

ANNEXURES

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Annexure I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTERVENTION OF A HEALTH DISTRICT – CAMEROON -

16 (for the HD) to 17 (HDS, IHC/CMA) categories of interventions are tracers, each for its call of intervention. These tracers are audited and analysed in order to determine the corresponding results and activities for each class

Table15: Operational objectives per Category of Intervention Specific to HD

Class	Categories	National targets	Operational objectives¹	objectively verifiable indicators	Checking Source	Important assumptions
Class1						
Class 2						
Class3						
Class n						

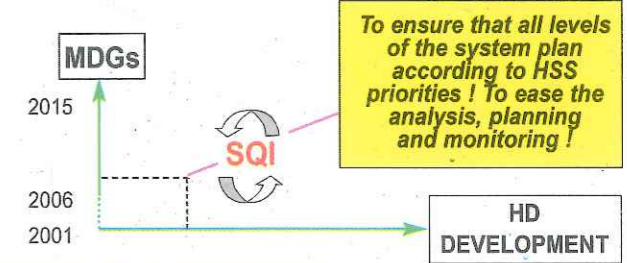
¹ The operational objectives are formulated based on the expected outcomes of different type of interventions contained in the self-assessment guide, and based on priority solutions arising from the situation analysis

Annexure I

Table 15 : Synthesis of activities

Class	Categories	Operational objective	Activities	Responsible structure	2009	2010	2011	2012

CONCEPTUAL MODEL



Intervention logic	Objective 4.	Objective 5.	Objective 6.	Objective 1.	Objective 7																																					
MDGs	To reduce mortality among children below 5 years	To improve maternal health	To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	To reduce extreme poverty and hunger	To ensure a sustainable environment																																					
MDG Targets concerning	To reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate of children below five years, between 1990 and 2015	To reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality rate, between 1990 and 2015	To have stopped HIV/AIDS spread and started to reverse the current trend by 2015	To have controlled malaria and other diseases and started to reverse the current trend by 2015	To halve proportions of the population suffering from hunger between 1990 and 2015																																					
HSS Strategic objectives (idem for PRSP)	Obj 4: To reduce by 2/3 mortality among children < 5 years (Impact - MDGs);	Obj 5: To reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality (Impact - MDGs)	Obj 3: To reduce by 1/3 the morbid load among the poor and the most vulnerable population (results on care delivery - MDGs);	Obj 2: To see to it that 100% of structures of provincial and central levels respectively play their technical, strategic and referral/counter referral roles by 2015 (inputs and process)	Obj 1: To see to it that 80% of te existing 175 HDs complete at least the consolidation phase by 2015 (inputs and process)																																					
Strategies	Strategy 1: - HSR at levels; - Strategy 2: Popularization of the implementation of a BPA and CPA in HD, including the private sector; - Strategy 3: Development of an operational referral/counter referral system; - Strategy 4: Strengthening partnership in the sector																																									
Areas of intervention	Health of the mother, the adolescent and the children			Disease control		Health promotion		Health district development																																		
Implementation of priority interventions	EPI	PECP/MIH	IMCD	ITNs	EONEC	PMCT	EONEC	Gynaecological cancer screening	Control of obstetric fistulas and other delivery-related traumas	Promotion	ANC and PNC delivery	FP	ITNs	IPT	Health of the adolescent	Management of PLWA	Promotion of condoms	Management of orphans and vulnerable children	STIs	Blood safety	PMCT	Communication	voluntary testing	ITN promotion	Community-based management	Clinical management	Vector control promotion	Screening	Global case management	Epidemiological surveillance	Non communicable diseases	Communicable diseases	Management of non epidemic emergencies	Management of cases of violences and traumas	Mental health	Health and environment	Management of epidemics and disasters	Health of the elderly	Food and nutrition	Health promotion (IEC)	Integrated communication for development	Health and environment
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP
Result of health care delivery service strengthening interventions	<p style="text-align: center;">With the 2007 SQI edition, Services define their level of achievement of EXPECTED RESULTS of health care delivery and health service strengthening interventions</p>																												1 Service and health care delivery	1,1	Infrastructures											
																														1,2	Equipment											
																														1,3	Human resources											
																														1,4	Property securement											
																														1,5	Referral and counter referral											
																													2 Drugs	2,1	Promotion of local production											
																														2,2	Supplies											
																														2,3	Development of a quality assurance system											
																														2,4	Promotion of rational use of drugs											
																													3 Financing	3,1	National budget											
																														3,2	External funding (EXFU)											
																														3,3	Risk-sharing											
																														3,4	Price implementation per health care protocol											
																													4 Partnership	4,1	Public-Public											
																														4,2	Public-Private (including traditional sub-sector)											
4,3	Community participation																																									
4,4	International																																									
i Managerial process	i,1	NHMIS																																								
	i,2	Planning (with SQI Tool)																																								
	i,3	MTF																																								
	i,4	Integrated coordination																																								
	i,5	Intefrated formative supervision																																								
	i,6	M & E																																								
	i,7	Standards and procedures manual																																								
ii Governance	ii,1	Social control																																								
	ii,2	Incentive mechanisme for governane and ethics																																								
	ii,3	Regulation																																								
iii Quality service and health care delivery	iii,1	Standardization																																								
	iii,2	Operations research																																								



RESULTS EXPECTED FROM HEALTH CARE PROVISION

Health promotion

- 1 Social marketing of condoms in the HA is effective
- 2 The integrated activities on communication are included in the Health Area annual action plan being implemented
- 3 Vector control is effective in the HA
- 4 Implementation of norms, standards and procedures on hygiene and sanitation, including the control of the quality of water and foodstuffs is effective
- 5 Promotion of breastfeeding and community-based monitoring of growth is effective in the Health Area
- 6 Community knowledge with regard to prevention and management of common health problems has improved

HA

Health Area

Disease control

- 7 HIV counselling and voluntary screening is effective in the HA
- 8 Community management of diseases is effective in the HA
- 9 Malaria case management in the HA is carried out according to health care protocols
- 10 All cases of diseases under surveillance are notified and investigated in time (EPI target diseases, AIDS, potentially epidemic diseases (DEP), malaria, tuberculosis...)
- 11 Cases of diabetes/hypertension are managed in the HA according to health care protocols
- 12 Cases of sickle cell disease are managed in the HA according to health care protocols
- 13 Suspected cases of epilepsy are managed according to health care protocols

Health of the mother, the adolescent and the child

- 14 Children of the HA having reached their first birthday are completely immunized (operational definition)
- 15 Common childhood pathologies are managed according to Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases (IMCD) protocol
- 16 Children between 0-5 years of the HA sleep under Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)
- 17 Children born of HIV-positive mothers have received ARVs/prophylaxy according to health care protocols
- 18 Micronutrient supplementation (vitamin A, Iodine, zinc) and deworming among children are effective in the HA
- 19 Deworming is effective among children up to 15 years in the HA
- 20 Children from 0-11 months in the Health Area have received the third dose of DPT
- 21 Pregnant women of the HA have received at least two VAT doses
- 22 Pregnant women of the HA sleep under ITNs
- 23 Deliveries are assisted by a qualified staff
- 24 Pregnant women of the HA diagnosed HIV-positive have taken their ARV/prophylaxy according to health care protocols
- 25 Early diagnosis of gynaecological cancers is effective and suspected cases are referred
- 26 The health centre refers cases of at risk pregnancies and obstetrical fistulas
- 27 Women receive ANC's and Post Natal Care (PNC) according to service procoles and procedures
- 28 Active surveillance of labour with the partogramme is effective
- 29 Women of childbearing age follow a modern contraception method
- 30 Pregnant women of the HA have received Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) during ANC according to health care protocol
- 31 STI management in the HA is effective according to health care protocols
- 32 Iron and folic acid supplementation during pregnancy and in vitamin A immediately after delivery is effective in the HA
- 33 Health problems of adolescents of the HA are managed according to health care protocols



