

F I E L D R E P O R T

PN-ABT-779 72485

GUINEA WORM ERADICATION
WORKSHOP REPORT

Cotonou, Benin

3-6 June 1991

Field Report No. 338
July 1991



**WATER AND
SANITATION for
HEALTH
PROJECT**

Sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development
Operated by CDM and Associates

WASH Field Report No. 338

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Cotonou, Benin
3-6 June 1991

Prepared for the Peace Corps
and the Office of Health, Bureau for Science and Technology
under WASH Task No. 222

by

Ralph Stone
Sarah Fry

June 1991

Water and Sanitation for Health Project
Contract No. DPE-5973-Z-00-8081-00, Project No. 836-1249
is sponsored by the Office of Health, Bureau for Science and Technology
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523

Related WASH Reports

Field Report No. 296. *Peace Corps Guinea Worm Eradication Program Start-up Workshop, January 22-26, 1990, Lomé, Togo.* March 1990. Lee Jennings and Dick Wall. (Also available in French.)

Field Report No. 223. *Teaching About Guinea Worm Prevention: A Manual for Secondary School Teachers.* February 1988. Jason Smith and May Yacoob. (Also available in French.)

Technical Report No. 73. *A Workshop Design for the Training of Trainers.* Graeme Frellick. June 1991.

Technical Report No. 51. *Adding Guinea Worm Control Components: Guidelines for Water and Sanitation Projects.* May 1988. Agma Prins and May Yacoob. (Also available in French.)

Technical Report No. 50. *Workshop on Guinea Worm Control at the Community Level: A Training Guide.* January 1988. William Brieger and Fred Rosensweig. (Also available in French.)

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ACRONYMS

A.I.D.	U.S. Agency for International Development
CEDPA	The Centre for Development and Population Activities
CDC	(U.S.) Centers for Disease Control
GWE	Guinea Worm Eradication
PC	Peace Corps
PCV	Peace Corps volunteer
VBC	Vector Biology and Control Project (A.I.D.-funded)
WASH	Water and Sanitation for Health Project (A.I.D.-funded)
WHO	World Health Organization

About the Authors

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank the other members of the workshop planning team, Jaime Henriquez at Peace Corps and Craig Hafner at the Water and Sanitation for Health Project (WASH), for their support and guidance in planning and implementing a successful workshop. They would also like to thank Jackie Woodfork for her efforts and cooperation in logistical arrangements and coordination of workshop material. A special thanks goes to the Peace Corps mission in Benin for hosting the workshop. All of the participants and the organizations they represent deserve credit for fostering a collaborative approach that was evident during the workshop. It is clear that those efforts will enhance activities targeting the eradication of guinea worm disease.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Second Annual Guinea Worm Eradication Workshop was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Cotonou, Benin, from June 3 through 6, 1991. The Peace Corps-sponsored workshop brought together some of the key partners in Guinea Worm Eradication—UNICEF, Ministries of Health, Peace Corps—to jointly plan program strategies. The overall goal of the workshop was to review the current status of implementation of national guinea worm eradication (GWE) programs in Africa to plan the next year's activities. The intended outcomes of the workshop were strengthening of training, programming, and health education within GWE; improved collaboration among agencies implementing programs; and the development of country action plans.

The 36 participants represented 11 African countries, the U.S. and Japan, and agencies such as Global 2000, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Vector Biology and Control Project (VBC), World Health Organization (WHO), and the Water and Sanitation for Health Project (WASH). The workshop was carried out by two facilitators, one funded by WASH, one by CEDPA through a subcontract with WASH.

The workshop was designed to allow participants to share lessons learned and address current problems related to key issues in GWE program implementation. The introductory session consisted of a series of presentations by specialists who provided technical updates and programmatic contexts for the subsequent work. The next four sessions dealt with surveillance, the role of the extension worker, and programming and training. Each of these sessions was led off by a presentation or country report, and followed by small group work analyzing some aspect of the topic. The final activity was the development and presentation of country action plans.

In all, the participants considered the workshop a success. They especially appreciated the opportunity to share experiences in program implementation. The country programs represented were at varying degrees of development, and those just starting were able to get useful advice from the more advanced. Many programs are just beginning to include Peace Corps volunteers and benefitted from the presence of Peace Corps staff and volunteers in helping to clarify their jobs. The mix of attendees from numerous organizations and the opportunity to jointly develop action plans served to strengthen collaboration and coordination. In the evaluation comments, some participants indicated that the agenda was too ambitious for the short timeframe, and that not enough time was available for small group work.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In the summer of 1989, the Peace Corps requested the assistance of the Water and Sanitation for Health Project (WASH) to help plan and implement a guinea worm eradication program. Following two planning meetings in the fall, a series of training guides and a programming guide for Peace Corps staff were developed. In January 1990, WASH assisted Peace Corps by providing two facilitators for a project start-up workshop that was held in Lomé, Togo. In September 1990, the Peace Corps held a two-week training-of-trainers workshop near Bamako, Mali, for Peace Corps trainers from eight West African countries, also with WASH assistance.

In October 1990, the Peace Corps program coordinator for this effort requested WASH assistance in providing two facilitators for a program monitoring workshop to be held in Cameroon in January 1991. Due to travel restrictions related to the Gulf War, the workshop was rescheduled and conducted in Cotonou, Benin, 3-6 June 1991, for 36 participants including Peace Corps and UNICEF staff from West Africa, host country government counterparts, and representatives from WHO, CDC, VBC, Global 2000, and A.I.D.

The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the lessons learned over the course of the past year and methods for improving program coordination and planning, particularly among Peace Corps, UNICEF, Global 2000, and government ministries. Specific topics included surveillance, programming guidelines, training activities, and the development of action plans for the next two years.

1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work for this assignment was as follows:

Main Tasks

1. Review project documentation and past WASH reports to become familiar with the background and scope of the program.
2. Prepare a draft questionnaire to be sent to participants. Review questionnaire responses and where possible, interview participants to determine the major issues currently facing the program.

3. Based on the major issues that come out of the cables and interviews, design a four-day workshop to address the major problem areas, develop ways to overcome them, and plan for future development.
4. Conduct the program monitoring workshop in Benin 3-6 June 1991.
5. Discuss the necessary follow-up to the workshop with the appropriate project personnel.
6. Write a report describing the workshop design, implementation, and results by 1 July 1991.

Timing

Team Planning Meeting	8-9 January 1991
In-Country Preparation	27 May - 1 June 1991
Workshop	3 - 6 June 1991
Debriefing and report writing	1 - 30 June 1991

1.3 Planning

The first stages of the planning activities began in early January, when one of the consultants met with team planning members from Peace Corps and WASH to discuss the original workshop design. The design was developed and planning continued with an additional consultant who joined the team for the workshop that was to take place in Cameroon. Planning activities were put on hold when the workshop was postponed to a later date.

When the workshop was rescheduled for Benin in June, the second consultant was no longer available and another consultant joined the team to review and modify the workshop design. The modifications primarily reflected changes in the makeup of the workshop participants to include more UNICEF and A.I.D. representatives.

1.4 Participants

Thirty-six participants attended the workshop from 11 African countries and the U.S. (See Appendix A.) Most of those attending are responsible for guinea worm eradication (GWE) program activities within their countries, representing agencies including the Peace Corps, UNICEF, and government ministries. Other participants acted as resource persons and represented agencies including the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Global 2000, Vector

Biology and Control (VBC) Project, USAID, UNICEF, the WASH Project, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and Peace Corps headquarters staff.

1.5 Site

The workshop took place at the Sheraton Hotel in Cotonou, Benin. One large room provided ample space and light for plenary sessions, and three adjoining rooms were available to use as break-out rooms for small group sessions. Two translators provided simultaneous interpreting of the presentations in the plenary sessions, and microphones and headsets were available. The participants, facilitators, and resources persons were lodged at the same hotel.

Chapter 2

WORKSHOP

2.1 Goal and General Objectives

Goal:

To assess the current status of guinea worm eradication activities in participating countries in order to revise or develop action plans.

General Objectives:

1. To share lessons learned during the past year of planning and implementing GWE programs
2. To review surveillance and case count activities in guinea worm programs
3. To identify means for improving the effectiveness of health education in GWE
4. To identify methods for improving program development and coordination among agencies working in GWE
5. To determine ways to initiate or strengthen training activities within GWE programs
6. To develop or revise action plans for participating countries' GWE activities

2.2 Methodology

The methodology used for the workshop was participatory. Much of the work was conducted through small group discussions, with reports to the plenary group. Sessions were organized around main issues confronting GWE program managers. Technical presentations or country reports of relevance to the issues opened each session and provided a framework and reference point for the group work which followed the presentations. The workshop schedule appears in Appendix B; specific session objectives are listed in Appendix C.

