

Foundations of Global Health

Elements of Effective Health Programs



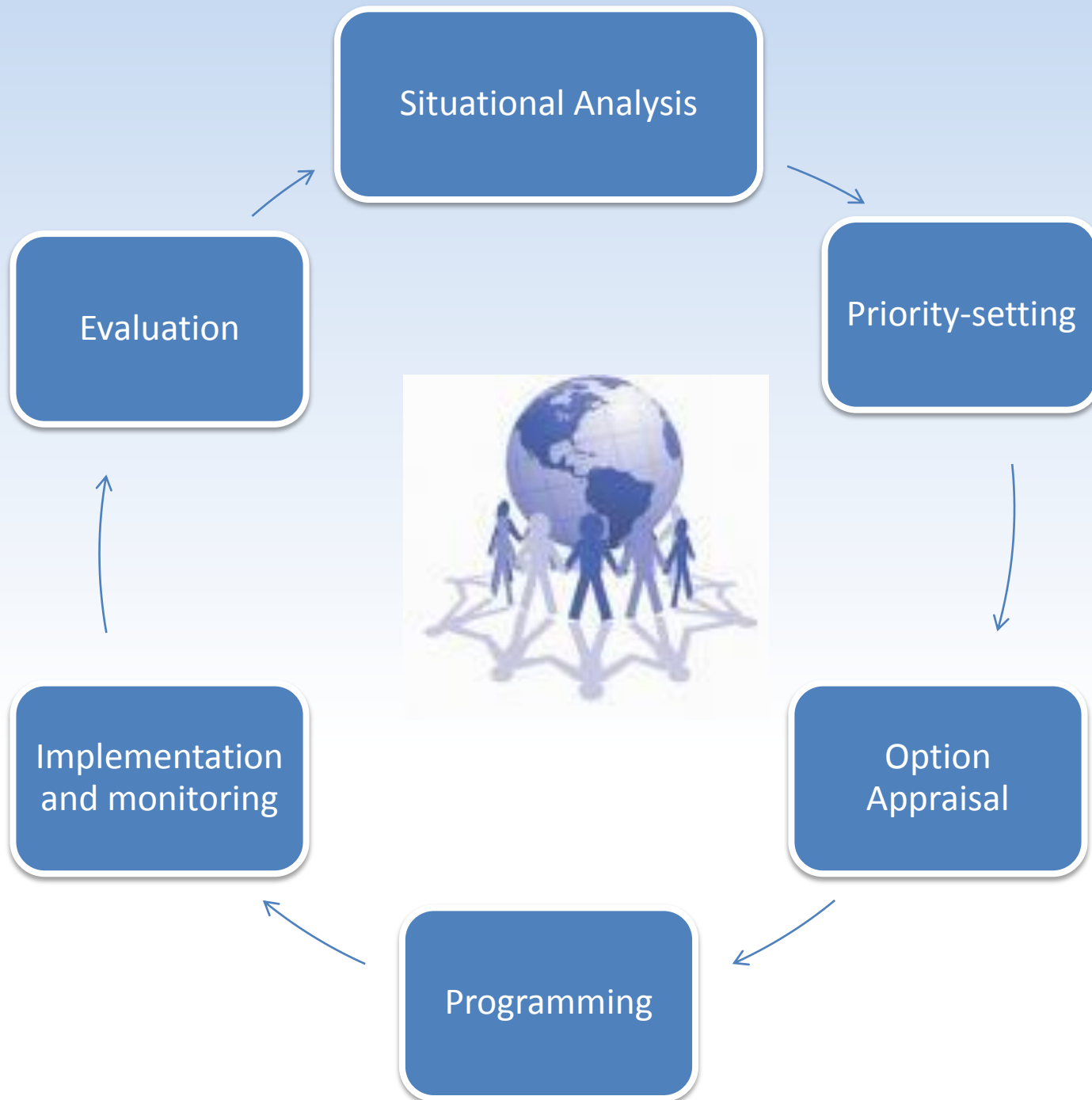
Learning Objectives

- Understand what a situational analysis is and why they are used
- Discuss factors that influence the successfulness of programs
- Understand elements of SMART goal setting
- Understand how sustainability effects health programs
- Understand health needs

Situational Analysis

- 2 reasons for performing a Situational Analysis
 - Improve understanding of current situation
 - Provide knowledge on how to prioritize health problems