RESULTS EXPECTED FROM HEALTH CARE PROVISION



Health promotion

- 1 Promotion of breastfeeding and community-based monitoring of growth is effective in the Health District
- 2 Quality IEC/CBC messages adapted to integrated development are delivered
- 3 Activities for the fight against the use of drugs and other narcotics are carried out in the HD
- 4 Appropriate counselling centres for the youth and the elderly are operational
- 5 Identification and mastery of environmental determinants favourable to the outbreak of epidemics are ensured
- 6 Sensitization campaigns against violence and traumas are carried out in all health areas of the HD
- 7 The integrated communication plan is included in the Health District annual action plan and is implemented
- 8 Communities are sensitized on prevention and management of communicable diseases
- 9 Vector control is effective in the HD
- 10 Condom social marketing activities are carried out in the HD

HDS

Health District Service

Disease control

- 11 Support (nutrition, education, health, psychosocial and legal) to OVCs are effective in the HD
- 12 Counselling and voluntary testing is effective in the HD
- 13 Suspected cases of epilepsy are managed according to health care protocols
- 14 Cases of sickle cell are managed in the HD according to health care protocols
- 15 Cases of diabetes/hypertension are managed in the HD according to health care protocols
- 16 All cases of diseases under surveillance are notified and investigated in time (EPI target diseases, AIDS, PED, malaria, tuberculosis...)
- 17 Vector control is effective in the HD
- 18 Malaria management in the HD is carried out according to health care protocols
- 19 Community management of malaria and other diseases is effective in the HD

Health of the mother, the adolescent and the child

- 20 Pregnant women of the HA have received IPT during ANC according to health care protocols
- 21 STI management in the HD is effective according to the health care protocol
- 22 Deworming is effective among children up to 15 years in the HD
- 23 Knowledge and skills of adolescents with regard to family life education and to HIV/AIDS have improved
- 24 Management of epidemics and disasters in health units and communities of the HD is effective
- 25 Management of cases of violence and traumas in health units of the HD is effective
- 26 Health problems of adolescents of the HD are managed according to health care protocols
- 27 Iron and folic acid supplementation during pregnancy and vitamin A immediately after delivery is effective in the HD
- 28 Women of childbearing age follow a modern contraception method
- 29 Active surveillance of labour with the partogramme is effective
- 30 Women receive ANCs and PNCs according to standards
- 31 The health centre refers risk pregnancies and obstetrical fistula cases
- 32 Early diagnosis of gynaecological cancers is effective and suspected cases are referred
- 33 Pregnant women of the HD diagnosed HIV-positive have taken their ARV/prophylaxy according to standards
- 34 Deliveries are assisted by a qualified staff
- 35 Pregnant women of the HD sleep under ITNs
- 36 Pregnant women of the HD have received at least two VAT doses
- 37 Micronutrient supplementation (vitamin A, iodine, iron) and deworming among children are effective in the HD
- 38 Integrated epidemiological surveillance is effective in the HD according to standards
- 39 Children born of HIV-positive mothers have received ARVs/prophylaxy according to standards
- 40 Children between 0-5 years sleep under ITNs
- 41 Common childhood pathologies are managed according to IMCD approach



RESULTS EXPECTED FROM HEALTH CARE PROVISION



Ministry of Public Health

DH

District Hospital

Health promotion

- 1 ITN treatment centres are operational
- 2 The community is sensitized on EONEC
- 3 IEC sessions on health problems of the mother and the child and against harmful practices (excision, genital mutilations, early marriage, etc..) are organized
- 4 IEC sessions with illustration on wearing condoms are organized
- 5 IEC/BBC sessions on control of diseases are organized
- 6 Cases of mental health diseases are managed according to health care protocols
- 7 Hygiene/sanitation and hospital waste management procedures are implemented
- 8 Sessions on nutrition education and diet illustration are organized
- 9 Communication sessions against tobacco, alcohol and drug addiction are organized
- 10 Quality IEC/CBC messages adapted to integrated development are delivered
- 11 Information, Education and Counselling Centre (IECC) is operational
- 12 Pregnant women and children below five years receive micronutrient supplements
- 13 IEC messages on control of diseases are disseminated
- 14 Adolescents are managed in an appropriate service (ARH Service).
- 15 Neglected diseases are managed according to relevant protocols
- 16 Neglected diseases are systematically screened and cases managed according to the health care protocol
- 17 Patients suffering from neglected diseases are managed globally
- 18 Cases of non-communicable diseases are managed according to health care protocols
- 19 Geriatric pathologies are managed according to health care protocols

Health of the mother, the adolescent and the child

- 20 Children from 0 to 11 months having been at the hospital have received all the required vaccines + vitamin A.
- 21 Children born of HIV-positive mothers are managed according to health care protocols
- 22 Children's diseases are managed in an integrated manner
- 23 Children between 0-5 years sleep under ITNs
- 24 Pregnant women sleep under ITNs
- 25 Obstetrical and neonatal complications are referred.
- 26 Pregnant women are managed according to the revised norms, standards and procedures on ANC (including PMCT)
- 27 Gynaecological cancers are diagnosed early Suspected gynaecological cancer cases are referred
- 28 Risk factors of obtetrical fistulas and other delivery-related traumas are systematically screened and properly managed
- 29 Pregnant women receive ANCs
- 30 Post_partum women receive PNCs
- 31 Deliveries are assisted by a qualified staff
- 32 Women and men receive FP services
- 33 Pregnant women receive IPT during ANCs

Disease control

- 34 PLWHA are managed according to health care protocols
- 35 OVCs are managed according to health care protocols
- 36 STIs are managed according to health care protocols.
- 37 All blood exposure accidents (BEA) are managed
- 38 Diagnosed cases are managed according to health care protocols
- 39 HIV/AIDS pathologies are managed according to relevant protocols
- 40 HIV/AIDS Counselling and screening are systematical and cases are managed according to the care protocol
- 41 HIV/AIDS patients are managed globally
- 42 ITNs are available
- 43 Pre-transfusion tests are completely carried out on blood samples
- 44 Malaria and orther non neglected disease are managed according to relevant protocols
- 45 Malaria and other unneglected diseases are systematically screened and cases are managed according to the health care protocol
- 46 Patients suffering from malaria and orther non neglected diseases are managed globally
- 47 Cases of diseases under Integrated Surveillance are notified and managed according to the guide
- 48 Cases of non-communicable diseases are managed according to health care protocols
- 49 Emergency non-epidemic cases are managed according to health care protocols
- 50 Cases of violence and traumas are managed according to health care protocols
- 51 Cases of epidemics and disasters are managed according to standards and health care protocols
- 52 Cases of PED are managed according to health care protocols
- 53 Cases of diabetes/hypertension are managed according to the health care protocol
- 54 Cases of sickle cell are managed according to health care protocol
- 55 Cases of epilepsy are managed according to health care protocols
- 56 Cases of ENTpathologies are managed according to health care protocol
- 57 Cases of dental diseases are managed according to the health care protocol
- 58 Cancer cases are managed according to health care protocols
- 59 Cases of ophthalmological diseases are managed according to the health care protocol



RESULTS EXPECTED FROM HEALTH CARE PROVISION

PH

Provincial Hospital

NOW= REGIONAL HOPITAL

Health promotion

- 1 IEC/CBC sessions on HIV/AIDS/STIs, malaria, tuberculosis, nutrition, MNT are organized and IEC messages on HIV/AIDS/STIs, malaria, tuberculosis, nutrition, MNT are delivered
- 2 Pregnant women and children below five years receive micronutrient supplements
- 3 Continuous training sessions for staff in integrated communication are organized
- 4 Cases of Diseases of Epidemique Potential are managed according to Disease surveyance protocols
- 5 IEC sessions on maternal and child health problems and against harmful practices (excision, genital mutilations, early marriage etc..) are organized
- 6 Communication sessions against tobacco, alcohol and drug addiction are organized
- 7 IEC sessions with illustration on wearing condoms are organized
- 8 Hygiene/sanitation and hospital waste management procedures are implemented
- 9 Cases of mental health diseases are managed according to health care protocols
- 10 Pre-transfusion tests are systematically carried out on blood samples

