Special Investigation Tool Assessment of Reasons for Missed Children

Report for Part A and B

ADAPTED FOR ADDITION TO THE RHIZOME POLIOK.IT PLATFORM 16 JAN 2017



INFORMATION FOR ERADICATION FROM



REPORT

Special Investigation Tool Assessment of Reasons for Missed Children

State/Province	
District/LGA	
Sub-district/Ward	
Village/settlement which triggered the investigation	
Area of community	□ 1. Urban □ 2. Peri-urban □ 3. Rural
Reason for investigation (check all that apply)	□ Zero-dose AFP case/cluster □ WPV/cVDPV □ Cluster of missed children □ Cluster of refusals □ Other (<i>specify</i> :)
Date of above event identified (DD/MM/YY)	
Date of last campaign in the community (DD/MM/YY)	

PART A: Date completed (DD/MM/YY)	□		
PART B: Date completed (DD/MM/YY)	□		
PART C: Date completed (DD/MM/YY)	□		
	Tick all that apply:		
Investigators	□ Government □ UNICEF □ WHO □ Other:		
	□ All investigators jointly conducted all parts □ Each agency divided the parts		
Methodology	□ All investigators jointly conducted some parts; <i>Specify:</i>		
	□ Other:		

CRITICAL FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON ALL COMPONENTS OF THE ASSESSMENT (PARTS A, B, C):

Critical Challenge	Recommendation	Timeline	Responsible party

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND LEADERSHIP OF KEY INFORMANTS

For Q1-Q3 in the knowledge and leadership section of each key informant, add 2 points for each response "1," 1 point for each response "2" and 0 points for each response "3". If the total point is 0-2, rate "poor", if 3-4 rate "moderate," and if 5-6, rate "good." Record the rating on the scale below.

overall campaign management & operations			
Key informant	Result		
District administrative Officer	Poor	 Moderate	Good
District polio focal point	Poor	Moderate	Good
Sub-district polio focal point	Poor	Moderate	Good
Team supervisor	Poor	Moderate	Good

Overall campaign management & Operations

Social Mobilization

Key informant in communication		Result	
District communication supervisor	Poor	Moderate	Good
Sub-district communication supervisor	 Poor	Moderate	Good

UNDERLYING PROBLEMS AS IDENTIFIED BY KEY INFORMANTS

For each key informant, review Q4 (main obstacles to reducing missed children). Tick all problems with at least two key informants choosing them.

Campaign management	Social and communication problems
1. Limited financial resources	□ 1. Limited financial resources
2. Inadequate/inappropriate IEC materials and messages	2. Inadequate/inappropriate IEC materials and messages
□ 3. Poor management, inadequate supervision, or poor	□ 3. Poor management, inadequate supervision, or poor
accountability	accountability
4. Poor team performance	4. Poor team performance
5. Poor social mobilization performance	5. Poor social mobilization performance
6. Poor community support	6. Poor community support
7. Community's inaccessibility	7. Community's inaccessibility
8. Mobility of the population	8. Mobility of the population

ASSESSMENT OF MICRO/SOCIAL MOBILIZATION PLANS

Add 2 points for the first response ("1"). For questions with three response categories, add 1 point for the second response category ("2"). For micro plan, if the sum is 0-7, rate "poor," if 8-15, rate "moderate," and if 16-22, rate "good." For social mobilization plan, if the sum is 0-2, rate "poor," if 3-6, rate "moderate," and if 7-12, rate "good."

Micro plan				
Level	Result			
District*	Poor	Moderate	Good	
Sub-district**	Poor	Moderate	Good	
Team***	Poor	Moderate	Good	

Level	Result

Social mobilization plan

District ⁺	Poor	Moderate	Good
Sub-district ++	Poor	Moderate	Good

+ Part A: Review KI 3, Q5

++ Part B: Review KI 2, Q5

*Part A: Review KI 2, Qs 5-7; ** Part B: Review KI 1, Qs 5-7; Part B: Review KI 3, Qs 5-7

QUALITY OF MICROPLAN & SOCIAL MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES

	Sub-district*	Community**
Integrated social and operational microplan	II Poor Moderate Good	II Poor Moderate Good
List of non-compliant/refusal households for all areas	☐ Yes ☐ No If no, problem areas:	□ Yes □ No
Accurate tracking of refusal children through tally sheets	☐ Yes ☐ No If no, problem areas:	□ Yes □ No
Social mobilizers accompanied teams		II Always Sometimes Never
Influencers help recover missed children		ll- Always Sometimes Never
Campaign visibility		II Poor Moderate Good

*Part B: KI 2, Review Qs 7-9; **Part B: KI3, Review Qs 9-14

TIMING OF FUNDING

In the Funding and Logistics secions, make sure that the dates that the funding was received and released are matched. The release of the funding from WHO/UNICEF to districts is at least 2 weeks prior to the campaign, rate "timely." From district to subdistrict, at least 6 days, rate "timely."

