

Critical elements of management in malaria elimination and control

by

Albino Bobogare
Director /VBDCP
Solomon Islands

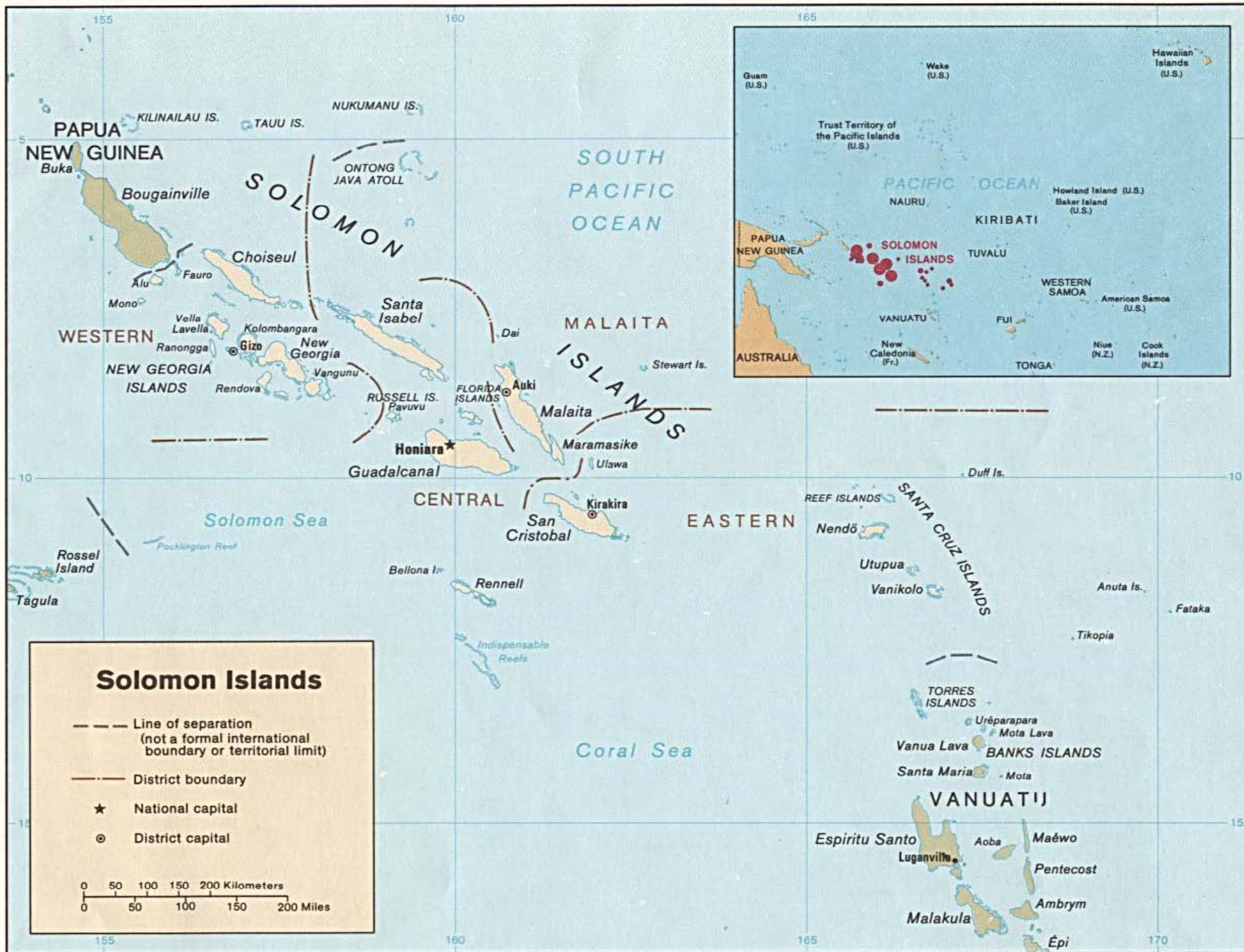
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Bangkok, Thailand