Health of the mother, the adolescent and the child

- 11 Children from 0 to 11 months having been at the hospital have received all the required vaccines + vitamine A.
- 12 Children born of HIV-positive mothers are managed according to health care protocols
- 13 Obstetrical and neonatal complications are properly managed
- 14 Deliveries are assisted by a qualified staff
- 15 Pregnant women receive IPT during ANC
- 16 Adolescents are managed in an appropriate service (ARH Service).
- 17 Pregnant women receive Ante natal Care (ANC) and Post Natal Care (PNC)
- 18 Gynaecological cancers are diagnosed early at the PH and managed according to health care protocols
- 19 Risk factors of obtetrical fistulas and other delivery-related traumas are systematically screened and properly managed
- 20 Children are managed according to the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) protocol
- 21 Women and men receive Family Planning services
- 22 Pregnant women are managed according to ANC refocused norms, procedures and standards (ANC, including PMCT)

Disease control

- 23 Patients are managed globally
- 24 Pathologies are managed according to health care protocols
- 25 Patients are managed globally
- 26 Cases of diseases under integrated surveillance are notified and managed according to the guide
- 27 Cases of diabetes/hypertension are managed according to the health care protocol
- 28 Cases of epilepsy are managed according to the health care protocol
- 29 Cases of dental diseases are managed according to the health care protocol
- 30 Cases of cancer are managed according to the health care protocol
- 31 Pathologies are managed according to health care protocols
- 32 Patients are managed globally
- 33 Cases of non-communicable diseases are managed according to health care protocols
- 34 Early diagnosis of Malaria and other non neglected diseases is improved and cases are managed according to the health care protocol
- 35 Counselling in HIV/AIDS screening is systematic and results are managed according to the health care protocol
- 36 STIs are managed according to health care protocols
- 37 Cases of non-communicable diseases are managed according to health care protocols
- 38 Early diagnosis of neglected tropical diseases is improved and cases are managed according to the health care protocol
- 39 Cases of epidemics and disasters are managed according to standards and health care protocols
- 40 Cases of ophthalmological pathologies are managed according to the health care protocol
- 41 Cases of sickle cell are managed according to the health care protocol
- 42 Cases of Ear Nose Throat pathologies are managed according to the health care protocol
- 43 Pathologies are managed according to health care protocols
- 44 Diagnosed cases of HIV/AIDS are managed according to health care protocols
- 45 Orphans and vulnerable children are managed according to protocol
- 46 Emergency non-epidemic cases are managed according to health care protocols
- 47 Cases of violence and traumas are managed according to health care protocols
- 48 PLWHA are managed according to health care protocols
- 49 Geriatric pathologies are managed according to health care protocols
- 50 All blood exposure accidents (BEA) are managed

Annexure 3: Grid for the selection of sampled districts



OUEST	SANTCHOU			6,1		57,4	2,9	174,5	8,7	69,7	3,5	44,4	2,2	64,5	9,7	2,3	4,6	37,1	14,2	3,0	13,4	96,0	4,8	118,0	11,8	75,7	84,1	SANTCHOU	OUEST
SUD	AMBAM			3,8		28,7	1,4	36,6	1,8	7,8	0,4	36,8	1,8	5,0	0,7	0,1	0,2	29,5	14,3	1,5	14,2	85,0	4,3	97,0	9,7	49,0	54,4	AMBAM	SUD
SUD	DIOUM			1,5		3,3	0,2	8,8	0,4	2,2	0,1	28,3	1,4	4,1	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,0	15,0	1,5	14,2	43,0	2,2	30,0	3,0	38,0	42,3	DIOUM	SUD
SUD	EBOLOWA			12,3		57,9	2,9	70,8	3,5	22,9	1,1	35,9	1,8	20,5	3,1	0,5	1,1	52,9	13,8	2,2	13,8	95,0	4,8	81,0	8,1	54,0	60,0	EBOLOWA	SUD
SUD	KRIBI			7,7		7,7	0,4	10,5	0,5	4,6	0,2	49,1	2,5	3,5	0,5	0,5	1,1	34,1	14,2	0,3	14,8	89,0	4,5	93,0	9,3	48,0	53,3	KRIBI	SUD
SUD	LOLODORF			14,2		9,4	0,5	21,5	1,1	4,8	0,2	25,0	1,3	6,0	0,9	0,7	1,4	60,8	13,6	0,6	14,7	86,0	4,3	101,0	10,1	48,1	53,4	LOLODORF	SUD
SUD	MEYOMESSALA			84,1		14,8	0,7	48,9	2,4	16,8	0,8	38,3	1,9	19,5	2,9	0,2	0,4	0,0	15,0	2,7	13,6	64,0	3,2	80,0	8,0	49,1	54,6	MEYOMESSALA	SUD
SUD	MVANGAN			13,8		30,2	1,5	31,8	1,6	16,9	0,8	59,0	2,9	18,3	2,8	2,0	4,0	0,0	15,0	0,6	14,7	112,0	5,6	108,0	10,8	59,7	66,3	MVANGAN	SUD
SUD	OLAMZE			13,8		33,0	1,6	81,0	4,1	18,9	0,9	26,0	1,3	23,0	3,5	0,5	1,1	0,0	15,0	9,2	10,3	96,0	4,8	108,0	10,8	53,3	59,2	OLAMZE	SUD
SUD	SANGMELIMA			2,3		49,6	2,5	23,7	1,2	14,9	0,7	70,1	3,5	12,4	1,9	0,7	1,4	0,0	15,0	2,3	13,8	104,0	5,2	102,0	10,2	55,4	61,6	SANGMELIMA	SUD
SUD	ZOETELE			43,7		29,6	1,5	57,9	2,9	19,4	1,0	37,3	1,9	21,2	3,2	0,8	1,6	0,0	15,0	3,2	13,4	70,0	3,5	75,0	7,5	51,3	57,0	ZOETELE	SUD
SUD OUEST	AKWAYA			0,2		58,1	2,9	7,5	0,4	4,5	0,2	66,0	3,3	6,1	0,9	0	0,0	26,2	14,4	2,4	13,8	71,0	3,6	81,0	8,1	47,6	52,8	AKWAYA	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	BAKASSI			0,4		102,8	5,1	15,6	0,8	4,4	0,2	31,2	1,6	2,9	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,0	0,0	15,0	87,0	4,4	93,0	9,3	51,8	57,5	BAKASSI	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	BANGEM			3,6		131,1	6,6	29,0	1,5	21,8	1,1	83,3	4,2	30,5	4,6	2,0	4,0	94,8	12,9	0,9	14,5	100,0	5,0	100,0	10,0	64,2	71,3	BANGEM	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	BUEA			2,6		47,9	2,4	42,3	2,1	11,6	0,6	30,6	1,5	41,3	6,2	4,5	8,9	65,2	13,5	14,8	7,3	58,0	2,9	59,0	5,9	51,4	57,1	BUEA	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	EKONDO TITI			4,0		63,4	3,2	18,3	0,9	16,3	0,8	99,2	5,0	19,2	2,9	1,0	2,0	57,2	13,7	4,3	12,8	79,0	4,0	87,0	8,7	53,9	59,5	EKONDO TITI	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	ENUMODJOCK			1,4		54,5	2,7	28,1	1,4	18,7	0,9	73,7	3,7	22,7	3,4	0,0	0,0	62,1	13,6	7,4	11,1	94,0	4,7	94,0	9,4	51,0	56,7	ENUMODJOCK	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	FONTEM			2,0		128,4	6,4	15,1	0,8	7,1	0,4	51,8	2,6	12,1	1,8	0,4	0,7	0,0	15,0	3,0	13,5	69,0	3,5	71,0	7,1	51,7	57,4	FONTEM	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	KONYE			3,7		58,3	2,9	29,1	1,5	9,2	0,5	34,9	1,7	22,6	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,0	4,2	12,8	84,0	4,2	85,0	8,5	50,5	56,1	KONYE	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	KUMBA			1,5		72,1	3,6	35,8	1,8	27,6	1,4	85,7	4,3	29,2	4,4	2,2	4,4	130,1	12,1	8,9	10,4	92,0	4,6	89,0	8,9	55,8	62,0	KUMBA	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	LIMBE			3,0		53,6	2,7	34,3	1,7	16,9	0,8	54,8	2,7	37,1	5,6	2,8	5,5	229,9	9,8	3,2	13,3	71,0	3,6	73,0	7,3	53,1	59,0	LIMBE	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	MAMFE			3,0		86,3	4,3	64,9	3,2	31,1	1,6	53,3	2,7	44,6	6,7	5,2	10,0	68,4	13,5	9,6	10,0	91,0	4,6	90,0	9,0	65,5	72,8	MAMFE	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	MBONGE			2,2		30,4	1,5	13,0	0,6	10,6	0,5	90,8	4,5	16,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,0	2,5	13,7	74,0	3,7	93,0	9,3	51,4	57,1	MBONGE	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	MUNDEMBA			4,7		85,9	4,3	46,6	2,3	25,8	1,3	61,6	3,1	24,3	3,7	1,1	2,3	189,5	10,8	11,4	9,1	82,0	4,1	86,0	8,6	49,5	55,0	MUNDEMBA	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	MUYUKA			4,6		91,3	4,6	66,4	3,3	47,6	2,4	79,6	4,0	57,2	8,6	2,7	5,4	70,6	13,4	11,8	8,9	83,0	4,2	90,0	9,0	63,7	70,2	MUYUKA	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	NGUTI			5,9		111,7	5,6	101,9	5,1	31,1	1,6	33,9	1,7	61,6	9,2	8,7	10,0	212,8	10,2	33,0	-2,1	87,0	4,4	97,0	9,7	55,4	61,5	NGUTI	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	TIKO			4,8		90,1	4,5	41,4	2,1	44,8	2,2	120,2	6,0	43,9	6,6	3,1	6,1	16,5	14,6	2,6	13,6	81,0	4,1	83,0	8,3	68,2	75,7	TIKO	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	TOMBEL			1,1		99,0	4,9	24,4	1,2	7,2	0,4	32,8	1,6	18,4	2,8	1,8	3,6	37,8	14,2	0,8	14,6	97,0	4,9	97,0	9,7	57,8	64,2	TOMBEL	SUD OUEST
SUD OUEST	WABANE			0,2		37,2	1,9	14,9	0,7	2,9	0,1	21,4	1,1	12,2	1,8	0,0	0,0	159,5	11,4	0,0	15,0	49,0	2,5	55,0	5,5	40,0	45,5	WABANE	SUD OUEST



Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

**DEVELOPING A TOOL FOR SETTING PRIORITIES IN THE
MATERNAL HEALTH PLANNING PROCESS AT THE
DISTRICT LEVEL IN CAMEROON**

E. MBONDJI

BSc.HIM (ULB, Brussels), BSc.PH (ULB, Brussels), MPH (ULB, Brussels)

January – March, 2013

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Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

Ebongué MBONDJI

Student Number: 29639451

School of health systems and public health

University of Pretoria

Title of Research Project: Developing a tool for setting priorities in Maternal Health planning process at the district level in Cameroon

Dear Participant;

I am a PhD student in public health at school of health systems and public health, University of Pretoria. You are invited to volunteer to participate in our research project on **developing a tool for setting priorities in the maternal health planning process at the district level in Cameroon.**

The attached letter gives information to help you to decide if you want to take part in this study. Before you agree you should fully understand what is involved. If you do not understand the information or have any other questions, do not hesitate to ask us. You should not agree to take part unless you are completely happy about what we expect of you...

Contact details:

E. Mbondji
P.O Box 8206, Yaoundé, Cameroon
Tel: +237 99 53 23 48
E-mail: mcbondj@yahoo.com

Supervisor:

Professor Stephen J H Hendricks
Stephen.Hendricks@up.ac.za

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

INFORMATION NOTICE

Title of Research Project: Developing a tool for setting priorities in Maternal Health planning process at the district level in Cameroon

Principal Investigator: Ebongué MBONDJI

District of: _____

Dear Participant,

INTRODUCTION

We invite you to participate in a research study. This form explains the research study you are being asked to participate; before you agree to take part, you should fully understand what is involved. Please go through this form carefully. Ask any questions about the study before you agree to join. You may also ask questions at any time after joining the study. The study is being done by The University of Pretoria – School of Health Systems and Public Health.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyse the policy-setting process in maternal health at the national level, as well as the planning process at the peripheral (Health District) levels. Moreover, the survey will closely examine the barriers to an effective use of public health evidence balanced with environmental factors like social, political, and economic context in setting priorities in maternal health planning at the district level. The overall goal is to propose a tool that takes into account all the opportunities for action to decrease the gap between knowledge and maternal health plans at the peripheral level. You have been identified as a key informant /stakeholder involved in Reproductive Health/Maternal Health policy and planning development. Four districts are involved in the study, as well as key informants from all levels of the health system.

PROCEDURES

If you agree to participate in the study, please allow us **one hour** to respond to this interview. We will ask you some closed and open ended questions which we will request detailed answer from you. Ideally, for time saving and for your comfort, we need to record the interview, unless you see any inconvenient. For further deeper analysis, records will be kept for five years in the office of the Principal Investigator, with an access restricted to him.

RISKS and DISCOMFORTS:

There are no perceived risks for this study. Minor discomfort may arise during disclosure of some information on the survey. Another burden will be the time spent to respond to this interview.

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

BENEFITS:

You will not receive any direct benefits from this study. However, your participation will bring out the importance of developing guidelines for use of evidence by the local planners as an asset to fight maternal mortality at the peripheral level. Furthermore, the outcome will be scaled up to improve reproductive health in Cameroon and hopefully in other African countries.

CONFIDENTIALITY:

All information that you will provide during this interview will be kept strictly confidential. Information obtained from you will be used only for the purpose of the study. Your name or the one of your institution will not be reported in any publication or report and we will use identification numbers for the analysis. No one will have access to the data other than the study staff which is committed by an agreement of confidentiality.

MONETARY COMPENSATION:

There is no compensation for taking part in this study.

VOLUNTARINESS:

Your participation is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw at any time. You will not be penalized in any manner for not joining the study or withdrawal.

PERSONS TO CONTACT:

If you have any concerns or questions about the study, call the principal investigator, *Ebongue MBONDJI* at + 237 99532348, email: mcbondj@yahoo.com, or call the CDBPH at +237 22081919. If you have read this document and understood it, please sign below and start the interview.

Please note that The Research Ethics Committee of the University of Pretoria, Faculty of Health Sciences granted written approval for this study.

We sincerely appreciate your help.

Yours truly,

Ebongue MBONDJI

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

CONSENT FORM

I confirm that the person asking my consent to take part in this study has told me about nature, process, risks, discomforts and benefits of the study. I have also received, read and understood the written Information notice regarding the study. I am aware that the results of the study, including personal details, will be anonymously processed into research reports. I am participating willingly. I have had time to ask questions and have no objection to participate in the study. I understand that there is no penalty should I wish to discontinue with the study.

Name:

Signature & Date:

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

DEVELOPING A TOOL FOR SETTING PRIORITIES IN THE MATERNAL HEALTH PLANNING PROCESS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL IN CAMEROON

THE RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

(This questionnaire was adapted from the USAID | Health Policy Initiative master guide)

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

Basic Information about the Policymaker

Please obtain and enter all basic information about the policymaker before the interview.

Name of policymaker: _____

Official title: _____

Sex: F: _____ M: _____

Agency/organization: _____

Length of time at agency/organization: _____

Office address: _____

Email and contact numbers: _____

Date(s) of interview: _____

Name of interviewer: _____

The following information about the policy is to be completed by the core team before data collection starts. Print this on a separate sheet of paper to give to the respondent.

