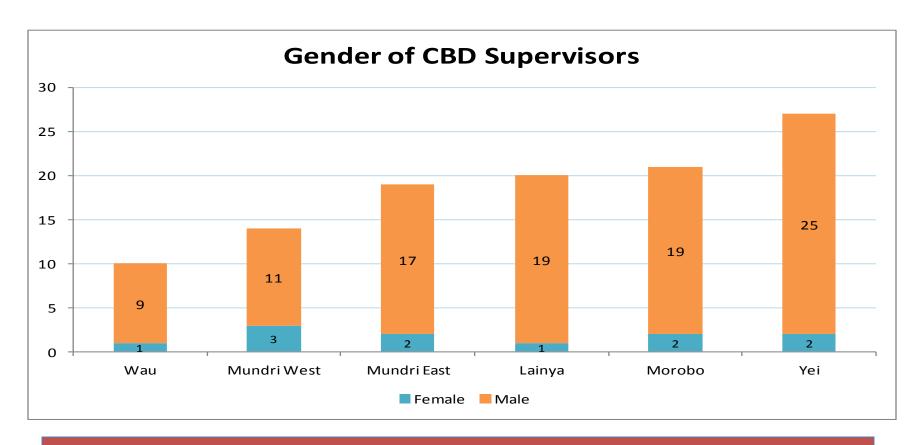


Literacy rates are favorable in 5 out of 6 counties with ICCM activity. The low literacy rates in Wau have to be taken into account with regards to supervision activity, given that these CBDs may require additional support completing patient registers

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## **Results – CBD Supervisor gender**

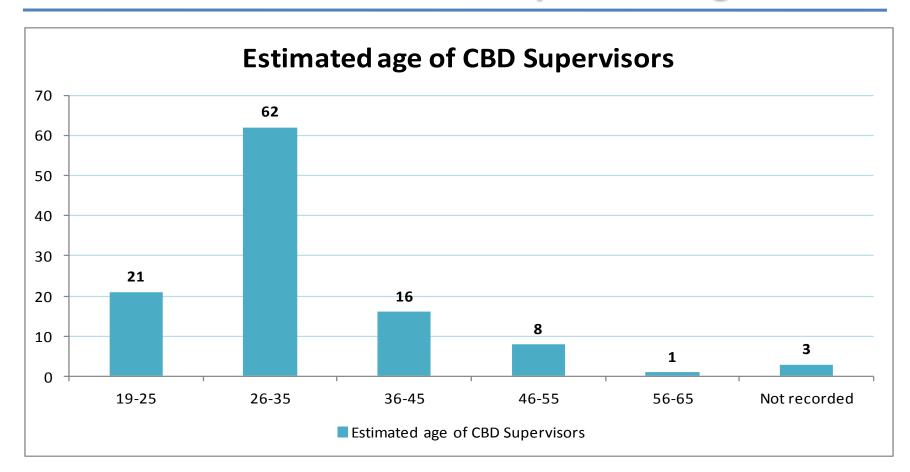


Only 10% of CBD supervisors are female. This may be due to higher literacy amongst males as well as cultural considerations. The feasibility of improving the gender balance should be explored prior to recruitment of new supervisors

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## **Results – CBD Supervisor age**

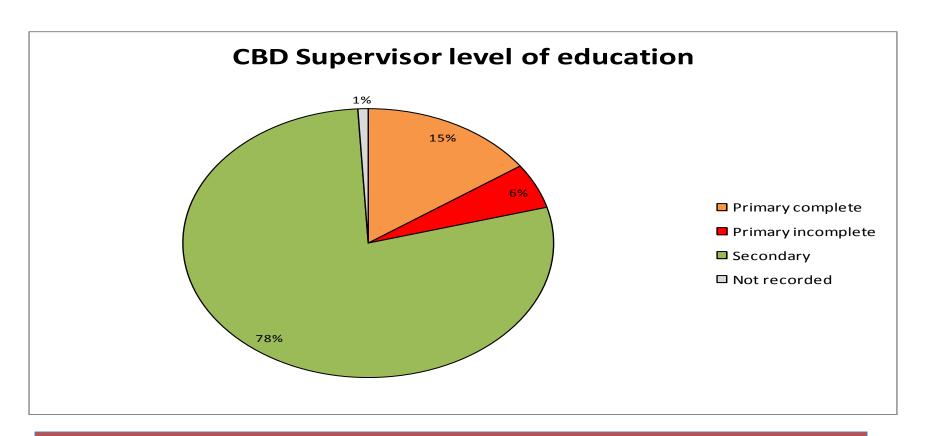


The optimal age cohort of CBD Supervisors is assumed to be 26-35, particularly given that there is a higher drop-out rate in the younger cohort