2.3 Overview of Sessions

Day One

Session 1: Introduction

The official opening ceremony was attended by two Beninese officials—the Minister of Public Health and the Minister of Equipment and Transportation, the resident representative of UNICEF, a representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chargé d'Affaires from the U.S. Embassy, and the Peace Corps Country Director. The opening speeches were filmed by Beninese television and broadcast on the evening news.

The introductory session consisted of introductions by the participants, sharing expectations of the workshop, reviewing the goals, objectives, and schedule for the workshop, and clarifying administrative matters.

Session 2: Opening Presentations

The rest of the first morning was devoted to presentations by representatives of key organizations in guinea worm eradication efforts: UNICEF, WHO, Peace Corps, and CDC. The presenters from UNICEF and Peace Corps gave an overview of the range of their organizations' involvement in eradication activities; the WHO representative from Mali gave a status report on the level of program advancement in the concerned African countries; and Dr. Karl Kappus of CDC presented an epidemiological status report of the disease.

Session 3: Surveillance and Case Counts

The afternoon session began with another technical presentation on surveillance and case counts in GWE by Dr. Kappus. This was followed by small group discussions on how agencies can improve collaboration in surveillance activities, and what type of person can be enlisted to help on a part- and full-time basis in surveillance field work.

Day 2

Session 4/5: Role of the Extension Agent/Health Education

The facilitators decided to combine discussion of health education in the small group work of the extension agent session to preserve time and avoid excessive small group assignments and reporting. (This combined what had been planned as sessions 4 and 5.)

Dr. Sam Bugri of Ghana presented his country's successes in GWE, considering both the health education approach and the use of extension workers. Two Peace Corps volunteers, one from Benin and one from Togo, presented their respective roles in GWE programs.

These presentations provided a framework for small group discussions on the role of the extension agent in GWE.

The group was divided into four and asked to identify sub-issues and possible solutions to the following major issues related to extension agent performance: program support, motivation, quality control, and behavior change promotion. The groups reported out after lunch.

Session 6: Programming

The afternoon session on programming was led off by country program reports from Togo and Nigeria. Both reports placed special emphasis on interagency collaboration.

In the large group, participants brainstormed two lists of common obstacles to interagency collaboration and integration with other programs. The trainers handed out the country action plans developed in 1990, asking the participants to review them and reflect on how collaboration and integration has been approached in each country, and how to improve them in the next plan.

Day 3

To begin the morning, participants were asked to pair off and to select one or two obstacles to collaboration from the previous day's list. Each pair was asked to come up with suggestions for overcoming these obstacles.

Session 7: Training

The session on training began with participants from UNICEF/Benin and Peace Corps/Togo each presenting their program's approach to training extension agents and PC volunteers for GWE efforts.

The participants then discussed in small groups what they considered to be their program's most important lessons learned concerning training needs assessment, choice of trainers and trainees, curriculum and methodology, and training evaluation. One of these topics was assigned to each group. Groups then reported their work in plenary session.

At the end of the morning, participants who had brought health education materials were invited to show and explain them to the rest of the group.

Session 8: Developing Action Plans

The afternoon was devoted to developing country action plans. The facilitators first presented a format to follow:

1. Describe a vision of your country's program in two years
2. Develop a two-year action plan comprising objectives, activities, persons responsible, time frame, and materials as appropriate;
3. Define the immediate next steps required to set your plan in motion

Participants worked on their plans in country teams for the rest of the afternoon. Resource persons were available to country teams as consultants and technical advisors. (Country Action Plans appear in Appendix D.)

Day 4

Session 9: Presentation of Action Plans

During the first part of the morning, country teams finalized their plans and prepared presentations.

The group was divided in half to create an anglophone and a bilingual group for presenting country plans. The rest of the morning was devoted to presenting and critiquing country action plans.

Session 10: Evaluation and Closure

At the end of the morning, participants reviewed their expectations from the beginning of the workshop and assessed how well they had been met. They then filled out evaluation forms. (See Appendix E for a summary.)

As a closing gesture, the participants presented Jaime Henriquez of Peace Corps with a farewell gift in appreciation of his efforts in promoting GWE programs in Africa.

2.4 Workshop Products

By far the most important products of the workshop were the country action plans which can be found in Appendix D.

In addition, each small group activity produced written work on the assigned topic or problem to be discussed. These products were typed, copied and handed out to participants before the end of the workshop. (See Appendix F.)

Chapter 3

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The training team considered the following aspects of the workshop to formulate recommendations: site, logistics, participant selection, resource persons, workshop preparation, and design.

3.1 Findings and Conclusions

Site

The Sheraton Hotel in Cotonou had a professional conference organizing staff and was fully equipped to reproduce materials and to supply and maintain audio-visual equipment. Simultaneous translation services were hired for the workshop from an agency in Cotonou, and in spite of the uneven quality of the translation, the service was essential to the workshop's success. The combination of available services and comfort at this site contributed greatly to the overall success of the workshop.

Logistics

One person from Peace Corps/Washington was responsible for both secretarial and logistics support. The amount of work for both these support aspects was considerable—in fact, too much for one person. In addition, photocopying at the hotel was prohibitively expensive, causing the logistics person to spend much of her time downtown at a local photocopying store. The result was that the support person was rarely available during workshop hours and secretarial support to training activities was hampered and delayed.

Participant Selection

The key to this workshop's success was the presence of a variety of organizations and the opportunity to develop collaboration among them. Participants represented all major organizations involved in GWE, and nearly every affected country—anglophone as well as francophone. All of the national GWE coordinators were present as were some of the PC program managers. UNICEF, Global 2000, and other organizations involved in GWE were also present. Two Peace Corps volunteers represented the field-worker perspective.

Inviting all major organizational partners increased the productivity of the workshop and the chances for collaboration and putting the work plans into operation. The presence of PCVs was particularly useful since many country programs are on the verge of including volunteers in their activities and needed guidance on how best to train and use them. Program

managers were the appropriate level of participant for this workshop since the discussions focussed on problems of implementation. In all this diversity, however, it should be noted that few participants were women.

Resource Persons

A group of resource persons, representing a variety of relevant organizations and technical specialties, was invited to the workshop. A number of them were presenters. The roles of those who didn't make presentations evolved according to background and interest. All resource persons contributed greatly to the workshop, offering insights and perspectives during discussions, or providing the latest thinking about the topics being considered during presentations. Their insights were also helpful during daily assessment and planning meetings.

Workshop Preparation

Cables sent out prior to the workshop to participating countries asked for a certain preparedness on the part of the numerous presenters, but this in no way guaranteed it would happen. In fact, much of the facilitators' preparation time was taken up helping presenters prepare. This was not in itself a problem, but preparation time in-country was short and much of it was crowded into the final hours before the workshop.

In addition, changes in facilitators caused time to be even more constrained because of the need to build a new team rapidly. In spite of these constraints, everything was carried out smoothly.

Workshop Content and Design

The workshop design mixed presentations with large-group and small group work. The objectives were issues-oriented and appropriate for this type of workshop. Participants appreciated the opportunity to share experiences and discuss issues. They did feel that more time could have been allocated to small-group work and therefore felt some frustration. From a facilitator's perspective, it would have been difficult to allot more time to small-group work, and the quality of the work did not seem to suffer from the slight time pressure.

3.2 Recommendations

Site

The site was quite satisfactory. A site with the same level of services and competence, in a country with a guinea worm program, should be reserved right away for the next workshop.

A facility which can provide simultaneous translation of proceedings is essential for any future conference on this topic.

Logistics

Workshop organizers should consider hiring two support persons, one for logistics and secretarial services. These persons could be hired locally. The secretary should be available during workshop hours, preferably set up at the conference site with a computer and printer.

Participant Selection

This year's level of participant was fine. Organizers should pay particular attention to inviting at least as many field-level personnel who are competent and able to articulate effectively their experiences to the other participants. Given that guinea worm has a significant impact on women, it is recommended that the program and governments make increased efforts to involve women in the planning and management of GWE programs and in future workshops.

Resource Persons

Resource persons should be included in the next workshop. Organizers might consider holding an orientation meeting for them to clarify or define their roles before the workshop start-up.

Workshop Preparation

If a number of presenters are invited to next year's workshop, the organizers could build in an orientation to the workshop design for them and provide general guidelines for their presentations. This could be done in one large group instead of individually.

Facilitators might require more preparation time than was available to this year's team.

Workshop Content and Design

The issues-oriented nature of the workshop should be maintained. To make small-group work more efficient, norms and procedures such as choosing a facilitator and a reporter could be discussed at the outset of the workshop. Tasks need to be very clear and relatively focused; reporting out should be streamlined by careful timing and minimal questioning.