Full name (and number if applicable) of the policy that is the focus of the assessment:

Reproductive Health Policy, including Maternal and Newborn Health

Issuing body/institution: _____

Date officially approved: _____

Policy goal (as stated in the policy): _____

Policy objectives (as stated in the policy): _____

Policy timeframe (as stated in the policy): _____

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

Note to Interviewer:

- All questions or phrases to read aloud are in **bold font**.
- Items to be filled in by the core team prior to the interviews are italicized and shaded in gray. Some of these items will be filled in based on the findings from the policy text analysis completed by the core team prior to application of this tool.
- All instructions to interviewers are italicized and enclosed by double-lined boxes. They should not be read aloud.
- Ask each question as stated in the interview guide. If the key informant states that he/she does not really know the answer, write “DK” (“Don’t know”).
- Numbered categories of responses are provided for several questions. Read out the categories to the respondent and circle the corresponding number of the respondent’s choice. Choices should not fall between two numbers; in such cases, the interviews should encourage the respondents to choose the number that best reflects their viewpoint.
- Most questions request the key informant to specify or explain further. Please probe appropriately to obtain the underlying reasons. Write down any comments or recommendations that the key informant gives. Interviewers are encouraged to probe in the case of open-ended questions. Use spaces provided and the margins or the back pages of the interview guide if more space is needed.
- In some instances, a respondent may decline to answer a specific question. If so, write down “Declined,” then ask the respondent if it is okay to ask the next question. If the respondent agrees to continue, be sure to ask the next applicable question based on “Skip” instructions.

Introduction

Good morning Sir/Madam [*or as appropriate*]. Thank you very much for making time for this interview. As stated in the introductory part of this questionnaire, my name is Ebongue Mbondji and I am a PhD student at School of Health Systems and Public Health, University of Pretoria. We are interviewing policymakers regarding the formulation process of the Reproductive Health Policy particularly the Maternal and Newborn Health topic.

By policy formulation, we mean the activities and operations of various stakeholders toward defining the goals and objectives articulated in an authorized policy—in this case, the Reproductive Health Policy particularly the Maternal and Newborn Health topic.

The purpose of this assessment is to analyze how well Reproductive Health Policy is being formulated especially in its Maternal and Newborn Health’s chapter. The results of the interviews can be used by policymakers and stakeholders to clarify guidelines and directives, and incidentally identify and address barriers to implementation, improve resource mobilization, update implementation plans, or advocate for policy reform.

This interview includes close-ended questions as well as questions that are open ended. We anticipate the interview will last about one hour.

CONSENT [*confirmation of the consent*]

Please be assured that all your responses will be held in strict confidence; findings will be presented in aggregate, and no statements used in the report will be attributed directly to you or your institution. Your participation is voluntary, and you may decline to answer any question or end the interview at any point. Do you agree to continue?

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

Yes	No	Interviewer's Initials
<p><i>Review the goals and objectives of the policy (listed above on the first page of the interview guide). Confirm with the respondent that he/she is aware of the contents of this policy and can answer questions about its implementation. Tips for conducting the interview are enclosed in these double-lined boxes.</i></p>		

A. The Policy, Its Formulation, and Dissemination

A1.

Referring to the goals and objectives of the reproductive health policy, to what extent do you think these goals and objectives address the key issues of Reproductive health in Cameroon?

1	2	3	4
Do not address important issues	Address some key issues, but many missing	Address most of the key issues, but some missing	Address all key issues

(A1a) Why? Please explain.

A1b.

To what extent does the policy address the needs of women and newborn and their health status?

1	2	3	4
Does not address needs of women and newborns	Addresses some key issues affecting women and newborns	Addresses most of the key issues affecting women and newborns	Addresses all key issues affecting women and newborns

(A1b1) Please explain:

A1c.

To what extent does the policy address key maternal health issues of women at the peripheral (District) level?

1	2	3	4
Does not address key maternal health issues	Addresses some key maternal health issues	Addresses most of the key maternal health issues	Addresses all key maternal health issues

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

(A1c1) Please explain.

If the policy specifies a timeframe, read out the timeframe then ask question A2; otherwise skip to A3.

A2.

In your opinion, are the goals and objectives achievable within the timeframe set out in the policy?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

(A2a) Why? Please explain.

A3.

What is the exact name of the department leading the policy formulation process?

.....

A4.

Currently, is there other institution/department from any sector or person (opinion leader, politician) co-leading the process?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

If yes

Which Other institution/opinion leaders leading the formulation process?	(1) What justifies their leading position?
(A4a)	(A4a1)
(A4b)	(A4b1)
(A4c)	(A4c1)

If "no" or "don't know", continue with A5.

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

A5. How are problems identified:

1. Maternal and Newborn Health (MNH) Situation Analysis (Literature review; surveys, ...)
2. SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and threats) Analysis
3. Stakeholders' knowledge on the situation (List of problems by all the stakeholders)
4. Research Result
5. Health Management Information System
6. Report from NGOs or other institutions whose the work encompasses the field of maternal health
7. Other (please explain)

A6. How are problems prioritized?

1. Using prevalence/incidence
2. Severity of the problem
3. Existing known solution to the problem
4. Feasibility (Infrastructures, human resource, material, ...)
5. Context (socio-cultural behaviors, economical factors, etc)
6. Other (please explain):

A7. In your opinion, how well was the policy disseminated to various implementing agencies?

1	2	3	4
Not disseminated	Limited dissemination	Disseminated widely; no forums for discussion	Disseminated widely; with forums for discussion

(A7a) In your opinion, how has this degree of dissemination affected/influenced implementation?

B. Stakeholder Involvement in Policy Formulation

B1. Who are the Stakeholders Involved in the formulation process (*the interviewer could try to go deeper in the description by asking to give the level of importance of each, and to list the main stakeholders in QBI.3 and B1.7*)

1. National NGOs working on maternal health
2. International NGOs working on maternal health
3. UN Agencies (WHO, Unicef, UNFPA, UNHCR,...) [*list*]
4. Researchers / Academics, clinicians
5. Health managers/professionals at the peripheral level
6. Women's groups
7. Private health sector [*list*]
8. Commercial sector (pharmaceutical firms, etc)
9. Other government departments than Health (Finance, Women Affairs, Planning, ...)
10. Community representatives
11. Confessional
12. Other (Please specify)

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

B2. How are the Stakeholders identified? (*Who decides who is involved? Are they criteria? If yes what are they?...*)

1. **The choice comes from a stakeholders' analysis (*Do you have an updated list?*)**
2. **The responsible of Reproductive Health department decides**
3. **A regularly updated list of stakeholders is used (Explain how the list is developed and if the case how stakeholders are prioritized).**
4. **Other**

(B2a) Please explain.

B3. How extensive was the involvement of various stakeholders during the process of formulating the policy? Ask about different categories of stakeholders (1 to 10) , as appropriate based on the policy text analysis: NGOs, women's groups, the private or commercial sector, different ministries [e.g., Health, Finance, Planning, Women's Affairs], groups representing the poor, and others... QB3a and B3b should be answered for each category of stakeholder.

1	2	3	4
No involvement	Limited involvement	Moderate involvement	Extensive involvement

(B3a) Please explain.

(B3b) In your opinion, how has this degree of involvement in the formulation process affected/influenced the policy?

B4. To what extent are different sectors within the government involved in the formulation of the policy?

1	2	3	4
None – only the key Ministry/agency	Limited involvement of various sectors	Moderate involvement of various sectors	Wide multisectoral involvement

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

<p>(B4a) Please explain.</p>	<p><i>Ask about different ministries [e.g., Health, Finance, Planning, Women’s Affairs], departments [e.g., reproductive health and HIV programs within the Ministry of Health], agencies, and levels within the government.</i></p>
-------------------------------------	--

B5. To what extent are other stakeholders involved in the formulation of the policy?

