



IOCH

Immunization and Other Child Health Project

Coverage Evaluation of the SNID Campaign- 2002 in the Slums of Dhaka City Corporation

September 2002

Survey Report No. 82

**This survey was conducted by IOCH, a project of Management Sciences for Health,
funded by USAID under AID contract No. HRN-I-01-98-00033-00, Task Order No. 01**

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November 2002

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Acronyms

BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BCG	Bacillus of Calmette and Guerin
CES	Coverage Evaluation Survey
COSAS	Coverage Survey Analysis System
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FWC	Family Welfare Center
IOCH	Immunization and Other Child Health
Mahallah	Smaller localities (smaller than a village)
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Mouza	Smallest administrative locality in an Upazila
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
SNID	Sub-national Immunization Day
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
WHO	World Health Organization

SUMMARY RESULTS

Background

To sustain the interruption of wild poliovirus transmission, the Government of Bangladesh conducted Sub-national Immunization Days (SNIDs) on August 10 and September 14, 2002 in selected high-risk areas, including city corporations and municipalities. To evaluate the coverage of the SNIDs, the GOB and the partners requested IOCH to conduct 9 coverage evaluation surveys in the selected urban and rural high risk areas, including city corporation slums. Accordingly, a 30-cluster coverage evaluation survey was conducted in the slums of Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) in September 2002.

Objectives

The overall objective of the survey was to assess the coverage of SNIDs- 2002 in the slums of DCC. The specific objectives were to:

- a) assess the coverage levels of OPV and Vitamin A administered during the SNID campaign- 2002;
- b) find out reasons for not receiving OPV from SNID sites;
- c) assess the completeness of child-to-child search during the SNIDs; and
- d) compare the coverage levels of the SNIDs with those of the 10th NIDs.

Methodology

The survey employed the WHO recommended 30-cluster survey methodology that has been widely used in many developing countries to assess immunization coverage. In all, 30 clusters were randomly selected from the slums of Dhaka City Corporation following PPS sampling procedures. A list of the selected clusters is provided in Annex- A and their locations are shown on the maps in page 7. From each cluster, 7 children 0 – 59 months were selected and interviewed. A standard questionnaire was used to document the immunization status of the children 0 - 59 months during SNIDs and other related information. The data were collected by the experienced Field Investigators of the Survey Team of the IOCH. Data processing and analysis were done by the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit of the IOCH using EpiInfo.

Coverage levels of the SNIDs- 2002

OPV and Vitamin A coverage: 87% of the children 0 –59 months received OPV in both the rounds of the SNIDs- 2002. The coverage for OPV in the 1st round was 94%; while it was 90% in the 2nd round. Vitamin A capsules were given to 75% of the eligible children (12 – 59 months of age). Besides, 5 ineligible children (out of 210) were wrongly administered vitamin A, as they were under one year on the 1st round SNID day.

Comparison of coverage levels between SNIDs- 2002 and the 10th NIDs: The coverage of both OPV and Vitamin A during the SNIDs- 2002 were lower than those of the 10th NIDs, which took place in January and March 2002. The coverage of OPV in both the rounds of the SNIDs- 2002 was 3 percentage points lower than that of the 10th NIDs. Vitamin A coverage of the SNIDs- 2002 was 14 percentage points lower than that of the 10th NIDs.

Sources of OPV during the SNIDs- 2002: Most of the children received OPV from the SNID sites (91% in the 1st round and 84% in 2nd round). Only 2% children received OPV during child-to-child search in the 1st round and 5% in the 2nd round. Mobile Team or fixed site for traveling population provided OPV to 1% children in each round.

Distance of SNID sites: All the SNID sites were located within 10 minutes walking distances from the home of the children.

Households visited during child-to-child search in the 2nd round of the SNIDs: 66% of the households were visited by the health workers during child-to-child search in the 2nd round, as reported by the parents/respondents. However, only 52% households were found with date of visitation (by the workers during child-to-child search) written on the door or wall. And among the households marked with visitation date, the family members of 9% of the households did not know that their households were visited by the health workers during child-to-child search.

Sources of information of the SNIDs- 2002: Majority of the parents learned about the SNIDs-2002 from relatives and neighbors (36%), followed by miking (35%). Television as a source of information was cited by 27% of the parents; while 17% came to know about the SNIDs from IPC done by volunteers and 11% by NGO workers. IPC by municipal workers as a source of information was mentioned by only 5% of the parents.