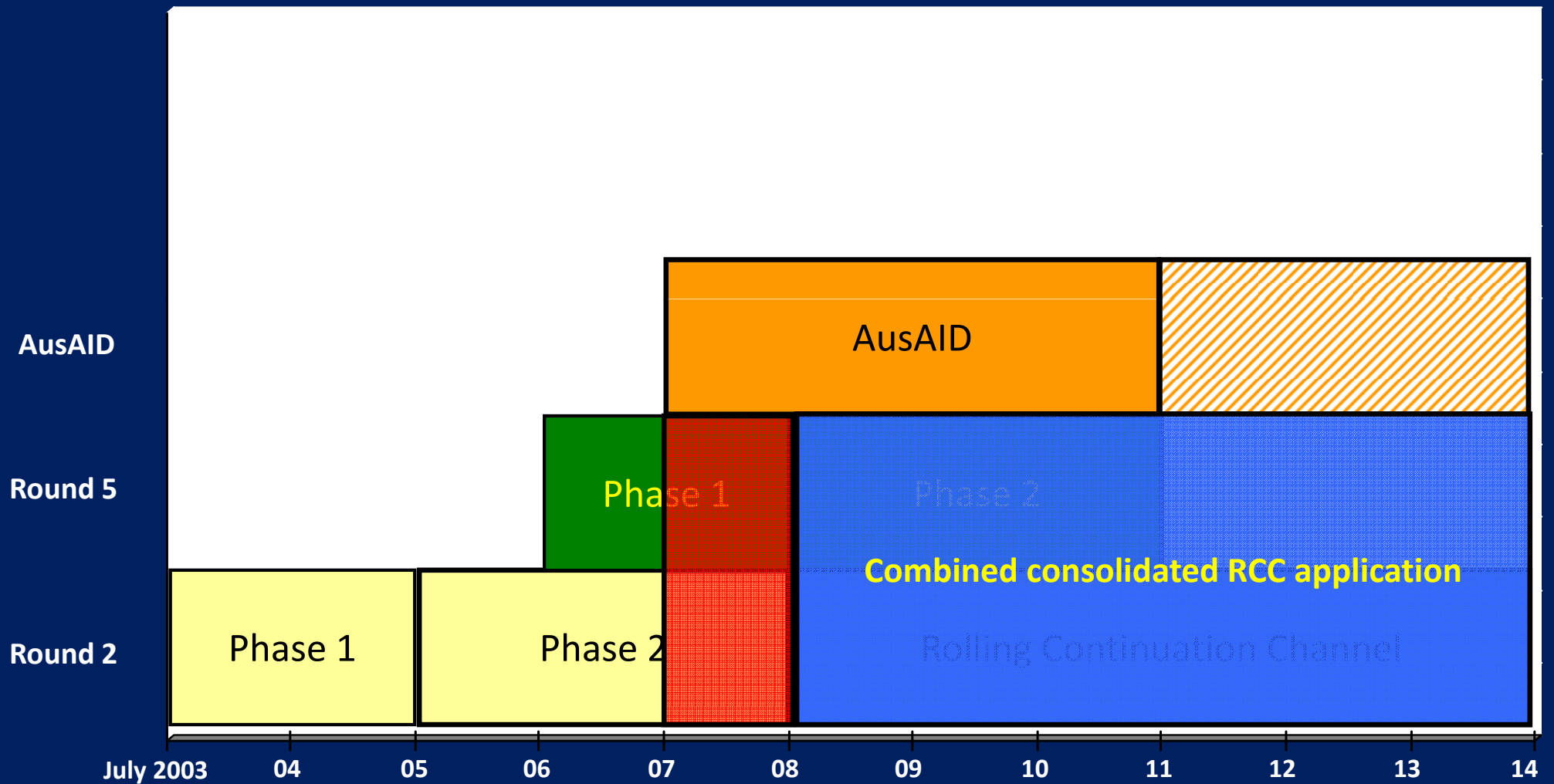
The world has never possessed such a sophisticated arsenal of interventions and technologies for curing disease and prolonging life.

However, the power of existing interventions is not matched by the power of health systems to deliver them to those in greatest need, in a comprehensive way, and on an adequate scale.

- http://www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/Health_Systems_EverybodyBusinessHSS.pdf page v



Malaria Grant Evolution



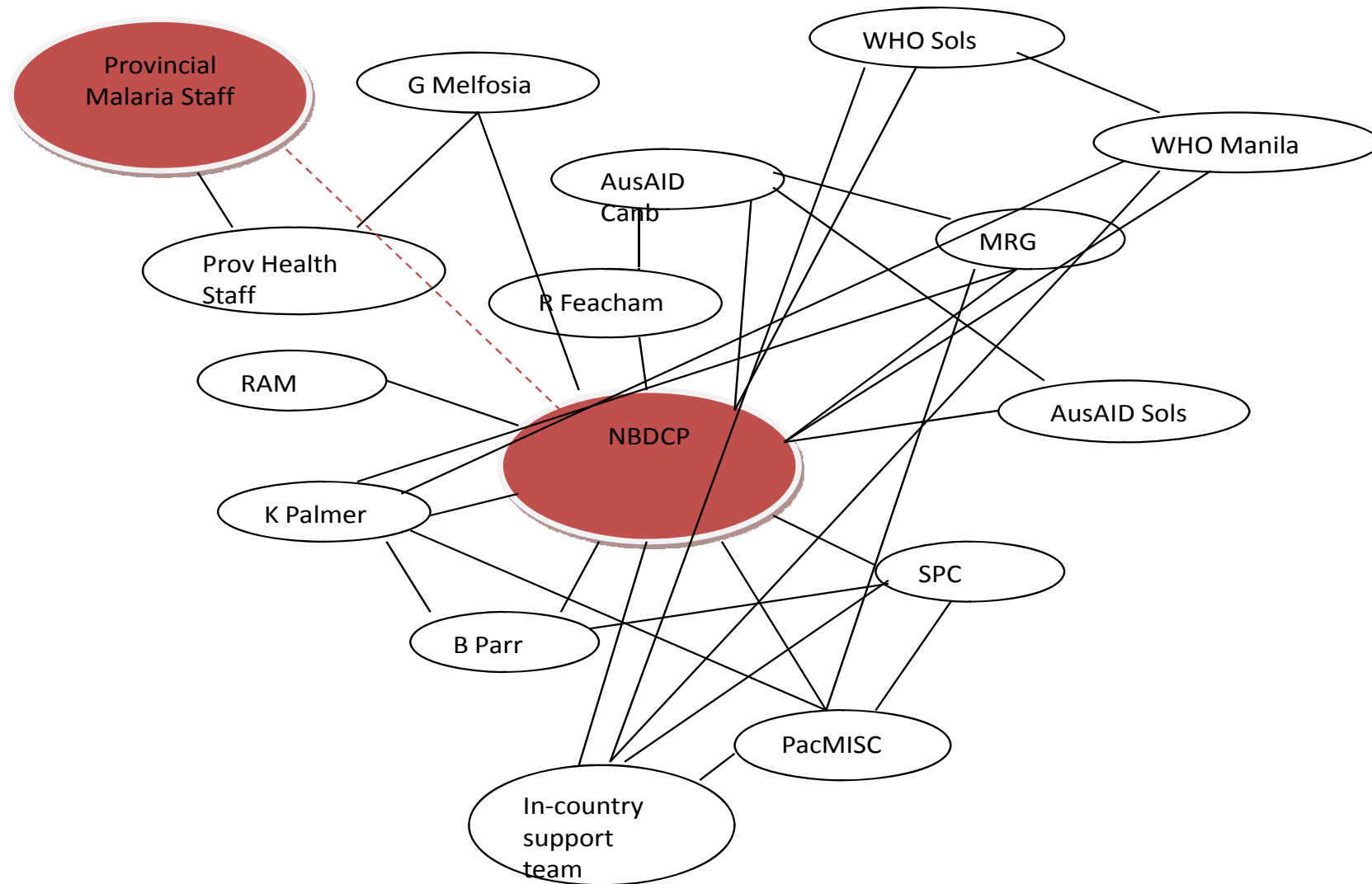
As was the case in the Solomon Islands in 2008 most countries have well thought out and financed plan for the implementation of the Malaria Action Plans (MAPs), however, progress is often slow due to barriers/weakness in the implementation process.

To address key implementation challenges a preliminary review of critical elements and what is needed to address these elements was undertaken (PacMI review Report)