1	2	3	4
None – only the government	Limited involvement of other nongovernmental stakeholders	Moderate involvement of other nongovernmental stakeholders	Wide involvement of other nongovernmental stakeholders

<p>(B5a) Please explain.</p>	<p><i>Ask about different stakeholders, as appropriate based on the policy text analysis: NGOs, women’s groups, the private or commercial sector, groups representing the poor and other vulnerable populations. and others.</i></p>
-------------------------------------	--

B6. What, if any, other organizations could be involved in order to improve the formulation of the policy? Please identify organizations and explain why their participation would foster the formulation process.

Organization	1. Reason
(B6a)	(B6a1)
(B6b)	(B6b1)

C. Social, Political, and Economic Context

C1. From your perspective, how do social factors—at either local or national levels—facilitate or hinder the formulation process of this policy? Please consider religious practices or beliefs, gender norms, cultural practices, ethnic affiliations, or social status.

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

	Social Factor	(1) Indicate Facilitate/Hinder	(2) Describe Effect
(C1a)	Religious practices or beliefs	(C1a1)	(C1a2)
(C1b)	Gender norms	(C1b1)	(C1b2)
(C1c)	Cultural practices	(C1c1)	(C1c2)
(C1d)	Ethnic affiliations	(B1d1)	(C1d2)
(C1e)	Social status	(C1e1)	(C1e2)
(C1f)	Other	(C1f1)	(C1f2)

C2. In your opinion, how do political factors—at either local or national levels— facilitate or hinder the formulation process of this policy? Please take into consideration changes in government, decentralization, policy environment, and international agreements (e.g., United Nations declarations, Millennium Development Goals).

	Political Factor	(1) Indicate Facilitate/Hinder	(2) Describe Effect
(C2a)	Changes in government (Responsible just coming in)	(C2a1)	(C2a2)
(C2b)	Decentralization; and/or divergent priorities at national and local levels	(C2b1)	(C2b2)
(C2c)	Policy environment, including alignment or conflict with other policies	(C2c1)	(C2c2)
(C2d)	International agreements, programs, covenants, and priorities	(C2d1)	(C2d2)

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

(C2e)	Prioritization of poverty alleviation on the policy agenda	(C2e1)	(C2e2)
(C2f)	Other	(C2f1)	(C2f2)

C3. In your opinion, how do economic factors—at either local or national levels—facilitate or hinder the formulation process of this policy? Please take into consideration domestic economic issues as well as global assistance priorities and mechanisms.

	Economic Factor	(1) Indicate Facilitate/Hinder	(2) Describe Effect
(C3a)	Unemployment	(C3a1)	(C3a2)
(C3b)	Migration	(C3b1)	(C3b2)
(C3c)	Poverty	(C3c1)	(C3c2)
(C3d)	Global assistance mechanisms, donor priorities	(C3d1)	(C3d2)
(C3e)	Other	(C3e1)	(C3e2)

D. Implementation Planning and Resource Mobilization

If there is an official implementation plan, ask D1 to D5a, and then skip to question D13.

If there is no implementation plan, skip to D6 and D7.

D1.

Are you familiar with *the implementation plan*?

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't know

If yes, continue with D2; otherwise skip to D13.

D2.

How helpful is *title of the implementation plan* in implementing the policy?

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

1	2	3	4
Not helpful	Somewhat helpful	Helpful in most aspects	Very helpful

(D2a) Please explain.

D3.

Do you have any suggestions for making the *title of the implementation plan* more useful for implementing organizations or agencies?

D4. To what extent does the implementation plan include strategies to address the needs of the women and newborns and their health status?

1	2	3	4
Does not address needs of the women and newborns	Addresses some key issues affecting the women and newborns	Addresses most of the key issues affecting the women and newborns	Addresses all key issues affecting the women and newborns

(D4a) Please explain.

D5. To what extent does the implementation plan include strategies to address key women and newborns issues at the peripheral (District) level?

1	2	3	4
Does not address key women and newborns issues	Addresses some key women and newborns issues	Addresses most of the key women and newborns issues	Addresses all key women and newborns issues

(D5a) Please explain.

Skip to D13. If there is no written implementation plan, ask D6 through D7a.

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

D6.

Because there is no overall implementation plan for the policy, what document is currently guiding the implementation of the policy?

D7.

How helpful is the document *refer to the document mentioned in D6* to your organization for implementing the policy?

1	2	3	4
Not helpful	Somewhat helpful	Helpful in most aspects	Very helpful

(D7a) Why? Please explain.

D8.

In your opinion, how sufficient are the financial resources that are being allocated for implementation of this policy?

1	2	3	4
Not sufficient	Somewhat sufficient	Mostly sufficient	Completely sufficient

(D8a) Please explain.

(D8b) If applicable, what do you recommend to increase financial resources available for implementing this policy?

D9. Have there been problems or bottlenecks in the disbursement of funds?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

If yes, continue with D9a and D9C; otherwise skip to D10.

(D9a) Please explain.

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

(D9b) In your opinion how can these problems be resolved?

D10. Do financial resource allocation decisions consider level of poverty and inequities, including gender?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

(D10a) Please explain.

E. Operations and Services

E1. In your opinion, how effective is the coordination among the various organizations that are implementing strategies designed to achieve the policy's goals?

1	2	3	4
Not effective	Somewhat effective; many improvements needed	Mostly effective; some improvements needed	Very effective

(E1a) Please explain.

(E1b) If applicable, please describe any suggestions for improving this situation.

E2a. Are you aware of any barriers to providing services under the policy?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

If yes, collect information below; otherwise, skip to E2b.

Service	(1) barrier/Challenge
(E2a1)	(E2a1a)
(E2a2)	(E2a2a)
(E2a3)	(E2a3a)

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

E2b. Are you aware of any positive changes in providing services under the policy?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

If yes, collect information below; otherwise, continue with F3.

Service	(1) Positive Change
(E2b1)	(E2b1a)
(E2b2)	(E2b2a)
(E2b3)	(E2b3a)

E3. In your opinion, does the policy allow key implementing organizations the flexibility to adapt strategies and activities to respond to local needs?

1	2	3	4
No flexibility	Some flexibility	Quite a bit of flexibility	Complete flexibility

(E3a) Please explain.

(E3b) If applicable, please describe any suggestions for improving the situation.

F. Feedback on Progress and Results

F1.

What institution(s) is monitoring the implementation of this policy?

F2.

What methodology is being used to monitor the implementation of this policy?

If the respondent has difficulty identifying methods, ask about specific approaches, such as regular meetings, periodic reports, site visits, service statistics, client satisfaction surveys, etc.

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

F3. What indicators are used to monitor the implementation of the policy?

(F3a) How were they selected?

F4. Are you receiving feedback on how this policy is being implemented overall?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

If no or don't know, proceed to F4e.

If yes

(F4a) What type of information?

(F4b) From whom?

(F4c) How helpful is this feedback to you in your position?

1	2	3	4
Not helpful	Somewhat	Mostly helpful	Very helpful

(F4d) Please explain.

(F4e) What additional information would you like to receive regarding the process of implementing the policy, if any?

F5. Are you receiving feedback on how this policy is being implemented at peripheral level (district)?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

If no or don't know, proceed to F5e.

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

If yes

(F5a) What type of information?

(F5b) From whom?

(F5c) How helpful is this feedback to you in your position?

1	2	3	4
Not helpful	Somewhat	Mostly helpful	Very helpful

(F5d) Please explain.

(F5e) What additional information would you like to receive regarding the process of implementing the policy, if any?

G. Overall Assessment

G1. Overall, how well do you think the policy is being formulated?

1	2	3	4
Not well formulated	Partly formulated	Many parts of the policy are being well formulated	Overall, formulation is very well

(G1a) Please explain.

G2. Are you beginning to see positive changes as a result of implementing this policy?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

If yes

(G2a) What are these changes?

*If no or
don't know*

(G2b) Why do you think there are no changes so far?

Annexure 4: Empty Questionnaire set

G3. Would additional policy action—such as issuance of a law or operational guidelines—facilitate the implementation of this policy?

1_Yes

2_No

8_Don't know

If yes, ask G3a and G3b; otherwise, skip to G4.

(G3a) What additional policy action is needed?

(G3b) What office should take this policy action?