Campaign management

Level	Result	Dates match?
WHO to district	Untimely Timely	n/a
District to sub-district	Untimely Timely	
Sub-district to team	Untimely Timely	

Level	Result	Dates match?
UNICEF to district	Untimely Timely	n/a
District to sub-district	Untimely Timely	

Social mobilization

SUFFICIENT HUMAN RESOURCES FOR VACCINATION TEAMS

At each level, mark sufficient versus insufficient based on the response to the question at each level. Tick "insufficient" if there is at least one level reporting insufficiency. If it was reported as "insufficient" at the team level, ideally, both of the higher levels should also have reported "insufficient." Make sure that the at the district and sub-district levels, the key informant was specifically aware of the insufficiency of the area that triggered the investigation by verifying the list of sub-districts and areas of unreasonable workload. Otherwise, tick "lack of communication" in the right box.

Level	Result	List areas with insufficient HR	In case of discordance across level, Insufficient vaccination teams Lack of communication
District	Insufficient Sufficient		
Sub-district	Insufficient Sufficient		
Team	Insufficient Sufficient		

TRAINING

For the questions with four response categories, add 2 points for the first response ("1") and 1 point for the second response ("2"). Add 0 points for the third ("3. No.") or the fourth response ("4. Not sure"). For the questions with yes/no responses, add 2 points for "yes", and 0 points for "no." Add 2 points if the training took place XX days prior to the campaign. Add 1 point if the participation rate (divide the number of people who actually attended the training by the number of people who were invited, then multiply this by 100) is more than 80%. The total is 7 points. If the score is 0-3, rate "poor," if 4-5, rate "moderate," and if 6-7, rate "good."

Level	R	esult
District	Poor Mod	derate Good
Sub-district	Poor Mod	derate Good

SUFFICIENT OPV SUPPLY

At each level, mark sufficient versus insufficient based on the response to the question at each level. Tick "insufficient" if there is at least one level reporting insufficiency. If it was reported as "insufficient" at the team level, ideally, both of the higher levels should also have reported "insufficient." At the district and sub-district levels, check that the key informant was aware of OPV stock outs in the area that triggered the investigation by verifying the list of sub-districts and areas which experienced vaccine stock-outs. Otherwise, tick "lack of oversight" in the right box.

Level	Result	List areas with insufficient supply	In case of disc Insufficient	
District	Insufficient Sufficient			
Sub-district	Insufficient Sufficient			
Team	Insufficient Sufficient			

INTERAGENCY PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS

Calculate the participation rate by dividing the number of agencies that actually participated by the number of agencies that are on the essential list (to be contextualized for each country). If the rate is 0-33%, rate "poor," if 34-76%, rate "moderate," and if 77-100%, rate "good." If there are no minutes available, rate "poor."

Level		Result	
District-level task force meeting	Poor	Moderate	Good
Sub-district-level task force meeting	Poor	Moderate	Good
Team evening meetings	Poor	Moderate	Good

COMMENTS AND KEY CONCLUSIONS

Provide noteworthy observations and key conclusions from the field assessment that should lead to improvements in the programme:

Fill out the reporting format based on answers to the community questionnaires, using these general guidelines to assess categories:

Poor: <50% Moderate: 51-80% Good: >80%

COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT: PROGRAMME VISIBILITY & COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Indicator	Question in tool	Result			
Visibility of polio activities	Q1	Poor	H Moderate	 Good	
Main materials seen	Q2	 Poster Banner Pamphlet Hoarding Town crier Mobile float, street theatre, transit materials 			
Community Support for RI	Q3	Poor	H Moderate	Good	
Community Support for Polio	Q4	I Poor	I Moderate	I Good	
Security	Q5	Poor	 Moderate	 Good	
Geographic accessibility	Q6	Poor	 Moderate	 Good	
Special populations at increased risk of being missed (as reported by the community leader)	Q7		lose AFP case that triggered this ion within the community?	s investigation a member of	
Key local barriers to polio immunization	Q8	2			
Solutions to overcome local barriers	Q9	2			

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY HOUSEHOLD/MOTHER'S CHARACTERISTICS

Indicator	Question in tool	Definition	Result
Caregivers interviewed		Interviewers' relation to the children under 5	% Mothers % Fathers % Others
Access to clean source of water	Q1	Percentage of households with safe source of drinking water. Safe source is the response 1, 2, 3, or 6.	%
Access to clean toilet facility	Q2	Percentage of households with flush toilets	%
Residential stability	Q3	Percentage of households with at least 24 months or more of residence	%
Mobility (across district)	Q4	Percentage of households with at least one person who travelled out of the district	%
Mobility (across countries)	Q5	Percentage of households with at least one person who travelled out of the country	%
Dominant language in the community	Q6	The most commonly reported language	
Dominant ethnic/tribal group in the community	Q7	The most commonly reported ethnic/tribal identification	
Dominant religion in the community	Q8	The most commonly reported religion	
Mother's literacy	Q9	Percentage of mothers who can read very easily	%
Nomads population	Q10	Percentage of nomads specified as father's occupation (response 3)	%
Dominant occupation of fathers in the community	QIU	The most commonly reported father's occupation	