Appendix A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NOM/NAME	ORGANISATION/ ORGANIZATION	PAYS/COUNTRY
1. Roger C. d'Almeida	Directeur-Adjoint, charge des programmes de Sante et d'Education, Corps de la Paix, Benin	Benin
2. Bertin Danvide	Assistant, UNICEF	Benin
3. Julien Doussou-Yovo	Ingenieur Hydraulicien, Coordinateur National	Benin
4. Evelyn Laurin	Health Educator, Chief of Party, Project Eau et Assainissement (USAID)	Benin
5. Jean-Pierre Meert	Chef du Project, UNICEF	Benin
6. Erika Tapman	Volontaire du Corps de la Paix/VG	Benin
7. Dr. Dama Mana	Ministry of Public Health for the Mayo-Sava Department	Cameroon
8. Dr. Henri Boualou	Coordinateur du Programme d'EVG, Ministere de la Sante	Cote d'Ivoire
9. Dr. Adama Coulibaly	Medecin Epidemiologiste, Institut National de Sante Publique	Cote d'Ivoire
10. Emmanuel M. Bawa	WATSAN Project Officer, UNICEF, Accra	Ghana
11. Dr. Sam Bugri	National Coordinator GWEP, Ministry of Health, Ghana	Ghana

12. Mizobe Naoko	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Japan
13. Dr. Philippe A. Dembele	Medecin Entomologiste Coordinateur National du Programme de la Lutte Contre la Dracunculose, Bamako	Mali
14. Fritz Etienne	Associate Peace Corps Director for Water Resources Management	Mali
15. Dr. Alhousseini Malga	Organisation Mondiale de la Sante, Bamako	Mali
16. Michael Lee Qualls	Technical Advisor, USAID/Mali	Mali
17. Dr. Sidi Mohamed Ould Med Lemine	Coordinateur National du Programme d'EVG, Ministere de la Sante Publique	Mauritanie
18. Mustapha Sidatt	Associate Peace Corps Director for Rural Development, Peace Corps/Mauritania	Mauritanie
19. M. Bocary Traore	Project Officer, WATSAN, UNICEF	Mauritanie
20. Michael Finley	PTO, Peace Corps/Niger	Niger
21. Mohamed Salissou Kane	Ingenieur Sanitaire Division Hygiene et Assainissement, Ministere de la Sante Publique	Niger
22. Robert W. Larsson	Coordinator: African Guinea Worm Eradication Programme, UNICEF	New York/Nigeria
23. Pat McConnon	Global 2000 Project Coordinator	Nigeria
24. Gregoire Melemoko	Resp. Section Oncho/ Dracunculose, Ministere de la Sante Publique	RCA (CAR)

25. Pauline Voga	Program Assistant, Peace Corps/ Cameroon	RCA (CAR)
26. Tom Mathison	Associate Peace Corps Director, Peace Corps/Chad	Tchad
27. Dr. Edorh Ananou	Coordinateur National du Programme d'Eradication de la Dracunculose, Ministere de la Sante	Togo
28. Tchao Bamaze	Directeur Associe du Corps de la Paix, charge des programmes de Sante et d'Education	Togo
29. M. David Dellenne	Project Officer, Environment/ UNICEF	Togo
30. Jennifer Wadlin	Volontaire du Corps de la Paix/VG	Togo
31. Sarah Fry	Facilitator/WASH	USA
32. Craig Hafner	Deputy Director, WASH Project, USAID	USA
33. Jaime Henriquez	Water/Sanitation Specialist, Peace Corps/Washington	USA
34. Ralf Hertwig	Programming Officer, Africa Region, Peace Corps/Washington	USA
35. Karl Kappus	Centers for Disease Control	USA
36. Karen Romano	UNICEF/HQNY Programme Assistant	USA
37. Ralph Stone	Facilitator/WASH	USA
38. Peggy Sullivan	Vector Biology and Control Project	USA

39. Jacqueline Woodfork

Water/Sanitation: Program
Assistant Peace
Corps/Washington

USA

Appendix B

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Second Annual Guinea Worm Eradication Workshop
3-6 June 1991, Cotonou, Benin

	MONDAY 3/6	TUESDAY 4/6	WEDNESDAY 5/6	THURSDAY 6/6
8:30	<p>1. INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening Ceremony - Introductions - Expectations/Norms - Workshop Overview - Admin./Logistics <p>2. OPENING PRESENTATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO/Brazzaville Report Maiga, WHO - GWEP Update Kappus, CDC/Atlanta - UNICEF Activities Update Larson, UNICEF/Nigeria - Peace Corps Activities Henriquez, PC/Washington 	<p>4/5. ROLE OF THE EXTENSION AGENT/HEALTH EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Success Story Bugri, MOH/Ghana - Slide Presentation Henriquez, PC/Washington - Peace Corps Volunteer's Role Wadlin, PC Volunteer/Togo - Tapman, PC Volunteer/Benin - Small group task 	<p>7. TRAINING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation: Benin and Togo - Small group discussion - Reporting out 	<p>9. PRESENTATION OF ACTION PLANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion and critique <p>10. CLOSING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop Evaluation - Closing Ceremony
12:30	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14:30	<p>3. CASE COUNTS and SURVEILLANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation: Surveillance Kappus, CDC/Atlanta - Small group discussion - Reporting out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of Health Education materials from the field <p>6. PROGRAMMING ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barneze, APCD/Togo - McKonnan, Global 2000/Nigeria - Small group discussion - Reporting out 	<p>8. DEVELOPING ACTION PLANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Individual work by country 	
17:00				

Appendix C

SESSION OBJECTIVES

Session 1: Introduction

- To become acquainted with one another, with the resource people and the organizers;
- To clarify expectation for the workshop vis-à-vis the goals and general objectives.

Session 2: Opening Presentations

- To describe the GWE activities of organizations at the international level;
- To review the current epidemiological status of Guinea worm disease in affected regions.

Session 3: Surveillance and Case Counts

- To describe current surveillance and case count activities in GW endemic regions of Africa;
- To identify ways to improve case count and surveillance activities.

Session 4/5: The Role of the Extension Worker

- To describe the role of extension agents in GWE;
- To identify and analyze the factors influencing the effectiveness of field agents;
- To determine how to improve the work of field agents.

Session 6: Programming

- To discuss and analyze country programming initiatives with other participants;

- To identify effective mechanisms for:
 - inter-agency collaboration
 - coordination with MOH activities.
 - integration with existing programs

Session 7: Training

- To discuss and analyze participating country training strategies within GWE programs;
- To identify most important lessons learned regarding effective training for GWE activities;
- To identify material and human resources available to help GWE programs meet training needs.

Session 8: Developing Action Plans

- To review lessons learned in implementing GWE programs;
- To revise or develop country-specific plans for GWE activities for the short-term (1-3 months), mid-term (3-12 months) and long-term (12-24 months).

Session 9: Presentation of Action Plans

- To present a country strategy for GWE and receive feedback from other participants;
- To follow and discuss presentations of country strategies for GWE by other participants.

Session 10: Closing

- To recommend actions for effective follow-up of workshop activities;
- To evaluate the workshop.

Appendix D
COUNTRY ACTION PLANS

PROGRAM TO CONTROL GUINEA WORM DISEASE IN BENIN

Vision of the program to eliminate guinea worm disease in Benin between now and 1993.

The vision of the program to eliminate guinea worm disease in Benin between now and 1993 is in keeping with the general framework of the national five year plan (1990-1995) to eliminate the disease. It entails reducing the number of cases of guinea worm disease by 50% in 1991, by 90% in 1993, and by 100% in 1995. Elimination of the disease in Benin would be certified in 1997.

A 90% reduction of the number of cases of guinea worm disease in 1993 can be achieved. In order to do so, there must be parameters such as political support, collaboration among partners, epidemiological monitoring, training, and support for field agents all working together in order to attain the objective.

How can each of the above-mentioned elements contribute to a 90% reduction of guinea worm disease in Benin? The answer lies in the steps to be taken at the level of each parameter indicated.

Beginning with political support, the government of Benin would have to be more committed and lend more political support through several channels, such as statements of political commitment, organization, and promotion of conferences, round tables, campaigns to eliminate guinea worm disease in Benin, exposes and ambitions on the diseases, and the intensive and extensive use of mass media.

In the area of collaboration among partners, there would have to be: (1) a more dynamic coordination unit; (2) collaboration with operational research; (3) identification of all the potential partners in the effort to control the disease and a conference, with the idea of dividing tasks and responsibilities.

Regarding epidemiological monitoring, it is important to strive for monitoring on a monthly basis in order for the program to be successful and to see that there is annual epidemiological monitoring.

In terms of training, the work is on different levels, and involves (1) establishing teaching and educational tools; (2) training supervisors on the one hand, and mid-level managers on the other; (3) the establishment of a system for collecting and analyzing data; (4) the organization of national, regional, and international seminars and workshops as well as refresher courses; (5) training and refresher courses for local officials; (6) planning and programming of training activities; (7) encouragement of operational research.

BENIN

Insofar as support to field agents, this would have to take place at different levels. At the supervisory level, there would have to be material, financial, and logistical support. At the field level, support is primarily logistic and moral and provided through regular supervision and administrative tours. If the responsibilities given to field agents become too great, this can pose a moral support and financial problem.

PROGRAM TO CONTROL GUINEA WORM DISEASE IN BENIN

Global aim: Eliminate guinea worm disease in Benin in 1995.

Objective	Activities	Period	Necessary resources	Person/organization responsible
Reduce by 70% the incidence of guinea worm disease in Benin in 1992	- Health education	Continuous or on-going	Educational or teaching materials; logistical resources	Health educators, regional trainers
	- Construction of alternatives of potable water	October 1991 - March 1992	Materials and construction materials	Water department
	- Management of ponds and stagnant pools	October 1991 - March 1992	Materials and construction materials	Water department
	- Treatment of ponds and stagnant pools	October 1991 - March 1992	Chemical products; logistical resources	Coordination unit
	- Technical training or refresher courses for field agents	Quarterly (January, March, June, September)	Educational and teaching documents	Coordination unit and other departments
	- Surveys	Monthly and annually	Survey sheets, logistical resources	Coordination unit and field workers/operational research
	- Regional seminars	May - June 1992 November 1991, May 1992,	Logistical resources	Coordination unit and departmental heads
	- National conference	November/December 1992	Logistical resources	Coordination unit
	- Periodic evaluation	November 1991, May 1992 October/November 1992	Logistical resources	Coordination unit

BENIN

**SHORT TERM MONITORING OF PROGRAM
TO CONTROL GUINEA WORM DISEASE IN BENIN**

There are many short-term measures that must be taken to eliminate guinea-worm disease.

- review content of seminar/workshop
- review content and readjust program
- identify and define new roles, tasks, and responsibilities of each partner
- plan and program quarterly events
- steps aimed at providing the coordination unit with all its members
- monthly field visits by supervisors
- production of monthly reports at the local level and quarterly reports at the national level
- strengthen support mechanisms for information and training
- monitoring and control, supported by financial records, so that the commitment of each partner will be respected.
- solicitation and active collaboration of all potential partners.

CAMEROON

ACTION PLAN FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1991 TO MAY 1992

Objective	Activities	Period	Person/Organization responsible
1. Confirm or invalidate the presence of guinea worm disease in the 3 suspect departments: - Manyu - Benoue - Nayo Rey	1. Make aware, instruct the population of the villages to report all suspected cases of guinea worm disease to health authorities.	June - July 1991	1. Public health departmental and district bureaux. Administrative authorities.
	2. Inform and make health officials at all levels in the 3 departments aware as to the suspect situation in their region and to research cases.	June - July 1991	2. MOH
	3. Send an MOH inquiry mission.	June 1991	3. MOH
	4. Conduct an exhaustive survey in all the villages if a case is identified.	October 1991	4. National Task Force + UNICEF (financing)
	5. Assign 6 Peace Corps volunteers to search for cases (3rd year).	September 1991	5. Peace Corps
2. If a case is confirmed in at least one of the three departments, establish an eradication plan for the department(s).	1. Draft the plan.	November - December 1991	National Task Force
	2. Establish a budget.		Head SDSP or of department(s) in question and Nayo Sava.
	3. Identify material and human resources available.		National Task Force.
	4. Establish needs.		
	5. Appoint a departmental task force.		
3. Begin eradication activities in the departments considered endemic	1. Survey the points of suspect water and abate treatment in the endemic village.	January 1992	Peace Corps Volunteer D.C. + Sanitation agents UNICEF (financing) + Peace Corps volunteer + Health officials
	2. Use of <u>filters</u> .	May 1992	Peace Corps + CHW + Sanitation agents
	3. <u>Health education</u> .	June 1992	CHW + Peace Corps volunteers + treatment and surveillance teams + UNICEF
	4. <u>Surveillance</u> of cases during the infectious season.	May 1992	UNICEF + MINEEN + PEACE CORPS
	5. Supply endemic villages with potable water sources.	January - December 1992	UNICEF + Peace Corps (Financing + National Task Force)
	6. Training of community health workers, or water treatment teams, surveillance agents, and Peace Corps volunteers.	March 1992	

Objective	Activities	Period	Person/organization responsible
4. The CHW, CARE facilitators and Peace Corps volunteers should have appropriate health educational materials and be capable of conducting health education sessions in all the endemic villages in Mayo Sava.	- Finish the CAP study.	June 1991	AMA + UNICEF (financing)
	- Develop appropriate educational material.	June - October 1991	AMA + UNICEF (financing)
	- Test material in the field.	November 1991	AMA
	- Train the CHW, CARE facilitators, and Peace Corps volunteers.	December 1991	UNICEF + Peace Corps (financing) + AMA + SDSP Mayo Sava + CARE
5. Start and contain cases in Mayo Sava.	1. Training of ASC, CARE facilitators, treatment monitoring teams and Peace Corps volunteers.	Already done	UNICEF (financing) + USAID + Peace Corps + SDSP Mayo Sava
	2. Strengthen the surveillance & monitoring system	June - October 1991	UNICEF (financing) + Peace Corps + CHW + treatment team.
	3. Increase community mobilization.	June - August 1991	CARE facilitators + Peace Corps volunteers + UNICEF
	4. Health education (strengthen).	June - October 1991	" " (financing)
	5. Bandaging and other treatments for affected persons.	June - October 1991	CHW + treatment teams + Peace Corps volunteers + UNICEF (purchase of medication + bandages)
6. Supply potable water sources in all the villages in Mayo Sava that had at least five cases in 1990.	- Establish a list of villages in question.	June 1991	SDSP head Mayo Sava
	- Request funds from UNICEF, MIDIMA, CARE, PEACE CORPS, MINEEN	July - August 1991	National Eradication Coord (MOH) + National Task Force
	- Request the number of wells and/or tubewells that each can dig or improve	June 1991 after the 2nd national campaign against guinea worm disease	2nd National Guinea Worm Awareness Day
	- Conduct the necessary study to determine the type of appropriate water sites for each village	December 1991	MINEEN + CARE + UNICEF + Peace Corps Engineer
	- Request that MINEEN give priority to the villages concerned for tube wells financed by IB and EM.	Already done	MSP + National Task Force
	- Sensitization campaigns before the construction of wells or drilling.	October - November 1991	CARE + D.C.
	- Train maintenance personnel.	December 1991 - May 1992	CARE + UNICEF
	- Create a water management committee.	December 1991 - May 1992	CARE + Peace Corps
- Construction (dug or drilled wells, improved sites)	December 1991 - May 1992	Enterprise + CARE + MIDIMA + Peace Corps	
7. Confirm or invalidate copepoda resistance to abate	- Test in vivo and in vitro the sensitivity of the copepoda	August 1991	Pasteur Center (Dr. Chipeaux)

What would be necessary in the short term in order to execute this plan?

- An urgent meeting of the National Task Force before June 15, 1991
- Hold the meeting no later than the end of June after the National Guinea Worm Awareness Day.
- Establish an evaluation schedule every 3 months by the National Task Force.
- Appointment or creation of a monitoring committee by the National Task Force.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (short-term)

Introduction

After doing the partial national survey in six sub-prefectures in the country, it was evident that we are not yet at the point where we can confirm or invalidate the existence of guinea worm disease in the Central African Republic for two reasons:

1. The survey was conducted in part in the RS5 due to the lack of security in the border area with Sudan.
2. The data from the surveys completed in the other part of this area has not been analyzed due to conflictual responses to the questions. In order to have a clear picture of the situation, it is vital that there be validation.

General objectives:

- verify the quality and effectiveness of the national survey by a neutral team, that is a validation team;
- complete the national survey in the RS5.

Specific objectives

- detect any problems in the national survey
- confirm the existence/non-existence of guinea worm disease in the areas investigated during the national survey.

Activities

- Become familiar with the questionnaire used in the national survey
- Randomly select the villages to be validated
- Contact political, administrative, health, and religious authorities in the area concerned
- Apply the questionnaires

Period

- For the second part of the national survey, July 1991.
After September -> the early part of October for validation.

Material

Logistics - supplies for the survey. Per diem for surveyors and drivers for the national survey.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Office supplies

Reams of paper	3
File folders	4
Note pads	4
Pens	4
Pencils	4
Erasers	4
Pencil sharpeners	4

PROGRAM TO CONTROL GUINEA WORM DISEASE IN THE COTE D'IVOIRE

Objective	Activities	Period	Resources necessary	Person/organization responsible
1. Establish a multi-sectoral committee to coordinate eradication of guinea worm disease (CGWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make contacts with different national and non-national partners. - Hold the constituting meeting. - Write the minutes of the constituting meeting - Obtain the nomination by-laws for committee membership from the Minister of Health 	July 1991	Meeting room	National GWE Coordinator
2. Write a national plan to eradicate guinea worm disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft the document - Disseminate the plan - Request a consultant 	June - November 1991 September 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultant - Office supplies - Financial resources 	Coordinator WHO UNICEF Peace Corps UNDP Multi-sectoral committee
3. Complete the national survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct the survey in the remaining areas 	June - September 1991	National program	INSP/Epi Med/Rural Health Sectors UNICEF
4. Integrate Peace Corps volunteers into the national program to eradicate guinea worm disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold working sessions with the national Peace Corps office, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WHO and CGWE 	October 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting room - Office supplies - Stamps 	GWE Coordinator Peace Corps
5. Carry out the first survey of cases in the endemic spots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publish the questionnaire - Train the surveyors - Conduct the survey - Disseminate the results 	January - February 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveyors Office supplies Logistics Financial resources 	Ministry of Health INSP/Epi Rural health sectors CGWE Peace Corps UNICEF WHO
6. Organize the first national conference on GWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make contact with the different partners - Determine dates - Hold the conference - Disseminate the recommendations 	November 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office supplies Conference room Financial resources Participants 	Ministry of Health CGWE UNICEF Peace Corps UNDP WHO
7. Train Peace Corps volunteers in GWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make up the modules - Conduct training 	According to the arrival of the volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitators Participants Office supplies Locale Teaching support material Financial resources 	Ministry of Health Peace Corps UNICEF WHO CGWE

Objectives	Activities	Period	Resources necessary	Person/organization responsible
8. Implement guinea worm disease eradication activities in hyper-endemic areas with the assistance of Peace Corps volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform communities of PCV arrival - Assign PCVs to villages 	According to the arrival of the volunteers	National program	Peace Corps Ministry of Health
9. Do the first monitoring/ evaluation of GWE activities by Peace Corps volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design the evaluation - Do the evaluation and feedback 		Evaluation	CRWE Peace Corps

Dr. Sam Bugri, National Coordinator, GWE
Mr. Emmanuel Bawa, WATSAN officer, UNICEF/Ghana

GHANA GWEP

By June 1993, the Ghana GWEP should be seeing the last cases of GWD. This will be evidenced by the number of cases reported monthly from the remaining endemic villages.

The number of endemic villages should have reduced by 70 percent, that is, from 4,800 (1990) to 1,500 and the number of cases reduced to <10,000 cases.

This we hope would have been achieved by an increased water supply coverage from the current 15 percent of rural community to < 65 percent and our health education and surveillance activities reaching over 95 percent of all rural communities monthly.

The above projection assumes continued and increased funding of both the HE and filter use and water supply programmes. Sustaining the current high level of support by government and international agencies is crucial to the achievement of our target of eliminating the disease by the end of 1993.

GHANA - Dr. Sam Bugri and Emmanuel Bawa - WATSAM Officer UNICEF Ghana

Objective	Activities	Time					Materials	Persons(s)/Organization Responsible
		---1991----		--1992--				
		2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4		
1. To constitute an intersectoral coordinating committee for WATSAM & GWEP programmes	1. Identify members of committee	X		X				UNICEF WATSAM OFFICER National GWEP Secretariat Members of the committee GWEP secretariat UNICEF MOH
	2. Formulate TOR for committee	X		X			Conference room Secretarial support Refreshment	
	3. Formal inauguration of committee			X		X	Conference room Press coverage Refreshment	
2. To increase rural water coverage by 10%, that is, 1,400-1,600 new wells within one year	1. Select target communities according to endemicity	X		X			GWEP case search report	Coordinating committee
	2. Contact identified communities and promote programme	X		X			Transport DSA/Par diem Education matter	Community development field officer (CD) staff
	3. Formation and training of local Health Committee	X		X			" "	" "
	4. Identify and train local artisans			X		X	" "	" "
	5. Construction of wells			X		X	Hand dug well equipment other materials, sand, stones, cement	Supervising & field officer Trained local artisans PCV & other volunteers
	6. Installation and training of local hand pumps caretakers			X		X	Hand, pumps installation equipment Training matter	GWSC CD field officer
3. To train 50 medical assistants (MA) in the technique of worm extraction and wound dressing in the selected target communities (see objective 2)	1. Prepare training budget and secure funding.	X		X			Secretarial support	National Coordinator GWEP (UNICEF, DC, USAID)
	2. Identification and selection of MAs in project area.	X		X			Transport per diem	National Coordinator GWEP & Reg. Director of Health ---
	3. Prepare training curriculum.	X		X				
	4. Conduct training.	X		X			Training material Stationary Equipment/instrument DSA/per diem Accommodation	MOH GWED

MALI PLAN OF ACTION
(Duration 1 year)

Objective	Activities	Period	Resources necessary	Person/organization responsible
1. Ensure the coordination of GWE activities at the national level (central)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designation of a national coordinator - Constitution of a national committee to monitor GWE activities - Establishment of an office 	June - July 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office supplies - Vehicle - Functioning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o fuel o maintenance o operations - UNDP - NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government of Mali <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o MSPASPF o MEHM o HDR - WHO - UNICEF - US Peace Corps - UNDP - USAID - NGOs
2. Conduct an exhaustive national survey of active identification at the level of 33 retained circles	1. Preparation of the survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o questionnaire design o pretest of questionnaires in the field and on computers o making the necessary funds available 	August 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functioning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o fuel o maintenance o paper (consumable) - Per diem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNICEF - UNICEF
	2. Training of supervisors (Chief Medical Officer of circle health center) Training of surveyors at the circle level	September 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means of transportation leasing of motorcycles, vehicles, boats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - private individuals - UNICEF
	3. Implementation of field survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o travel from village to village o filling out questionnaire 	October - November 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teaching material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US Peace Corps
	4. Compilation of survey sheets filled out by the surveyor and their forwarding to the coordination office	October - November 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSPASPF UNICEF US Peace Corps
	5. Computer processing of survey findings	Oct., Nov., Dec. 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Computer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEP computer coordinator
	6. Supervision of execution phase of survey	October - November 1991		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinator
	7. Dissemination of findings	December 1991 January 1992		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinator
3. Develop a national GWE program based on the survey results (4 year)	- Meeting of the members of the drafting committee	January 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSP AS PF - Epidemiology Coordinator Hygiene Planning
	- Submission of the document drawn up by the national monitoring committee	February 1992		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNS UNICEF Peace Corps
	- Adoption of a definitive document	February 1992		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSP AS PF

Objective	Activities	Period	Resources necessary	Person/organization responsible
4. Look for financing for the program	- Allocation of the global budget of the program among the different participants (government and partners)	March 1992		Government
	- Contact with future donors (bilateral aid, etc)	March 1992		Government
	- Establishment of funds	April 1992		
5. Execute the program (lower the incidence of the disease by 60% by the end of the first year) Assure training in the endemic areas	- Staff training in all the endemic circles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Health: health technicians o Water: local head o Education: school directors o Rural Development: local head 	May - June 1992	Relocation Per diem	Coordination PC UNICEF
	- Training at the level of endemic districts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Health: head nurse, midwife o Education: school directors o Rural Development: Chiefs of Agric & Livestock + Fishing o PC volunteers or other PVOs 	May - June 1992	Teaching material	
	- Training in endemic villages - information, awareness, fear, establishment of a health committee, choice of village animator - training of selected representatives and other village leaders (healers, religious, etc.)	May - June 1992		

MAURITANIA: TWO YEAR OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives	Strategies
a. Political support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make GWE a national priority - Leadership role of the Ministry of Health - CNED support by the head of state - Organization desired for the next GWC conference (PC)
b. Collaboration among partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active participation of all partners in the programming and implementation of the different activities - Create a CNED with decision-making power - Active representation of the partners in the CNEM and decentralized structures - Define the role of each partner
c. Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish an NL monitoring system - Ensure monitoring at the level of the 562 endemic localities - Conduct additional surveys in the rest of the country
d. Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop training modules and teaching aids - Train trainers - Train field agents
e. Support for field agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish logistics support necessary for field agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transportation - filters - medications - Identify a system of effective motivation (whether it be material or moral)

MAURITANIA

Short-term monitoring

- CNED meeting
 - o every month for the first three months
 - o every two months for the next six months
 - o every three months
- Field visit by 3 members of the central level every 3 months
- Supervisors report to the national coordinator.