Reasons for not receiving OPV from the SNID sites: The primary reasons for not receiving OPV from the SNID sites were lack of information of SNIDs (61% in the 1st round and 53% in the 2nd round), and the children waited at their homes to be vaccinated by the health workers during child-to-child search (11% in the 1st round and 15% in the 2nd round).

Conclusions and recommendations

13% of the children 0–59 months did not receive OPV in both the rounds of the SNIDs. 34% of the households were not visited by the health workers/volunteers during child-to-child search in the 2nd round of the SNIDs, and 48% households were found not marked with visitation date of the workers during child-to-child search on the door or wall of the house.

- **Area specific innovative strategies suitable to local situation have to be undertaken during the next SNIDs/NIDs to reach to the left out children. These may include, but not limited to, the following:**
 - **detailed microplanning for each activity;**
 - **use of updated map in microplanning and child-to-child search;**
 - **adequate orientation training of volunteers and workers;**
 - **adequate number of SNID/NID sites with required number of health workers and volunteers;**
 - **using masque miking, as well as Imam of the masque during Jumma Pray;**
 - **special team at railway station, bus stand, ferry-ghat etc. for traveling children**
 - **evening NID/SNID sites for working mothers; and**
 - **special mobile teams at night to vaccinate homeless and floating children.**

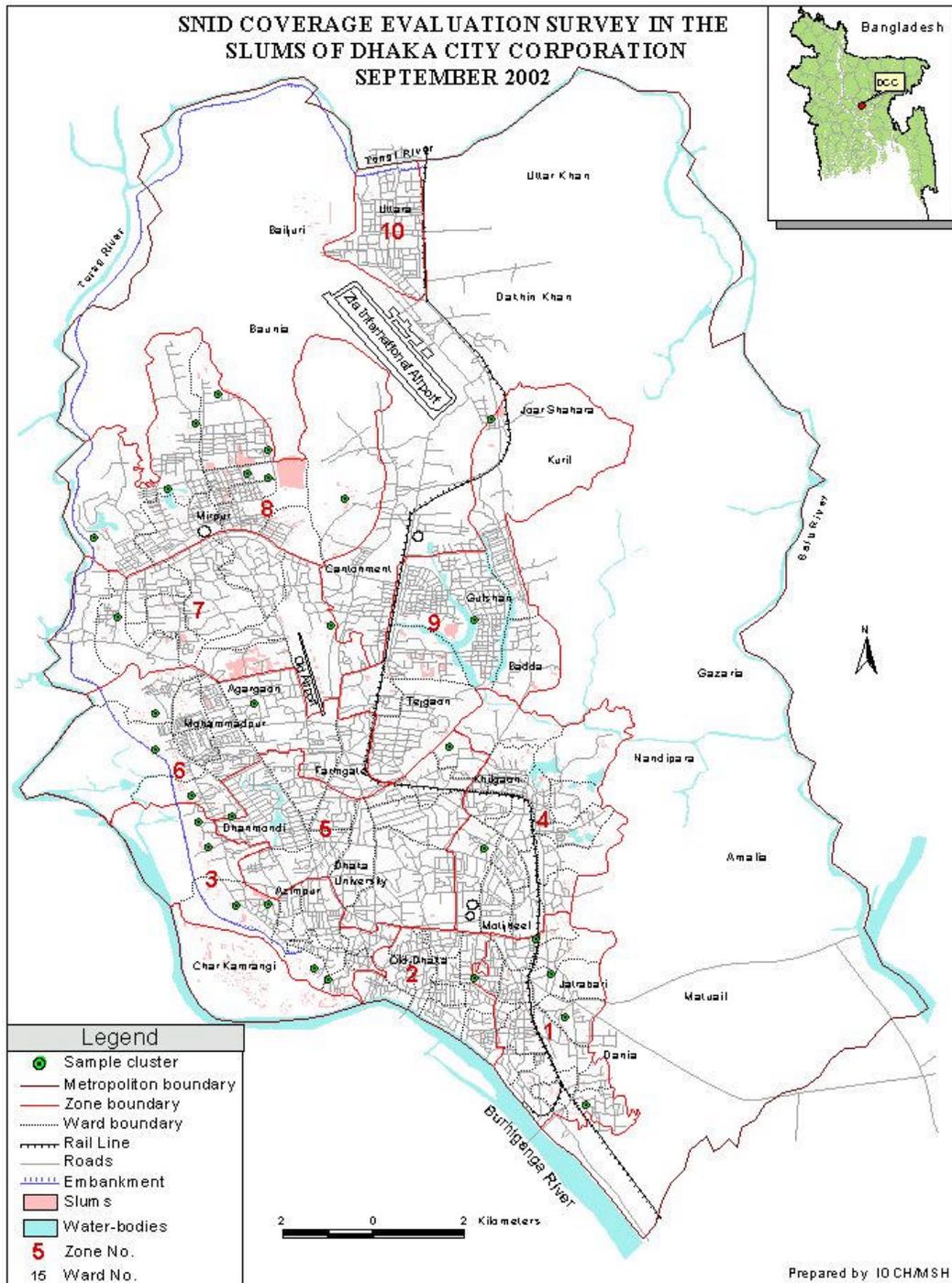
- ❑ *Supervision of field workers during child-to-child search needs to be further strengthened to ensure that each and every household is visited and properly marked by the workers*
- ❑ *More attention should be given to high risk areas and traveling/homeless/floating population*