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#### **Results – CBD Supervisor Education**



Over three quarters of CBD Supervisors have Secondary education. This is a minimum requirement during recruitment. CBDs are occasionally promoted to supervisors without meeting this requirement, based on performance

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#### **Clustering of CBDs near health facilities**

# A significant number of CBDs are positioned within 5km of health facilities:

- **Western Bar el Ghazal** 79% of CBDs are positioned within 5km of health facilities
- **Central Equatoria** 77% of CBDs are positioned within 5km of health facilities
- Western Equatoria 58% of CBDs are positioned within 5km of health facilities

#### Strategy to improve coverage

	<b>Central Equitoria</b>	Western Equitoria	Western Bar el Ghazal	Total
Number of CBDs mapped	646	539	90	1275
Active CBDs not mapped	29	10	2	41
Total CBDs	675	549	92	1316
Number of mapped CBDs within 5km of HFs	499	310	71	880
Assumed number of unmapped CBD within 5km of				
HFs	22	6	2	30
Total number of CBDs within 5km of HFs	521	316	73	910
% of mapped CBDs within 5km of HFs	77%	58%	79%	69%
% of all CBDs within 5km of HFs	77%	58%	79%	69%
Proposed allocation of new CBDs	150	115	35	300
Total inc new CBDs	825	664	127	1616
% of all CBDs within 5km of HFs if new CBDs are				
outside HF coverage	63%	48%	57%	56%
Proposed reduction in CBDs within 5km of HFs	<b>—</b> 72	30	10	112
% of all CBDs within 5km of HFs if new CBDs are				
outside HF coverage plus assumed reduction in				
surrent CBDs within HF coverage	54%	43%	49%	49%

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## **Strategy to Improve Coverage**

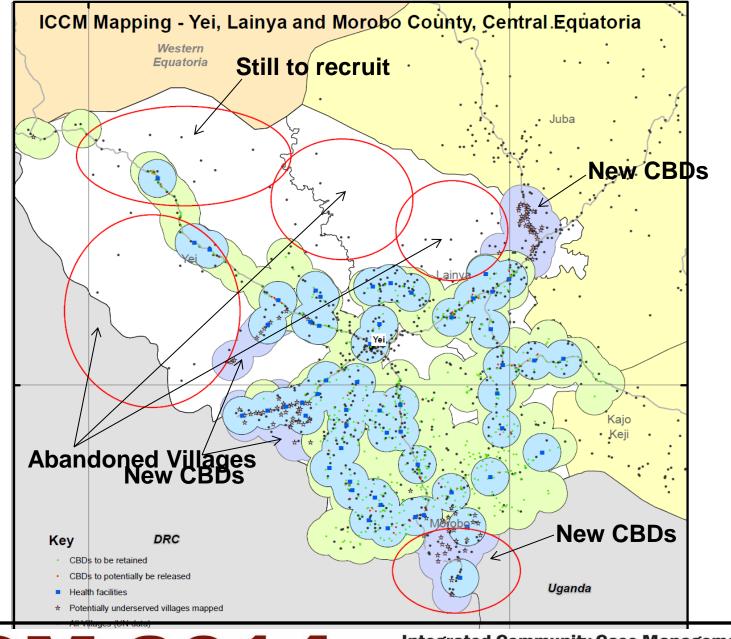
- Central level analysis Science
  - Algorithm considering clustering of CBDs, overlap with operational HFs, and caseload of CBDs
  - List of suggested CBDs to dismiss
- On-the-ground considerations Art
  - More nuanced look at facility service provision in catchment areas (e.g. hours of operation, continuity of supply)
  - Opportunity to cull lower performing CBDs (e.g. reporting rates)
  - Verification of existence of villages in remote areas

## **Action**

- Sensitization meetings with communities that have duplicative or insufficient CBDs
- Dismissal of 72 duplicative CBDs
- Refresher training of old CBDs
- Recruitment of 150 new CBDs in underserved areas
- Training, competence testing, drug stocking, and ID badge for new CBDs
- Remapping



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