2. National Plan (1 year)

Objectives	Activities	Dates	Resources necessary	Person responsible
- Make GNE a national priority	- Organization of a national conference on EVG	July - August 1991	Funds	
	- Public statement by the Health Minister at a national forum	July 1991	P.M.	
	- Conduct an awareness campaign through the mass media	July 1991	Funds for reporting and posters	
- Strengthen collaboration with the various partners	- Develop the CNED	August 1991	P.M.	
	- Development of a national 5 year plan	July 1991	Consultant	
	- Define each partner's role and determine their participation in funding the plan	August 1991	P.M.	
- Establish a monitoring system	- Give the program a government office	March 1992	Funds	
	- Identify, select, and assign responsibility to:	October 1991	Funds	
	o 5 regional supervisors	October 1991		
	o 6 departmental supervisors (region: several departments)	November 1991		
	o 477 community representatives (animators)	November 1991		
- Training trainers, supervisors, and field agents	- Develop training modules	October 1991	Funds	
	- Training trainers, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o supervisors o community animators 	December 1991 Jan. 1992 - June 1992	Funds	
	- Provide all-terrain vehicles to 3 regional supervisors	May 1992	Funds	
- Establish the logistics necessary for the field agents	- Provide motor-bikes to 6 departmental supervisors and 12 PC volunteers	May 1992	Funds	
	- Informational support material	March 1992	Funds	
	- Educational material	March 1992	Funds	
	- Distribution of filters	June 1992	Funds	
	- Supply medications	June 1992	Funds	
	- Creation of 30 potable water sites	June 1992	Funds already available (UNICEF)	
	- Potable water supply			

N I G E R

	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Materials	Persons	
I. <u>National Survey</u>													Training materials	Regional Level From P.C, WHO, GLOBAL 2000, WASH, UNICEF <u>Other countries</u> Governments PC Ministry of Health	
- Select surveyors															
- Train surveyors and supervisors															
- Implement survey															
- Validate survey															
- Analyse data															
- Finalise results by document															
II. <u>Action Plan</u>															TO BE DISCUSSED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
- Disseminate result of survey															
- Prepare National Conference									X						
- Conduct conference									X						
- Draft strategies															
III. <u>Health Education</u>															
- Order filters							X								
- Select review existing material															
- Elaborate health education material															
- Test material															
- Produce material															
- Train people to use materials (village sub-region level)															
- Distribute material															

	Jul.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Materials	Persons
IV. <u>Safe Water Supply</u>														
- Design program/adapt							X							
- Prioritize endemic villages							X							
- Implement program														
V. <u>Supervision</u>														
- Identify supervisors														
- Train supervisors														
- Assure implementation of activities														
- Assure logistics														
- Establish frequency of supervision at each level														
- Establish surveillance														
VI. <u>Evaluation</u>														
- Elaborate monitoring and evaluation plan at each level														

NIGERIA

Goal- Reduce annual incidence of GWD by 50 percent by June 30, 1992.
From 403,076 to 201,000.

Objective I. SURVEILLANCE

To have an operational surveillance program in 85 percent of affected villages

Responsible:	Activities	
NIGEP	I. Dev. Surveillance System	- July 1, 1991
ZF	II. Train trainers/supervisors	- July 15, 1991
LGA/STF	III. Train VBHW	- July 31, 1991
LGA/ST/ZF/NIGEP	IV. Monitor, surveillance results	- monthly
NIGEP	V. Feedback surveillance results	- monthly

Materials

Surveillance forms

- for example, training materials
- LGA rep. forms
- Data summarizing format
- computers

Objective II. INTERVENTIONS

1. Health education-to provide:

85 percent of infected persons and 85 percent of affected villages with health education program including primary prevention and intervention messages

Responsible:	Activities	
NIGEP	I. Develop materials	- July 1, 1991
ZF	II. TOT/Sup	- July 15, 1991
LGA/STF	III. Training VBHW	- July 31, 1991
VBHW	IV. Deliver in conjunction with objective I above	- Aug. 1 + periodically
NIGEP	V. Monitor activities	- monthly

Materials

- Flip charts
- Posters
- School readers

2. Filter use-to provide filters to all households in 95 percent of affected villages.

Responsible:	Activities	
STF	I. Filter production	- July 15, 1991
STF	II. Filter distribution	- July 15, 1991
ZF	III. Trainer ToT	- July 15, 1991
STF/LGA	IV. Train VBHW	- July 31, 1991
NIGEP	V. Monitor distribution and use	- monthly

NIGERIA

3. Chemical Treatment of Water—to treat water supply in selected villages in five states to stop transmission of GWD

Activities

- I. Train field agents - Oct. 31, 1991
- II. Distribute Temophos - Jan. 1, 1992
- III. Start treatment program - Jan. 1, 1992

4. Safe water supply—target safe water supply for all affected villages with 50 percent receiving at water system before July 1992.

OBJECTIVE III—Program support

Have trained extension agents for 10 local government areas covering 90 villages

Activities

- 1. Prepare P.D. September 1, 1991
- 2. Train PCV September 30, 1991
- 3. Negotiate placement August 15, 1991

Activities

- NIGEP 1. Provide water supply agencies with surveillance data - July 1, 1991
- UNICEF, UNDP 2. Select villages and provide water system - July 30, 1992
- JICA, CIDA, EEC BHC
- NIGEP 3. Monitor - monthly
- NIGEP 4. Feedback - quarterly

Vision 2 years

- a. Government policy
 - b. Inter agency collaboration
 - c. Surveillance activities
 - d. Training
 - e. Support to extension agents
-
- a. Government policy
 - 1. Borehole in affected villages for 500 people
 - 2. Restatement of eradication goal
 - 3. NYSC in every affected LGA as extension agents
 - b. Inter agency collaboration
 - 1. Roles documented
 - 2. Money flowing

c. Surveillance activities/intervention activities

Surveillance

1. All affected villages reporting
2. Timely
3. Analysis and turn around good

Intervention

1. Filter use in every household in villages without safe water
2. Health education in every household
 - a. Filter
 - b. Stay out of water
3. Selected abate treatment

d. Training

1. All VBHW trained
2. Supplemental training ongoing

e. Support to extension agents

1. Bicycles
2. Materials & supplies relatively available
3. Recognition
4. Compensation
5. Rewards-merit

Appendix E

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION RESULTS

Second Annual Guinea Worm Eradication Workshop

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

I. Goal attainment

Rate how well the overall objectives of the workshop were attained on a scale of 1 - 5, as follows:

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	Little	Adequately	Mostly	Completely

1. To share lessons learned during the past year of planning and implementing GWE programs;

AVERAGE RATING = 3.8/5.0 (Mostly attained)

2. To review surveillance and case count activities in Guinea worm programs;

AVERAGE RATING = 3.6/5.0 (Adequately-mostly attained)

3. To identify means for improving the effectiveness of health education in GWE;

AVERAGE RATING = 3.6/5.0 (Adequately-mostly attained)

4. To identify methods for improving program development and coordination among agencies working in GWE;

AVERAGE RATING = 3.8/5.0 (Mostly attained)

5. To determine ways to initiate or strengthen training activities within GWE programs;

AVERAGE RATING = 3.8/5.0 (Mostly attained)

6. To develop or revise action plans for participating countries' GWE activities.

AVERAGE RATING = 3.9/5.0 (Mostly attained)

II. Comments

1. What aspects of the workshop most met your needs?

- "Listening to what other countries have done, how, what works and what doesn't."
- "The role of Peace Corps in various programs of GWE. It's too bad that more PCVs weren't participating."
- "The topics on training and collaborating with partners."
- "The role of PCVs and emphasis on collaboration with other partners."
- "Developing action plans and identifying ways to approach training activities."
- "Sharing of experiences and current status of programs."
- "Learning potential roles for PCVs."
- "Overview of what's happening."
- "Comparing notes informally with other countries and their programs."
- "Establishing new contacts, reinforcing old ones: excellent forum."
- "Having the large range of levels of participants."
- "Introduction to Peace Corps's work in GWE and meeting PCVs and Peace Corps administrators."
- "The sharing of ideas, information from different countries, meeting face to face with key players and joint collaboration in preparing action plans."

2. What aspects least met your needs?

- "Time constraints in small group discussions."
- "Country programme design exercise - [There] wasn't realistically enough time to design a quality plan."
- "Possibilities for technical assistance."
- "I think there were too many small groups."
- "[There should have been] more representation of volunteers. All activities take place at the village and I think that this should have been better represented."
- "Interest in chemical interventions and clean drinking water supply and the presence of donor agencies capable of giving financial support."

3. How effective was the facilitation of the workshop?

"Excellent! The two of them are strong and very competent. Bravo."

"Very professional."

"Good, but they didn't really help the groups during the small group exercises."

"Superb!"

"Very effective—good job."

"Excellent—very professional, positive, comfortable."

"Sometimes the instructions for the small groups were not clearly written and spoken."

4. How could the design, organization or delivery of the workshop have been improved?

"Difficult to bridge so many different areas with such a diverse group—tighter focus would be useful."

"In general it was very well done. At the end of the workshop it would have been useful to have a verbal feedback session."