G4.

In the process of implementing the policy, which initiatives/activities at the local or national levels have been successful or serve as lessons learned? Please explain.

G5.

In addition to what you have already mentioned above, do you have any additional suggestions that would improve implementation of this policy? Please describe.

Thank you.

Thank you and follow-up.

Please thank the respondent for the time, and provide your contact information for any follow-up questions or concerns. Describe the next steps for disseminating and discussing the results as agreed among the core team. Obtain the respondent's initial interest and availability in participating in the follow-up activities. This would typically include the following, but should be developed as appropriate for each assessment.

- *Analyze responses*
- *Present findings at a forum for stakeholders for discussion*
- *Based on discussions, develop strategies for further steps*



Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

**DEVELOPPEMENT D'UN OUTIL POUR L'ETABLISSEMENT DES PRIORITES
DANS LE PROCESSUS DE PLANIFICATION DE LA SANTE MATERNELLE AU
NIVEAU DU DISTRICT DE SANTE AU CAMEROUN**

E. MBONDJI

BSc.HIM (ULB, Brussels), BSc.PH (ULB, Brussels), MPH (ULB, Brussels)

May – June, 2013

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

Ebongué MBONDJI

Numéro d'étudiant: 29639451

École des Systèmes de Santé et de Santé Publique

Université de Pretoria

Titre du Projet de recherche: Développement d'un outil permettant d'établir les priorités au cours du processus de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district de santé au Cameroun

Cher Participant,

Je suis un étudiant en cycle de PhD en santé publique à l'école des systèmes de santé et la santé publique à l'Université de Pretoria. Vous êtes invité à prendre part volontairement à notre projet de recherche sur le développement d'un outil permettant d'établir les priorités au cours du processus de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district de santé au Cameroun.

La note ci-jointe vous fournira des informations nécessaires permettant de vous guider dans votre choix de prendre part à cette étude. Avant de vous engager vous devez comprendre tous les enjeux. S'il y a quelques zones d'ombre n'hésitez pas de nous contacter. Ne prenez aucun engagement à moins que vous n'ayez parfaitement compris ce qu'on attend de vous.

Coordonnées:

E. Mbondji
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A

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

UNIVERSITÉ DE PRETORIA ÉCOLE DES SYSTEMES DE SANTE ET DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

NOTE D'INFORMATION

Titre du Projet de recherche: Développement d'un outil permettant d'établir les priorités au cours du processus de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district de santé au Cameroun.

Chercheur Principal: Ebongué MBONDJI

District de: _____

Cher participant,

Introduction

Nous vous invitons à participer à un programme de recherche et cette note présente la recherche à laquelle vous êtes invité à participer. Avant de vous engager vous devez comprendre toutes les implications. S'il vous plaît parcourez cette note avec minutieusement. Posez toutes les questions relatives à cette l'étude avant votre adhésion. Vous pourrez également poser des questions après votre adhésion. La recherche est menée par l'École des Systèmes de Santé et de Santé Publique de l'Université de Prétoria (UP-HSPH).

But de l'étude

Le but de cette étude est de décrire et d'analyser le processus d'élaboration des politiques de santé maternelle au niveau national, ainsi que le processus de planification au niveau périphérique (district de santé). Par ailleurs, l'enquête examinera de près les obstacles à une utilisation efficace des données de santé publique, tenant compte les facteurs environnementaux tels que les contextes social, politique et économique, dans la définition des priorités en matière de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district. L'objectif global est de proposer un outil qui prend en compte toutes les possibilités d'action pour réduire l'écart entre les bases factuelles et les plans développés en santé maternelle au niveau périphérique. Vous avez été identifié comme un informateur clé / intervenant impliqué dans le développement des politiques de santé reproductive ainsi que dans la planification en santé maternelle. Quatre districts sont impliqués dans l'étude, ainsi que des informateurs clés de tous les niveaux du système de santé.

Procédures

Si vous acceptez de participer à l'étude, accordez-nous **une heure** pour répondre à cette interview. Nous allons vous poser des questions fermées ainsi que des questions ouvertes pour lesquelles nous aurons besoins de plus de précision. Idéalement, pour gagner du temps et pour votre confort, nous avons besoin d'enregistrer l'entretien, à moins que vous y trouviez un inconvénient. Pour une analyse plus approfondie, les enregistrements seront conservés pendant cinq ans au bureau de l'enquêteur principal, avec un accès strictement limité à lui seul.

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

Risques et malaises:

Il n'y a pas de risques perçus pour cette étude. Un petit inconfort pourrait survenir durant la divulgation d'une information durant l'enquête. Une autre préoccupation serait le temps mis pour répondre à cette interview.

Avantages:

Vous ne recevrez pas d'avantages directs à partir de cette étude. Cependant, votre participation fera ressortir l'importance de développer les directives pour l'utilisation des bases factuelles par les planificateurs locaux comme un atout pour lutter contre la mortalité maternelle au niveau périphérique. En outre, une mise à l'échelle des résultats permettra d'améliorer la santé reproductive au Cameroun et nous espérons, dans d'autres pays africains.

Confidentialité:

Toutes les informations que vous donnerez lors de cette interview seront tenues strictement confidentielles. Les informations obtenues de vous ne seront exploitées que dans le cadre de l'étude. Votre nom ou celui de votre Institution ne sera porté sur aucune publication ou rapport et nous allons utiliser un code anonyme pour les analyses. Personne n'aura accès aux données si ce n'est le personnel de l'étude qui a fait un engagement de confidentialité.

Compensation financière:

Il n'y a pas de compensation pour avoir participé à cette étude.

Choix volontaire:

Votre participation est volontaire. Vous avez le droit de vous retirer à tout moment. Vous ne courez aucun risque de poursuite judiciaire pour n'avoir pas répondu présent à ce projet ou pour vous en être retiré.

Personnes à contacter:

Si vous avez des préoccupations ou des questions sur l'étude, appelez l'enquêteur principal, *Ebongue MBONDJI* au 99 53 23 48, courriel: mcbondji@yahoo.com, ou appeler le CDBPS au 22 08 19 19. Si vous avez lu et compris ce document, s'il vous plaît signer ci-dessous et commencez l'entretien.

Nous tenons à vous notifier que le Comité de Recherche d'Ethiques de l'Université de Pretoria, Faculté des Sciences de la Santé a marqué son approbation écrite pour la réalisation cette étude.

Nous apprécions sincèrement votre contribution.

Cordialement,

Ebongue MBONDJI

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

*UNIVERSITÉ DE PRETORIA
ÉCOLE DES SYSTEMES DE SANTE ET DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE*

DÉCLARATION DE CONSENTEMENT ÉCLAIRÉ.

Titre du Projet de recherche: Développement d'un outil permettant d'établir les priorités au cours du processus de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district de santé au Cameroun.

Je confirme que la personne qui sollicite mon consentement pour participer à cette étude m'a instruit sur la nature, les processus, les risques, les malaises et les avantages de cette étude. J'ai également reçu, lu et compris la note concernant l'étude. Je suis conscient que les résultats de l'étude, y compris les données personnelles, seront consignés anonymement dans les rapports de recherche. J'y participe volontairement. J'ai eu le temps de poser des questions et n'ai aucune objection à participer à l'étude. Je comprends qu'il n'y a pas de pénalité si je voulais interrompre l'étude en cours d'interview.

Nom: 008

Signature & Date:

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

**DEVELOPPEMENT D'UN OUTIL POUR L'ETABLISSEMENT
DES PRIORITES DANS LE PROCESSUS DE
PLANIFICATION DE LA SANTE MATERNELLE AU NIVEAU
DU DISTRICT AU CAMEROUN**

LE QUESTIONNAIRE DE RECHERCHE

(Ce questionnaire est adapté du guide principal de l'initiative de la politique sanitaire de l'USAID)

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

Informations de base sur le Décideur

Prière d'obtenir et entrer toutes les informations de base sur le décideur avant l'entrevue

Nom du décideur: 008

Titre officiel: _____

Sexe: F: _____ M: _____

Agence / Organisation: _____

Ancienneté à l'agence / organisation: _____

Adresse du bureau: _____

E-mail et numéros de téléphone: _____

Date (s) de l'interview: _____

Les renseignements suivants au sujet de la politique sanitaire doivent être complétés par l'équipe de recherche avant que la collecte des données ne commence. Imprimer un exemplaire de ce formulaire sur une feuille de papier séparée et le remettre à l'intéressé.