MOTHER'S HEALTH BELIEF AND HEALTH CARE SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Indicator	Source of health informati on (Q12)	Most trusted source of health information (Q13)	Source of polio campaign information (Q17)
Health information sources			
medical doctors, nurse or other health service providers	%	%	%
community health workers	%	%	%
spiritual healers or herbalists	%	%	%
imams, pastors, or religious leaders	%	%	%
community's traditional leaders/elders and mobilizers	%	%	%
UNICEF community mobilizers	%	%	%
TV, radio, or newspaper	%	%	%
	Question in tool	Definition	Result
Most commonly used health care providers for child illness	Q14	The most commonly reported health care providers for child illness	1. 2.
Access to health care facility	Q15	Average minutes of all households	Minutes % who did not know

CAREGIVER'S ATTITUDES ON SERVICE DELIVERY

Indicator	Question in tool	Definition	Result
Knowledge of last polio campaign	Q16	Percentage of caregivers who said "yes"	%
Most preferred places to receive OPV	Q18	Most commonly reported as preferred place to receive OPV	1. 2.
Households visited by vaccination teams	Q19	Caregivers who answered "yes"	%
Vaccinators were appropriate age	Q20	Percentage of caregivers who said "yes" among those who saw a vaccinator during the campaign based on Q19;	%
Female team members visited houses	Q21	Percentage of caregivers saying "yes" among those who saw a vaccinator during the campaign based on Q19	%
Male vaccinators made mothers feel uncomfortable	Q21	Percentage of caregivers saying "yes" among those who saw a male vaccinator	%
Vaccinators' appearance appropriate	Q22	Percentage of caregivers saying "yes" among those who saw a vaccinator during the campaign based on Q19	%
Vaccinators well informed	Q23	Percentage of caregivers answering "yes" about vaccinators being well informed	%

MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POLIO AND OPV

Indicator	Question in tool	Definition	Result
Knowledge of polio's symptoms	Q24	Percentage of caregivers who correctly identified "paralysis" as a symptom of Polio	%
Knowledge of polio's cause	Q25	Percentage of caregivers who correctly identified "virus" or "lack of vaccination" as a cause of polio	%
Concern that child is at risk to polio	Q26	Percentage of caregivers who are "very concerned" or "somewhat concerned"	%
Polio NOT effective	Q27	Percentage of caregivers who said "not effective at all" or "not sure"	%
Polio NOT safe	Q28	Percentage of caregivers who said "unsafe" or "not sure"	%
Reasons cited for safety concerns	Q29	Top 2 reasons cited among all HH surveys	1. 2.
Knowledge about necessity of multiple OPV doses	Q30	Percentage of caregivers who said "Yes"	%
Community leader's support for OPV	Q31	Percentage of caregivers who said "very supportive"	%
Family support for OPV	Q32	Percentage of caregivers who said "very supportive"	%
Community support for OPV	Q33	Percentage of caregivers who said "very supportive"	%

CHILD IMMUNIZATION STATUS

	Denominators	
1	Total number of children aged 0-60 months in all 20 surveyed households	

2 Total number of children aged 6-23 months in all 20 surveyed households

Indicator	Question in tool	Definition	Result
3 routine OPV doses among children aged 6-23 months	Q34.c	Percentage of children aged 6-23 month who had at least 3 doses of routine OPV as verified by the card. Use denominator 1.	%
Coverage of the last campaign among children aged 0-59 months	Q34.d	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who reported having received OPV during the last campaign. Use denominator 2.	%

REASONS FOR MISSED CHILDREN

	Denominator	
2	Total number of households with a child who did not receive a dose during the last campaign in all 20	
5	surveyed households	

Indicator	Question in tool	Definition	Result	
Vaccinator no show	Q35	Percentage of caregivers who said "no". Use denominator 3.	%	
Child absent		Percentage of caregivers who said "no" or "not sure". Use denominator 3.	%	
The most commonly reported child's whereabouts	Q36	The two most commonly reported whereabouts of the child during team visits	1. 2.	
Refusal	Q37	Percentage of caregivers who reported that the vaccination team did show and they refused OPV to the child. Use denominator 3.	%	
The most commonly reported reasons	for refusal			
1. Vaccine safety concern	Q37		%	
 Vaccinator behaviour/appearance 			%	
3. Religious reasons (OPV is haram)			%	
 Lack of community/family support for OPV 			rcentage of mothers who chose each	%
 Polio is not a risk for children in my house 		response. Use denominator 3.	%	
 Child has had enough polio drops 				
7. Child was sick at the time of visit				
 Child was sleeping at the time of visit 				
9. Other		Most commonly reported reason under "other".		

COMMENTS AND KEY CONCLUSIONS

Please summarize the results that will change our programme strategy, about community practices or perceptions to the programme, and OPV: