



# IOCH

## Immunization and Other Child Health Project

**Coverage Evaluation of the SNID  
Campaign- 2002 in the Peri-urban Areas  
Of Dhaka City Corporation  
(Sultanganj and Harirampur Unions)  
September 2002**

**Survey Report No. 83**

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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 peri-urban areas of Dhaka City Corporation (DCC). Accordingly, a 30-cluster coverage evaluation survey was conducted in the Sultanganj and Harirampur unions of the peri-urban areas of DCC in September 2002.

### Objectives

The overall objective of the survey was to assess the coverage of SNIDs- 2002 in the peri-urban areas 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 Sultanganj and Harirampur unions of the peri-urban areas 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:** 86% 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 96%; while it was 88% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round. Vitamin A capsules were given to 85% 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 1<sup>st</sup> round SNID day.

**Comparison of coverage levels between SNIDs- 2002 and the 10<sup>th</sup> NIDs:** The coverage of OPV in both the rounds of the SNIDs- 2002 was 8 percentage points lower than that of the 10<sup>th</sup> NIDs that took place in January and March 2002. OPV coverage in the 1<sup>st</sup> round of SNIDs was 2 percentage points higher and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round 11 percentage points lower compared to those of the 10<sup>th</sup> NIDs. Vitamin A coverage of the SNIDs- 2002 was, however, 1 percentage point higher than that of the 10<sup>th</sup> NIDs.

**Sources of OPV during the SNIDs- 2002:** Most of the children received OPV from the SNID sites (95% in the 1<sup>st</sup> round and 84% in 2<sup>nd</sup> round). Only 1% children received OPV during child-to-child search in the 1<sup>st</sup> round and 3% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round. Mobile Team or fixed site for traveling population provided OPV to 1% children in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round.

**Distance of SNID sites and mode of transportation:** All the SNID sites were located within 10 minutes travel time from the home of the children. 95% of the children went to the SNID sites on foot and the remaining 5% by rickshaw.

**Households visited during child-to-child search in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of the SNIDs:** 45% of the households were visited by the health workers during child-to-child search in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round, as reported by the parents/respondents. However, only 32% 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 19% 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 television (43%) and miking (43%). Relatives and neighbors as sources of information were cited by 39% of the parents; while 14% came to know about the SNIDs from IPC done by volunteers and 4% by GOB workers. IPC by NGO workers as a source of information was mentioned by only 2% of the parents.

**Reasons for not receiving OPV from the SNID sites:** The primary reasons for not receiving OPV from the SNID sites included: lack of information of SNIDs (40% in the 1<sup>st</sup> round and 44% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round), preoccupation of the parents on the SNID day (30% in the 1<sup>st</sup> round and 9% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round), and children were away from home (18% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round).

## **Conclusions and recommendations**

14% of the children 0–59 months did not receive OPV in both the rounds of the SNIDs. 55% of the households were not visited by the health workers/volunteers during child-to-child search in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of the SNIDs, and 68% 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 population*