Situational Analysis

- Population Characteristics
 - Demographics
 - Religious, educational, cultural characteristics
- Area Characteristics/Infrastructure
 - Geographical situation
 - Socio-economic situation
 - Infrastructure
 - Political environment



Situational Analysis

- Health Needs/Services
 - Quality of service
 - Equity
- Resources
 - Financial
 - Personnel
 - Facilities



Tools For Situational Analysis

- Previous reports / Statistics
- Interviews
- Questionnaires
- Surveys
- Group discussions
- Case studies



1000. Respondent's Socio Demographic Characteristics

Time Begin: ____ : ____

I would like to start by asking you some background questions before asking you questions on your health. This information is confidential and will only be used for research purposes.

S1000	What is your <u>mother tongue</u> ?						
S1001	Record <u>sex</u> as observed	1. Female	2. Male				
S1002	How old are you? (Years)	888. DK					
S1003	If you don't know/don't want to tell me your age could you tell me the <u>age range</u> if I read the different options to you (choose what is most appropriate) ? (READ THE OPTIONS TO THE RESPONDENT)	1. 18-19					
		2. 20-29					
		3. 30-39					
		4. 40-49					
		5. 50-59					
		6. 60-69					
		7. 70+					
S1004	Your <u>weight</u> in Kilos?						
S1005	Your <u>weight</u> in Pounds?						
S1006	Your <u>height</u> in Centimeters						
S1007	Your <u>height</u> in Feet / Inches						
S1008	What is your current <u>marital status</u> ?	1. Never Married	2. Currently Married	3. Separated	4. Divorced	5. Widowed	6. Cohabiting
S1009	What is the <u>highest level of education</u> that you have completed?	1. No formal schooling					
		2. Less than primary school					
		3. Primary school completed					
		4. Secondary school completed					
		5. High school (or equivalent) completed					
		6. College / pre-university / University completed					
		7. Post graduate degree completed					
S1010	How many <u>years of school</u> , including higher education have you completed?						

The Household Questionnaire is to be administered to the "Household Informant", identified in Q0501.

0560. Malaria Prevention: Use of (bed) nets

Q0560	Do you have a <u>mosquito (bed) net</u> in the house?	1. Yes	5. No	8. DK	
Q0561	Were the (bed) nets treated with <u>insecticide</u> , a product that kills insects?	1. Yes	5. No	8. DK	
Q0562	<i>If Yes</i> : When was the <u>last time</u> the (bed) nets were (re-) treated with this product?	1. Within the last 6 months	2. 7 months-12 months ago	3. More than 1 year ago	8. DK
Q0563	Can you please tell me how many <u>children aged under 5 years</u> live in this household? Interviewer: Enter the number of children in the box. If no child under age 5 in household, enter "0". Correct number of children in household and update roster if necessary.				
Q0564	How many of these children slept under a mosquito (bed) net <u>last night</u> ?	88. DK			
Q0565	Can you please tell me how many <u>women</u> who live in this household are currently <u>pregnant</u> ? Interviewer: If no women are currently pregnant, enter "0".	88. DK			
Q0566	How many of the pregnant women in this household slept under a mosquito (bed) net <u>last night</u> ?	88. DK			
Q0567	How many <u>other persons</u> who live in this household slept under a mosquito (bed) net <u>last night</u> ? (That is, all the other household members except for young children or pregnant women.)	88. DK			

Factors of Program Failures

- Changes in program priorities
- Resistance to change
 - Health professionals
 - Community



Factors of Program Failures

- Lack of essential resources
- Imprecise project goals and objectives
- Lack of management/structure



Factors of Successful Programs

- Focused Priorities
- Measurable outcomes
- Instill “ownership”
- Sustainability
- Understanding health needs



Goals

Aims

Objectives

Targets

Must be focused

- Goals
 - Broad statements
 - Example: Health for all by the Year 2000
- Aims
 - Specific to particular health problems
 - Example: Raise the nutritional status of women and children

Measurable Outcomes

- Objectives
 - Need to be specified in measurable terms
 - Example: To ensure that 95% of children under 5 are adequately nourished by the year 2010
- Targets
 - Specify various points on the way to the attainment of the objective
 - Example: To ensure the 75% of children under 5 are adequately nourished as pre-defined by the year 2008

Measurable Outcomes

- Needed to determine successfulness
- Can compare with similar programs
- Allow you to see where your money went
- Provides opportunity for improvement



SMART Goal Setting

S

- **Specific**
 - What exactly do you want to achieve

M

- **Measurable**
 - How are you going to track your progress

A

- **Attainable**
 - Is your goals realistic

R

- **Relevant**
 - How does this goal relate to your desired outcome

T

- **Time bound**
 - Goals must have a deadline

“Ownership”

- Foster feelings of ownership among local health professionals and the community
- Include the community in the planning process
 - People are more likely to support something they helped create



“Ownership”

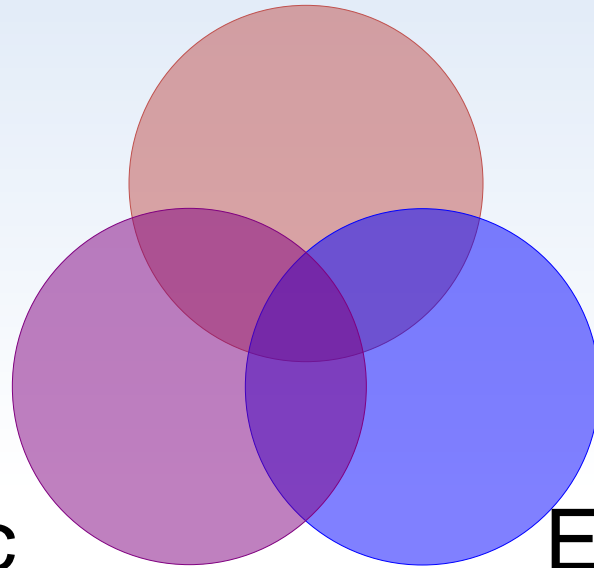
- Anticipate opposition
 - Who will oppose the program?
 - How will they oppose?
- Help locals identify with the program
 - Do they see the benefits?
 - Do they see themselves participating?

Sustainability

- According to the U. S. Agency for International Development (1999), “to be sustainable, a product, idea, or institution is adopted within a country’s cultural and organizational context, takes on a life of its own, and supports itself independently of external funding by donors.”

Sustainability

Social Structure



Economic

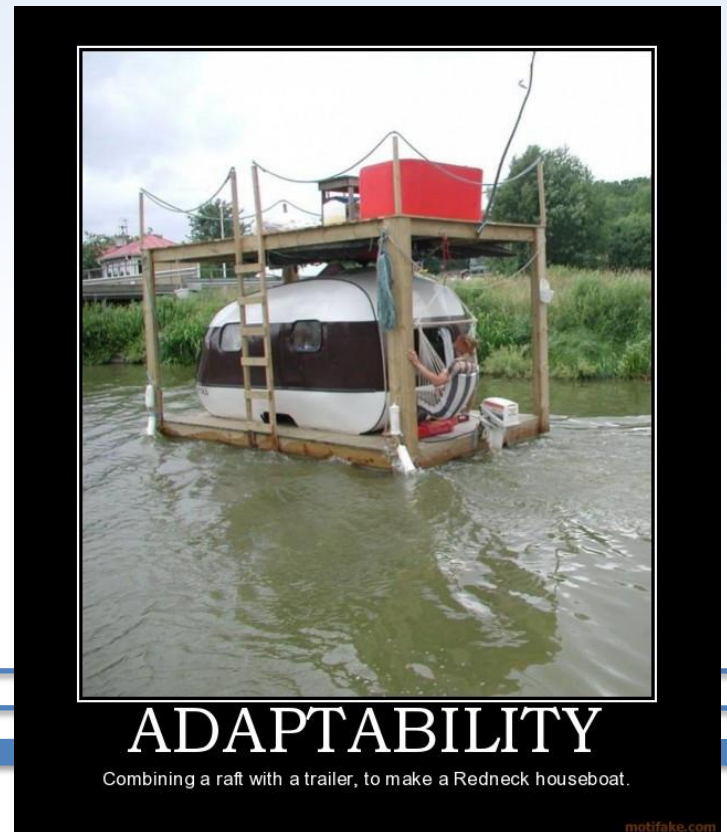
Environment

Components of Sustainability

- Local support
- Stake holder involvement
 - Stake holder = individual or company with interest in the project
- Delegation of power/decision making

Components of Sustainability

- Adaptability
- Gradual resource/financial adjustment
- Technical training

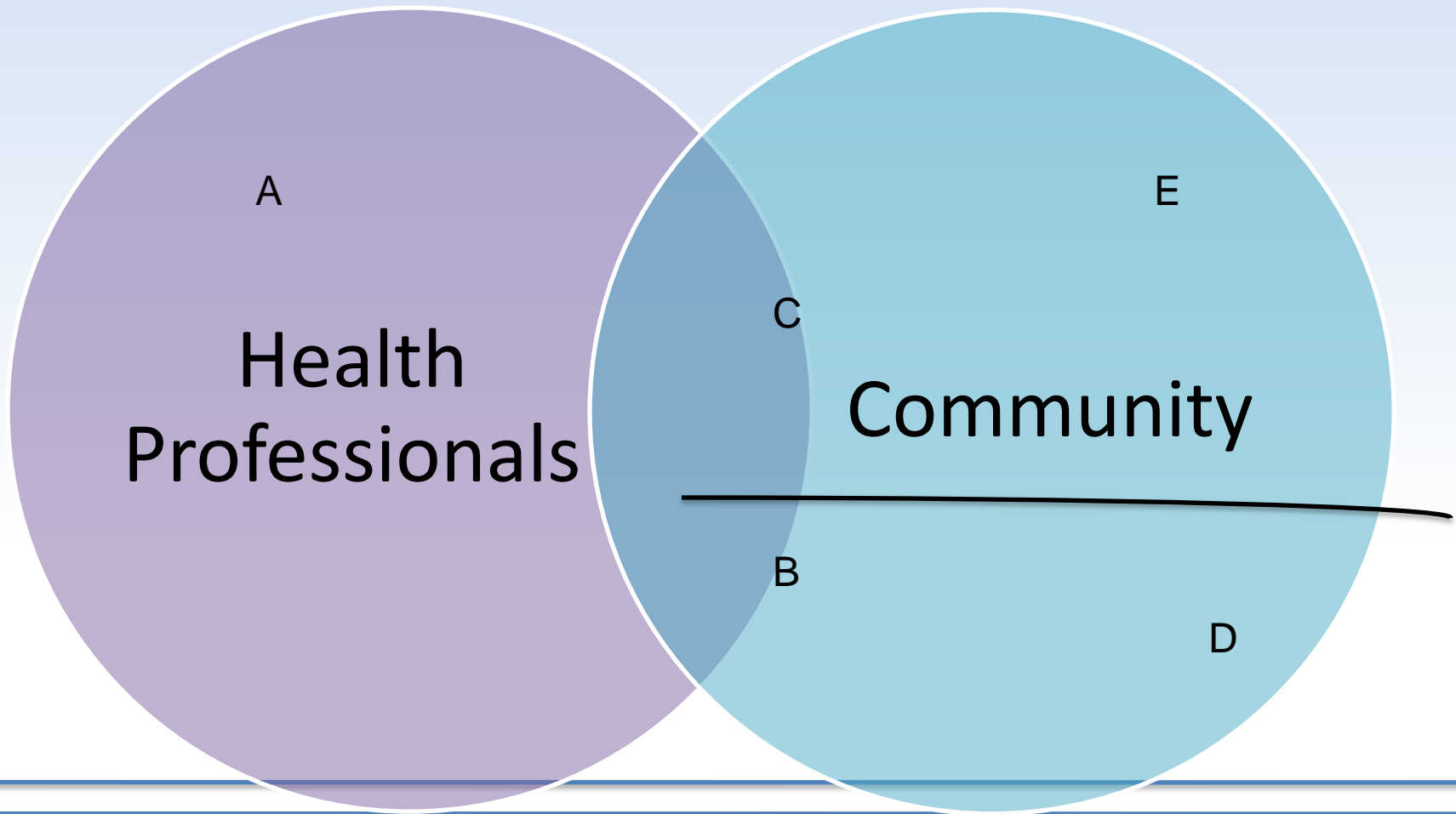


Health Needs

- Need is a relative term, not absolute
 - Differences of opinion
 - Change over time
 - Depends on demographics



Needs Perceived By The Community



Main Messages

- Situational Analysis is an important step to ensure a health programs successfulness
- There are many different factors that contribute to a successful program
- Sustainability is essential for long-term programs
- Develop a program based on mutual needs of the community

Practice Questions

- Why should you do situational analysis? What activities are part of situational analysis?
 - Describe 3 situational analysis tools.
 - What factors lead to program failure?
 - What factors lead to program success?
 - What does SMART stand for?
 - What is ownership?
 - What are the key elements of sustainability?
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