"Have better translators, allow more time for discussions, clear definitions of hotel/food rules. Invite more field workers and more government officials who might help to expand political support for GWE."

"Not a good idea to evaluate expectations in large group—no one will speak up—they're more likely to put it in writing anonymously."

"Organize a workshop for five days (from Monday though Friday). Extend the time for small group discussions."

"Choose fewer topics for discussion in groups and give more time for these discussions."

"The translators were average."

"A couple of more technical presentation such as Dr. Kappus gave would have been interesting."

"Couldn't be better than this."

5. Other comments or suggestions:

"Looking forward to meeting for next GWE conference."

"Hotel/logistics (ie., breakfast, lunch cost) was confusing! Otherwise the facilities were excellent."

"The vouchers for the meals were really a joke!"

"Next logical step: 1/2 PCVs, 1/2 National Coordinators and other key national and international organizations such as Global 2000, UNICEF, etc."

"The workshop has been a plus to the GWE program in my country."

"Priority to small group work."

"Perhaps if field agents can't be invited they should write a report which is presented at the conference."

"Ask more organizations to present exposés on their availability, their range of activities and the ways of having their participation or the financial assistance."

"The structure should have been less weighted toward overall country planning and much more toward PCV and other agency and government collaboration. [It was] too rushed—tried to cram too much into time frame."

"Review action plans from preceding years to identify problems at the outset of developing new action plans."

"Many thanks to donors and behind-the-scene worker bees who made it possible and kept it going."

Appendix F

SMALL GROUP REPORTS

SEANCE 3 SURVEILLANCE

GROUPE I

1. Echange d'expériences en matière de surveillance et enquête

enquête

- *enquête nationale exhaustive: Togo, Benin
- *enquête nationale partielle: Cameroun, RCA, Mauritanie
- *Enquête nationale non-réalisée: Mali (septembre 1991)

- *enquêtes réalisées en période de transmission
- *partenariat entre les différents secteurs gouvernementaux et institutions internationales

surveillance

- *surveillance passive par déclaration obligatoire
- *surveillance active trois des villages endémiques
- *développée autour des agents communautaires regroupés en zone de subdivision
- *rythme de surveillance en fonction de l'endémie

2. Collaboration en matière de surveillance avec les partenaires non gouvernementaux

- *intervention dans la surveillance active dans le village
- *certains palenais
- *fournent en rôle dans la supervision des agents communautaires

3. Agents de terrain

- *animateurs locaux
- *agents de santé communautaires
- *personnel infirmier
- *volontaires de progrès
- *volontaires du Corps de la Paix
- *assistants d'hygiène
- *enseignants

GROUPE II

1. Experiences partagées

- *celle du Togo
- *celle du Benin
- *autres pays: Côte d'Ivoire
Mauritanie

Notes:

- *les objectifs de l'enquête déterminent les moyens et vice versa
- *choisir des enquêtes assez averties des milieux enquêtes
- *prendre précautions (avertir les gens à l'avance) pour la réussite de l'opération
- *utiliser les données existantes sur les cas signalés ou non pour donner une orientation aux enquêtes
- *les différents départements du pays doivent s'entendre sur les listes de villages pour qu'on puisse retrouver les villages après
- *composer l'équipe d'enquête ou de surveillance de tous les partenaires à la lutte contre le Ver de Guinée

2. Partenaires en matière de surveillance

- *gouvernement
- *OCCGE
- *UNICEF
- *O.M.S.
- *P.C.V.
- *enseignants de santé communautaire
- *projets d'approvisionnement en eau

Notes:

- *Faire participer tous les partenaires depuis la conception, passant par la mise en oeuvre, à l'évaluation
- *Eviter d'associer les gens après la définition des orientations et la préparations des questionnaires

3. Quels agents

- *agents de l'état (infirmiers temps partiels)
- *volontaires, villageois, agents de santé communautaires, membres des comités de gestion des points d'eau (temps partiels)
- *PCV, en plein temps
- *enseignants, temps partiels

SESSION III: GROUP TASK

- 1) Four countries covered by surveillance
 - Ghana both have had national searches followed
 - Nigeria by village-based surveillance

 - Benin NGO-based search followed by UB surveillance
 (area limited)

 - Niger organizing first national search following
 surveys (preliminary)

- 2) Analysis of existing collaboration
 - *have goal of forming body for activities
 eg: Secretariat or multi-sectoral approach
 - *distribution of surveillance results
 - *collection of feedback (creating a cycle of
 information)

- 3) Village-based people familiar with environment
 - *teachers/students
 - *social center worker
 - *agricultural workers
 - *village-based health workers
 - *Peace Corps/NGOs

ACTIVITIES

- *filtering water
- *health education
- *monitor safe water supplies
- *assist infected villagers
 - *wound dressing
 - *vaccinations

GROUP IV

1. Surveillance
 - A) passive: not good enough
 - B) active:
 - *periodic survey - sample or total
 - *on-going

Survey: National case search; recall/active
2. Collaboration
 - A) Government policy and commitment
 - B) Directives from the highest level .
 - C) Need to define and form GWEP committees and GWEP task force
3. People/Activities
 - *Health workers
 - *Local political leaders
 - *Religious leaders
 - *Community mobilizers
 - *Students/school children
 - *Agricultural workers

THE ROLES OF THE 2 PCVs IN TOGO AND BENIN

- 1) (Togo and Benin) Community health education about Guinea worm
 - A) in schools
 - B) in neighborhoods
 - C) in homes
 - D) at water sources
- 2) (Togo and Benin) Organizing village health committees
- 3) (Togo and Benin) Train members of village health committees, school teachers, community leaders to teach others about Guinea worm.
- 4) (Togo and Benin) Organization and motivation of villagers for water source construction and amelioration.
 - A) wells
 - B) cisterns
 - C) marigot/pond protection
- 5) Training villagers to achieve their own projects
 - A) to organize construction projects
 - B) to apply for funding
 - C) to apply for pumps
 - D) To self educate
- 6) (Togo and Benin) Assist national surveys and surveillance
- 7) (Togo and Benin) Identification: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices regarding Guinea worm.
- 8) (Togo and Benin) Health education in general
- 9) (Benin) Mapping of water points used by endemic villages
- 10) (Benin) Supervising local village-based workers/animators
- 11) (Benin) Linking between village and administration on UNICEF project.

SOME COMMUNITY EDUCATION/MOTIVATION METHODS

- *picture books
- *filter fabrication
- *skits
- *health talks
- *songs
- *story board
- *posters

ROLE DE L'AGENT

CHANGEMENT DE COMPTOREMENT

1. Identifier les aspects
 - connaissance du milieu
 - matériel éducatif
 - comportement de l'agent
 - régularité des contacts
 - formation

2. Moyens d'amélioration:
 - connaissance du milieu
 - critères de choix de l'agent
 - être du milieu,
 - parler la langue
 - connaître les coutumes
 - acceptation de l'agent par le milieu
 - matériel éducatif
 - prendre des exemples du milieu
 - liens des messages aux activités prioritaires du milieu
 - prêter le matériel
 - le comportement de l'agent
 - constituer un bon exemple
 - relation avec les personnes
 - influences du milieu
 - flexibilité
 - grande disponibilité vis-à-vis des familles affectées
 - régulante des contacts
 - évaluation de l'approche (permanente)
 - formation de l'agent

ROLE DE L'AGENT

CHANGEMENT DE COMPTOREMENT

1. Identifier les aspects
 - *connaissance du milieu
 - *materiel educatif
 - *comportement de l'agent
 - *régularité des contacts
 - *formation

2. Moyens d'amélioration
 - *connaissance du milieu
 - *critères de choix de l'agent
 - *être du milieu,
 - *parler la langue
 - *connaître les coutumes
 - *acceptation de l'agent par le milieu
 - *materiel educatif
 - *prendre des exemples du milieu
 - *liens des messages aux activités prioritaires du milieu
 - *prétester le matériel
 - *le comportement de l'agent
 - *constituer un bon exemple
 - *relation avec les personnes
 - *influences du milieu
 - *flexibilité
 - *grande disponibilité vis-à-vis des familles affectées
 - *régulante des contacts
 - *évaluation de l'approche (permanente)
 - *formation de l'agent

SEANCE 4 ROLE DE L'AGENT

QUALITY CONTROL

- *definition: quality of work done by the agent in the field and programming
- *sub-issues:
 - *training
 - *motivation
 - *supervision
 - *selection
 - *openness of program
 - *feasability
 - *program design
 - *evaluation/feedback
 - *job performance
 - *transportation
 - *logistics/supplies
 - *monitoring
 - *lines of communication
 - *surveys
 - *reporting system
- *ways to address the issue
 - *openness to program change
 - *flexible managers
 - *means to communicate with programmers
 - *ways to stimulate communication with programmers
 - *awareness of the big picture
 - *non-threatening
- *program design
 - *understanding of the problem
 - *must be feasible
 - *power people
 - *money
 - *resources
 - *flexibility
 - *being responsive to changing field situations
 - *having clearly defined, measurable objectives
 - *having clearly defined methods by which to achieve objectives and assure quality
 - *having the proposed project reviewed by outsiders
 - *research similar projects (lessons learned from other projects)
 - *keeping the program design simple/straight forward
 - *effectively collaborating with other agencies/coordination
- *Motivation
 - *let people know that they're doing a good job
 - *visits
 - *supervision
 - *incentives
 - *training
 - *awareness of the big picture and agents' participation in it

- *non-threatening
- *program design
 - *understanding
 - *recognition
 - *symbols/recognition
 - *give the person status (recognition)
 - *awareness of progress towards objectives
- *Selection (these criteria should be included in the design)
 - *from the area: roots that run deep through family and work
 - *women and children
 - * cultural appropriateness
 - *village input in selection
 - *language group
 - *litteracy/numeracy
 - *work with community leaders/authorities
 - *keep the government in mind/informed

ROLE DE L'AGENT

GRUPE I

MOTIVATION

ASPECTS	INDIQUÉE	NON-INDICÉE
*financiers		X
*matériels	médicaments filtres didactique logistique assistance communautaire	
*moraux	choix adéquat formation statut sociale suivi régulier symbole	
*communautaire	sensibilisation communautaire répondre aux besoins priorités de la communauté interprétation aux autres activités en cours	

ROLE DE L'AGENT

PROGRAM SUPPORT

- *structure de coordination aux niveau
 - *national
 - *regional
 - *district
 - *Village
- *structure institutionnelle
- *structure aux autres programmes
- *formation
- *communication
- *supervision
- *support financier
- *provision et utilisation des ressources nécessaires
- *support politique

MOTIVATION

- *une bonne gestion du programme
 - *motivation des agents
 - *per diem au moment de formation
 - *frais de transport
 - *t-shirt
 - *plan operationnel à court, moyen et long terme
 - *planification budgétaire
 - *suppervision - survi - evaluation
 - *definition des tâches
 - *mise a disposition des ressources
 - *formation
 - *moyens de transport
 - animaux
 - *vélo
 - *moto
 - *auto
- et maintenance ou prise en charge
- *feed-back
 - *rapports périodiques
 - *recherche de fonds pour un support financière

SEANCE 6 PROGRAMMATION

OBSTACLES D'INTEGRATION

- manque de coopération intersectorielle
- manque de structure permettant l'intégration
- non considération de l'intégration au moment de la planification
- philosophie des programmes et approches
- débat: vertical ou intégré
- l'apport du programme d'EVG aux autres programmes
- conflits entre professions différentes - managers avec intérêts spécifiques
- surcharge des personnes impliqués
- intérêts des bailleurs
- manque d'information nécessaire
- temps nécessaire pour mettre en place un programme intégré

MOYENS: INTEGRATION, COLLABORATION ET COORDINATION

- associer les partenaires dès le début de la planification
- établir la politique au niveau de gouvernement pour promouvoir la collaboration
- établir un comité au niveau des ONGs
- les rôles des partenaires doivent être bien définis
- rôles des PCVs: profiter de leurs expériences (sources d'information)
- identifier les PCVs qui peuvent rester une troisième année
- initiatives des partenaires vers la collaboration
- leaders au niveau régional ou communautaire: les inclure /intéresser au moment de planification
- utilisation de mass media: leaders qui sont des exemples pour d'autres pays/régions
- coordination au niveau international

OBSTACLES: COORDINATION/COLLABORATION

- décalage: fonds/exécution des activités
- différents cycles de programmation entre bailleurs/organisations
- non-association des communautés dans la planification
- manque de communication entre agences
- non-existence du soutien politique/faible soutien
- différentes priorités des agences
- perceptions non pareilles dans la même organisation
- manque de communication entre partenaires dans la planification et exécution
- habitudes/structure administratives différentes
- soutenir à long-terme des priorités
- incompétences des managers
- problèmes entre personnes avec des intérêts différents
- manque de pouvoir de prendre des décisions nécessaires
- politique des programmes d'eau

SEANCE 7 FORMATION

PREPARATION FOR TRAINING

- 1) Have a conference planner
- 2) Logistics
 - hidden costs
 - location
 - centralized/decentralized training
 - transport (people and materials)
 - overnight costs
 - food/comfort
- 3) Find appropriate trainers
- 4) Sequence of training sessions
- 5) Use and plan for protocol
- 6) Know protocols for press coverage
- 7) Use training manuals as guide BUT choose essential information
- 8) Have clear and concise objective and information content
- 9) Know your audience and tailor training methods to this audience

FOLLOW-UP

- 1) Have participants make a plan of action at the end of training
 - a contract
- 2) Plan for formal evaluation
 - site visits
 - planned meeting
 - independent reporting (to trainers or local levels)
 - plan for evaluation of action plans

SEANCE 7 FORMATION

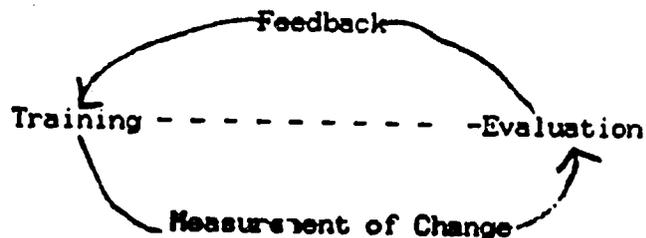
GROUP 4

EVALUATION OF TRAINING

- Definition: Measurement of success or failure to achieve desired objectives
- Function: Feedback for the trainers use - planning for future trainings
- Methods
 - measurement of understanding
 - versus measurement of a behavior
 - versus measurement of motivation
 - measurement of quantities of training events, materials, trainees

LESSONS LEARNED

- Timing of training very important
- Selection of trainees
- Monitoring of content of training to better match trainees needs
- Better to measure change in behavior than changes in understanding or units of time
- Participatory methods are better for measuring changes in behavior
- Training location should be as close as possible to the field
- Design of evaluation mechanism at time of design of training
- Evaluations should go beyond the end of training
- Make clear during training what evaluations will take place and the tools to be used for these evaluations
- Training designs should be field tested



SEANCE 7 FORMATION

RECENSEMENT DES BESOINS ET CHOIX DES PARTICIPANTS

RECENSEMENT DES BESOINS

- 1) Définition des objectifs du programme
- 2) Définition des activités du programme
- 3) Définition du profil des exécutants
- 4) Thèmes et modules de la formation

LECONS TIREES

- 1) Les objectifs doivent être clairement définis, mesurables et faisables
- 2) Le formateur doit connaître les objectifs du programme
- 3) Eviter de surcharger la formation en ne décrivant que les tâches les plus importantes
- 4) Nécessité d'une formation continue

A PROPOS DES ACTIVITES

- 1) Etablir la liste des activités et les classer suivant un ordre de priorité
- 2) Définir les tâches d'une façon précise et les sous-tâches.
- 3) Etablir un calendrier d'exécution des tâches

A PROPOS DU PROFIL DES AGENTS

Doit se baser sur la description des tâches

- *formateurs
- *éducateur en santé
- ✓ *hydraulicien?

SELECTION DES PARTICIPANTS

Etablir des critères de sélection en tenant compte des possibilités locales, sur le profil

Dans tous cas, il faut des agents:

- *acceptés par la communauté
- *des gens stables
- *disponibles, pas trop surchargés

THEMES

Définis en fonction des tâches et profil des participants

SEANCE 7 FORMATION

CHOIX DE FORMATEURS et CURRICULUM

Choix de formateurs (n'importe quel niveau, n'importe quelle agence)

- *expérience dans le domaine
- *au courant avec le plan national
- *quelqu'un qui a été formé pour être formateur
- *disponible pour le programme dans le long terme
- *aptitude d'être formateur/compétence
- *expérience du terrain au niveau opérationnelle
- *les notions modernes/récentes des données de la maladie
- *les notions de pédagogie moderne
- *motivation
- *il est lui-même d'abord

Choix de formation (adapte selon le niveau de formateur et de la lutte)

- *généralité sur la maladie
- *son place dans le programme national/international
- *notion d'épidémiologie
- *stratégie/objectif
- *méthodologie appropriée de formation
- *motivation
- *formation d'autres sujets qui intéressent la communauté
- *comment communiquer
 - *sur technique ICE
 - *information
 - *communication
 - *éducation
- *impact socio-économique de la maladie
- *comment collaborer avec des agents du terrain
- *comment faire l'éradication du Ver de Guinée avec des moyens locaux
 - *création des puits
 - *filtrer l'eau
- *expérience dans le milieu
- *évaluation (avant et après)
- *évaluation des formateurs
- *évaluation de la formation