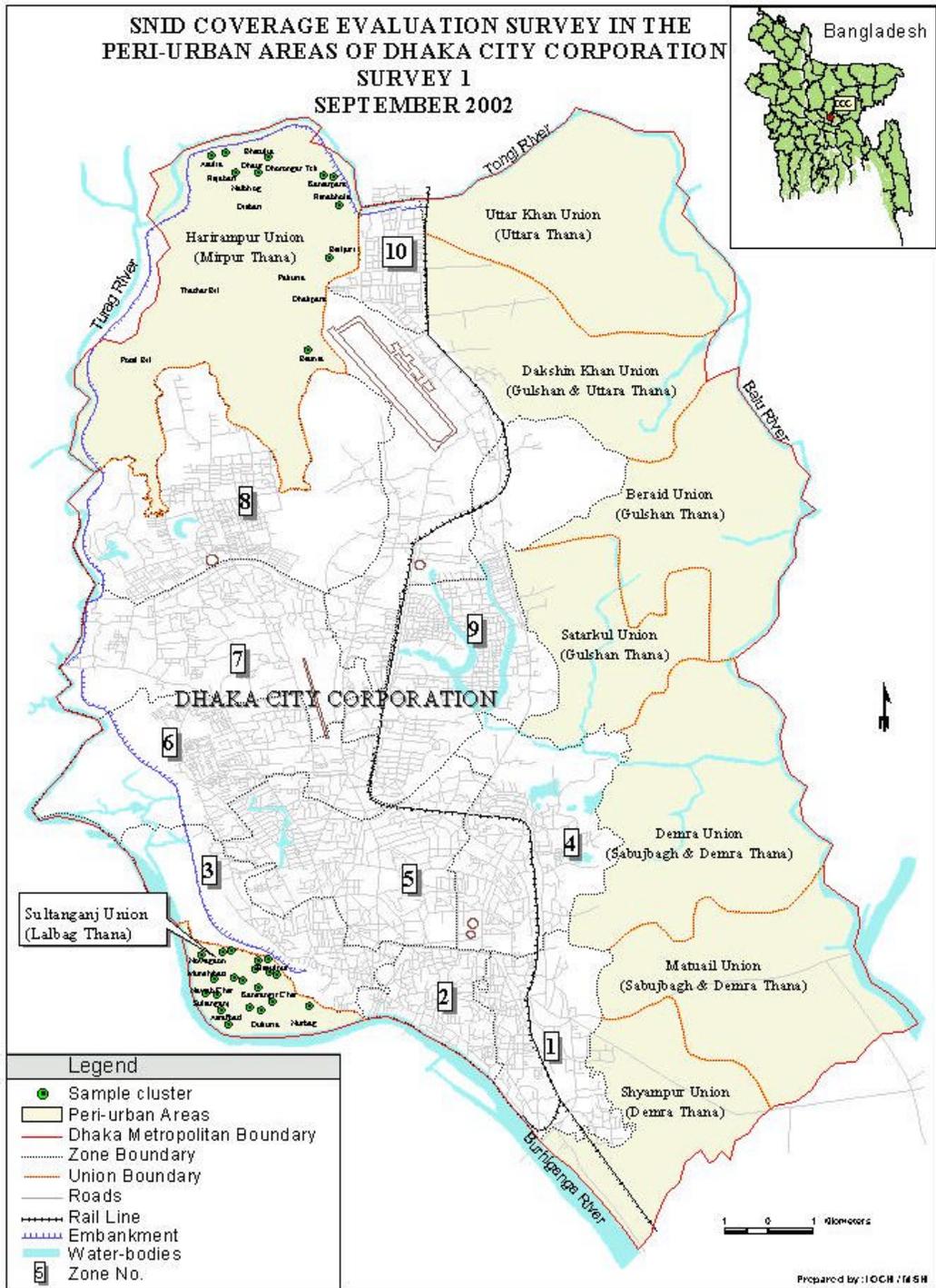
Lack of information of SNIDs as a primary reason for not receiving OPV from the SNID sites was cited by majority of the parents (40% in the 1<sup>st</sup> round and 44% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round). Also, some children (3% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round) waited at their homes to be vaccinated by the health 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*

15% of the children did not receive Vitamin A during the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.*

**SNID COVERAGE EVALUATION SURVEY IN THE  
PERI-URBAN AREAS OF DHAKA CITY CORPORATION  
SURVEY 1  
SEPTEMBER 2002**



## TABLES AND FIGURES

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

N=210

SNID Round	OPV (%)	Vitamin A (%)
1 <sup>st</sup> round	96	85
2 <sup>nd</sup> round	88	-
Both rounds	86	-
Any round	99	-

**Table 2: Comparison of the coverage of the SNIDs-2002 with the 10<sup>th</sup> NIDs**

Rounds	OPV (%)		Vit. A (%)	
	SNIDs-2002	NIDs-2002	SNIDs-2002	NIDs-2002
1 <sup>st</sup> round	96	94	85	84
2 <sup>nd</sup> round	88	99	-	-
Both rounds	86	94	-	-
Any rounds	99	99	-	-

**Table 3: Sources of OPV during the SNIDs-2002**

Sources of OPV	1 <sup>st</sup> Round		2 <sup>nd</sup> Round	
	#	%	#	%
SNID site	200	95	176	84
Child to child search	2	1	7	3
Mobile Team	-	-	2	1
Not received	8	4	25	12
Total	210	100	210	100

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

Time required	Mode of transportation					
	Walking		Rickshaw		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1-5 Min.	156	74	-	-	156	74
6-10 Min.	44	21	10	5	54	26
Total	200	95	10	5	210	100

**Table 5: Households visited during the child-to-child search of the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of the SNIDs**

Variables	Number	Percent
Households visited	95	45
Households not visited	115	55
Total	210	100