Lack of information of SNIDs as a primary reason for not receiving OPV from the SNID sites was cited by majority of the parents (61% in the 1st round and 53% in the 2nd round). Also, a number of children (11% in the 1st round and 15% in the 2nd round) waited at their homes to be vaccinated by the health workers during child-to-child search.

- ❑ *Communication activities need to be strengthened through mass media, such as television and radio, as well as through IPC by the health workers and volunteers during next SNIDs/NIDs*
- ❑ *Parents should be encouraged to attend the fixed NID/SNID sites/center and discouraged to wait at home to get their children vaccinated by the health workers during child-to-child search*

25% of the children did not receive Vitamin A during the 1st round of the SNIDs- 2002. Besides, Vitamin A capsules were administered wrongly to 5 ineligible children (out of 210) who were <1 year of age on the day of 1st round SNID.

- ❑ *Special attention should be given to:*
 - *ensure that each and every eligible child 12–59 months receives Vitamin A;*
 - *the exact age group to limit shortage (better screening for age); and*
 - *no Vitamin A capsules should be given to the parents to administer them to their children either at NID site or in their homes.*



TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: Coverage of OPV and Vitamin A during the SNIDs- 2002

N=210		
SNID Round	OPV (%)	Vitamin A (%)
1 st round	94	75
2 nd round	90	-
Both rounds	87	-
Any round	97	-

Table 2: Comparison of the coverage of the SNIDs-2002 with the 10th NIDs

Rounds	OPV (%)		Vit A (%)	
	SNIDs-2002	NIDs-2002	SNIDs-2002	NIDs-2002
1 st round	94	95	75	89
2 nd round	90	93	-	-
Both rounds	87	90	-	-
Any rounds	97	99	-	-

Table 3: Sources of OPV during the SNIDs- 2002

Sources of OPV	1st Round		2nd Round	
	#	%	#	%
SNID site	192	91	176	84
Child-to- child search	4	2	12	5
Mobile Team	1	1	1	1
Not received	13	6	21	10
Total	210	100	210	100

Table 4: Time required to reach the SNID site by mode of transportation

Time required	Mode of transportation	
	Walking	
	#	%
1-5 Minutes.	196	96
6-10 Minutes.	9	4
Total	205	100

Table 5: Households visited during the child-to-child search of the 2nd round of the SNIDs

Variables	Number	Percent
Households visited	139	66
Households not visited	71	34
Total	210	100

Table 6: Date of child-to-child search during the 2nd round was written on the door or wall of the house

Status	Number	Percent
Written	110	52
Not written	100	48
Total	210	100

Table 7: Actual visitation status of the households with the date of child-to-child search written on the door or wall of the house

Actual visitation status	Number	Percent
Visited	100	91
Not visited	10	9
Total	110	100