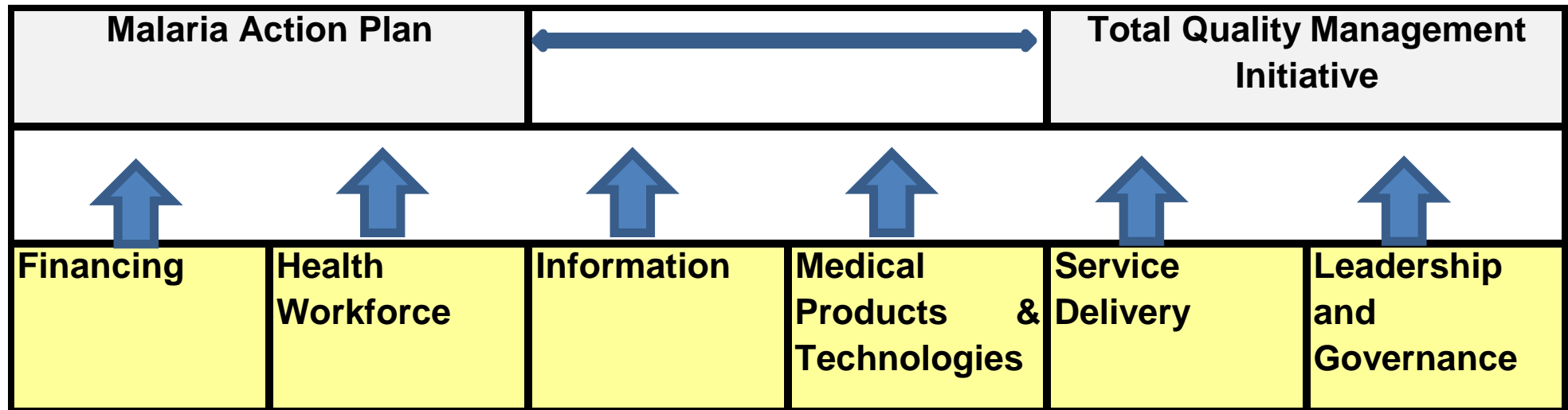
Challenges

- Managing multiple objectives and competing demands;
- A significant increase in funding;
- “Scaling-up’ is not just about increasing spending;
- The health system agenda is not static and its main focus is likely NOT to be malaria;
- Development partners have their own impact on health systems

Many players means it is difficult to communicate effectively



Key Components of Health System that need to be addressed to effectively achieve desired change



8 years of Implementing the MAP

Financing

- Financial Processes are not understood by technical implementers
- Grant Signing and Mobilization of Funds
 - Delayed Reports (Finance & Activity) of previous Phase affects new funding
 - Agreement signing processes with MOH, SPC & GF takes time

Health Workforce

- HR Capacity – One of the weakest Components & Relates to SIG-wide Issues
 - Lacks overall HR Development Plan for MOH
 - Lacks National Pool of Relevant Qualified Candidates, especially provincial Program Managers
 - Commitment & Leadership continuity
 - Counterparts Vs Local Staff (FAMILY FIRST)
 - Understanding & Ownership by Implementers (Malaria Staff)
 - Recruitment of support staff by different agencies and little continuity
 - » SIG - Directors of Health in Provinces
 - » WHO
 - » SPC
 - » PacMISC
- Lacks Staff Housing and Plan to address this

Information

- Reporting
 - MOH and Malaria Information Systems remain weak
 - Activity reporting – relates to qualified Public health manpower training
 - MOH Finance capacity issue - \$1,000,000.00 Vs \$200,000,000.00
- Need Clarity in Reporting
 - Require Clear strategies , instructions and support to those on the ground
 - Can severely affect performance ratings

Medical Products and Technology

- Procurement
 - Depend on Fund Release for Overseas products
 - New System Vs Lack of Knowledge for local managers
- Poor Infrastructure
 - Lacks Appropriate & Adequate Storage Facilities

Service Delivery

- **Community Mobilization/Participation** for new & Scaled up situations
- Local Stakeholders May be difficult to work with
 - Lack understanding, ownership, Capacity & Logistics
 - E.g. NMS, HIS, HPD, CBOs & NGOs
- Logistics
 - Weather
 - Expensive
 - Lack of understanding, coordination & management of provincial plans

Leadership and Governance

- Micro-Planning
 - Provinces Vs HQ (SIG Responsibility)
 - Top-down at proposal development (SEEN AS SEPARATE PROJECT by donors and advisers and importantly by on the ground implementers)
- Governance & Administration Systems – not new but lack of understanding of implementers

Key Issues impacting on the effectiveness of the workforce

Low level of management and technical support

Low level of motivation of SIG staff to work at a higher level of complexity and at a faster, demanding pace.

What is needed

- New ways of working across the organization – **we need to all walk together not take different paths;**
- We need to enhance staff competencies and capacity; and
- And strengthen the country malaria program with regard to its **convening role relating** to all components of the health service as well as other agencies and, its role in strengthening the overall health system – this is a goal of the SI government and AusAID.

Thank You