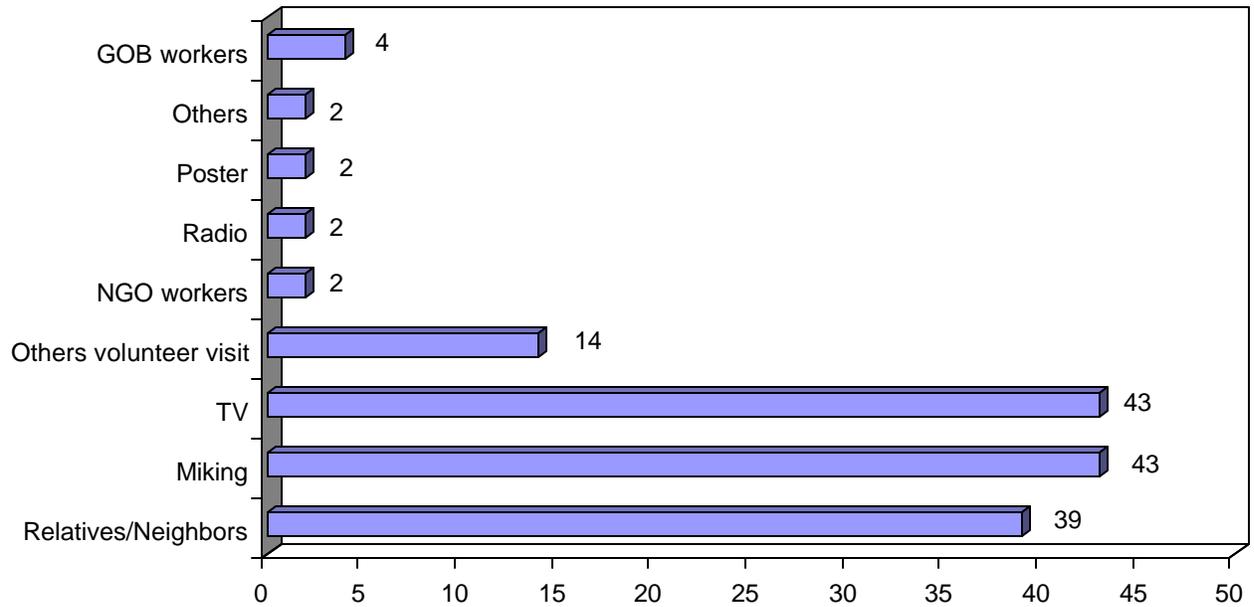
**Table 6: Date of child-to-child search during 2<sup>nd</sup> round was written on the door or wall of the house**

Status	Number	Percent
Written	67	32
Not written	143	68
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	54	81
Not visited	13	19
Total	67	100

**Figure 1: Sources of information about the SNID campaign**



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

Reasons	1 <sup>st</sup> Round (%) (N=10)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round (%) (N=34)
Did not know about SNID	40	44
Forgot the date	-	6
Traveling on SNID day	-	6
Too busy	30	9
No vaccinator available	-	3
Child was sick	10	3
Site too far away	-	3
Waited for home visit during C-to-C search	-	3
Religious/social barrier	10	3
Child away from home	-	18
Others	10	2

**Annex- A****List of Selected Clusters for the Survey**

<b>Union</b>	<b>Word no.</b>	<b>Mouza Name</b>	<b>Mahalla Name</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>Total Pop.</b>	<b>Cluster No.</b>
Sultanganj	3	Bagchad Kha	Bagchad Kha	1249	5894	1,2
	3	Char Kamrangi	Puran Kamrangirchar	1385	8202	3, 4
	3		Asrafabad	1559	8297	5, 6
	2		Islam Nagar	835	4269	7
	2		Rusulpur	3791	17769	8, 9, 10, 11, 12
			Munshihati	313	1692	13
			Nawagaon	297	1624	14
	1	Hashlai	Hashlai	1473	7412	15, 16
	3	Jangalbari	Jangalbari	1478	7571	17, 18
	1	Nawbabchar	Nawbabchar	915	5183	19, 20
Harirampur	3	Bailjuri	Bailjuri	758	4742	21
			Ahalia (Part-1)	140	669	22
			Ahalia (Part-2	146	893	23
	3		Baunia	848	4576	24
	1	Bhatulia	Bhatulia	475	2360	25
	1	Dhaur	Dhaur	482	2762	26
	1	Kamarpara	Kamarpara	1173	5220	27, 28
		Raja Bari	Raja Bari	329	1614	29
	2	Ranabhola	Ranabhola	658	3462	30

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