Figure 1: Sources of information about the SNID campaign

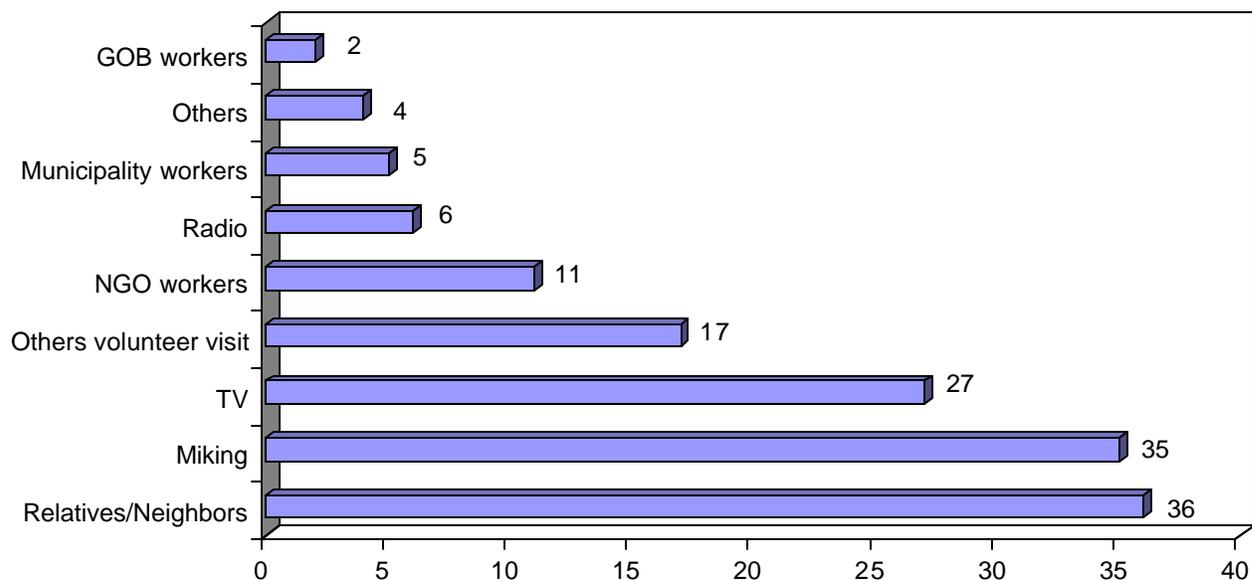


Table 8: Reasons for not receiving of OPV from SNID sites

Reasons	1 st Round (%) (N=18)	2 nd Round (%) (N=34)
Did not know about SNID	61	53
Forgot the date	6	9
Traveling on SNID day	6	3
Too busy	6	3
No vaccine available	6	-
Child was sick	-	6
Waited for house visit during C-to-C search	11	15
Child was away from home	-	6
Others	4	5

List of Selected Clusters for the Survey

Zone	Word no.	Name of the slum	Total HH	Total Pop.	Cluster no.
1	89	Bara Bari Garibullah Hazi	210	1020	1
	86	Md. Alfazuddin	43	215	2
	84	Lal Mia-er Bari	350	1925	3
	77	Talar par slum	52	286	4
	75	Khalla Patty	1092	6006	5
8	15	Kajolertek Basti	500	2750	6
	8	Muktar-er Bari	500	2750	7
	6	Basti (West side of Purabi Hall)	300	1650	8
	5	Baunia Beribadh Basti	380	2090	9
		Rahmat Camp Basti	925	5088	10
	2	Balurmah Basti no. 3	215	1183	11
3		Burirtek Basti	630	3465	12
	60	Shadhur Bari	750	4125	13
	48	Nur Hossain Basti	825	4538	14
		Tollabag Basti	2008	11044	15
	58	Taher/Alimer basti	450	2475	16
		Mojurtek Basti	450	2475	17
	65	Nannu Miar Bari	150	825	18
	5	Mosharaf slum	173	951	19
7	49	Akter slum	560	3080	20
	16	Batan Bari Basti	2000	11000	21
9	10	Gaidertek Battola Basti	350	1925	22
	37	Milk vita basti	200	1100	23
	19	Taltola basti	700	3850	24
4	17	Nikunja, Baridhara Basti	974	5357	25
	36	PWD Basti	80	440	26
6	47	37 & 38, No. -B, Zafrabad slum	215	1182	27
	46	Beribadh (Towards Slwitch Gate)	270	1485	28
	43	Karim Basti	310	1705	29
	40	Sohrowardi & Gonobhobon Basti	690	3795	30

Acknowledgements

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