Nom complet (et le nombre le cas échéant) de la politique qui fait l'objet de l'évaluation:

Politique de la santé de la reproduction 2013-2020

Organisme/institution: _____

Date officiellement approuvé: _____

But de la politique (comme indiqué dans le document de politique): _____

Objectif de la politique (comme indiqué dans le document de politique): _____

Période couverte par la politique (comme indiqué dans le document de politique): _____

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

Note aux interviewer:

- Toute les questions ou phrase en **gras** doivent être lu a haute voix.
- Les éléments à remplir par l'équipe de recherche avant les entrevues sont en italique et en grisé. Certains de ces éléments seront complétés en fonction des résultats de l'analyse du texte la politique menée par l'équipe de recherche avant l'application de cet outil.
- Toutes les instructions destinées aux enquêteurs sont en italique et entourées par un double encadrement. Ils ne doivent pas être lus à haute voix.
- Poser chaque question telle que formulée dans le guide d'entrevue. Si l'informateur clé déclare qu'il / elle ne connaît pas vraiment la réponse, écrivez «NSP» («Ne sait pas»).
- Des catégories de réponse chiffrées sont proposées au niveau de plusieurs questions. Lisez les catégories au répondant et encercler le chiffre correspondant au choix du répondant. Les choix ne doivent pas comprendre deux nombres; dans de tels cas, les entretiens devraient encourager les répondants à choisir le nombre qui reflète le mieux leur point de vue.
- La plupart des questions requièrent que l'informateur précise ou explique d'avantage. Dans de tels cas, sondez de manière appropriée pour obtenir les raisons sous-jacentes. Notez tout commentaire ou recommandation que l'informateur clé donne. Dans le cas des questions ouvertes, les enquêteurs sont encouragés à explorer. Utilisez des espaces prévus et les marges ou les pages arrière du guide d'entrevue si plus d'espace est nécessaire.
- Dans certains cas, l'informateur peut refuser de répondre à une question précise. Si c'est le cas, écrivez «Refus», puis demander au répondant si vous pouvez poser la question suivante. Si le répondant accepte de continuer, assurez-vous de poser la question suivante s'applique basée sur «Skip» instructions.
- Dans les cas où les questions surgissent, assurez-vous d'avoir une copie de la politique avec vous.

Introduction

Bonjour monsieur / Madame [selon le cas]. Merci infiniment pour avoir accordé du temps à cette interview. Comme indiqué dans la partie introductive de ce questionnaire, je suis Ebongue Mbondji, étudiant en PhD à l'École des systèmes de santé et de la santé publique, Université de Pretoria. Nous interviewons les décideurs sur le processus de formulation de la *Politique de santé de la reproduction en particulier le thème de la santé maternelle et néonatale.*

Par la formulation des politiques, nous entendons les activités et les opérations des différentes parties prenantes vers la définition des buts et objectifs énoncés dans une politique autorisée, en particulier, la *Politique de santé de la reproduction, en particulier le thème de la santé maternelle et néonatale.*

Le but de cette évaluation est d'analyser dans quelle mesure La *Politique de santé et de la reproduction* est élaborée, en particulier au *chapitre* sur la *santé maternelle et du nouveau-né*. Les résultats des entrevues peuvent être utilisés par les décideurs politiques et les parties prenantes afin de clarifier les lignes directrices et les directives, et conséquemment identifier et lever les obstacles à la mise en œuvre, améliorer la mobilisation des ressources, mettre à jour les plans d'exécution, ou entrevoir une réforme politique.

Cet entretien comprend des questions fermées et ouvertes. Nous entrevoyons que l'entrevue durera environ une heure.

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

CONSENTEMENT [confirmation] S'il vous plaît soyez assuré que toutes vos réponses demeureront strictement confidentielles; les conclusions seront présentées dans leur ensemble, et aucune déclaration figurant dans le rapport ne vous sera directement attribuée ni à votre institution. Votre participation est volontaire et vous pouvez refuser de répondre à une question ou de mettre fin à l'entrevue à tout moment. Acceptez-vous de continuer?		
<u> </u> Oui	<u> </u> Non	<u> </u> Interviewer
<i>Passez en revue les buts et les objectifs de la politique (voir la liste ci-dessus sur la première page du guide d'entrevue). Confirmer avec le défendeur qu'il / elle est au courant du contenu de cette politique et peut répondre aux questions sur sa mise en œuvre. Des conseils pour la conduite de l'entretien sont inclus dans ces boîtes à double fourrées.</i>		

A. La politique, sa formulation et sa diffusion

A1.

Se référant aux buts et objectifs de la politique de la santé de la reproduction, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que ces buts et objectifs répondent aux questions clés de la santé reproductive au Cameroun?

1	2	3	4
Ne traite des questions importantes	Répond à certaines questions clés, mais ne cerne pas toute l'ampleur.	Répond à la plupart des questions clés, mais avec quelques fonctions manquantes	Aborde toutes les questions clés

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(A1a) Pourquoi? Commentaire :

Le tour de la question a été fait mais quelques aspects pourraient avoir échappé.

A1b.

Dans quelle mesure la politique répond aux besoins des femmes et des nouveau-nés ainsi que de leur état de santé?

1	2	3	4
Ne répond pas aux besoins des femmes et des nouveau-nés	Touche quelques domaines spécifiques concernant les femmes et les nouveau-nés	Rencontre la plupart des questions clés touchant les femmes et les nouveau-nés	Répond à toutes les principales questions touchant les femmes et les nouveau-nés

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

(A1b1) S'il vous plaît commentez :

Il s'agit du document de politique de santé de la reproduction et pas seulement de santé maternelle (Il n'y a pas de document de politique de santé maternelle). Il englobe tous les composantes prioritaires de santé de la reproduction qui ont été retenues au Cameroun, à savoir, la santé maternelle, la planification familiale, la lutte contre les ISTs, l'infertilité, les pratiques néfastes, la santé des adolescents, les cancers génitaux, la santé des personnes âgées... les questions spécifiques à la santé maternelle ne peuvent donc pas être très précises dans ce document.

Cependant dans ce document, on s'est plus attardé à la santé maternelle que la santé néonatale par exemple

A1c.

Dans quelle mesure les politiques traitent les principales questions de la santé maternelle des femmes en zone rurale ?

1	2	3	4
Ne traite pas les principaux problèmes de santé maternelle	Cible certains des principaux problèmes de santé maternelle	Cible la plupart des questions clés sur la santé maternelle	Cible toutes les questions clés sur la santé maternelle

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(A1c1) Bref commentaire :

Notamment les question de planification familiale. Dans le documetn national, l'accent à été mis sur la planification familiale au niveau communautaire du au fait que l'analyse de la situation a montré que les indicateurs en zone rurale sont plus mauvais que ceux en zone urbaine notamment la prévalence contraceptive. Un des objectifs stratégique a donc été d'augmenter la prévalence contraceptive en milieu rural, où l'on préconnise la distribution en zone rurale de certains contraceptifs. Les autres aspects ont été traités dans la globalité.

Si la politique spécifie un délai, lire le calendrier puis posez des questions A2; sinon passez au A3.

A2.

A votre avis, les buts et les objectifs sont-ils réalisables dans les délais fixés dans la politique? (délais de 10 ans)

1_Oui

2_Non

8_Ne sais pas

(A2a) Pourquoi? Bref commentaire :

Il n'y a pas d'objectifs dans la politique. Il y a un but et on a énoncé certaines priorités et orientations stratégiques selon les volets de la SR au Cameroun.

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

A3.

Quel est le nom exact du Service conduisant le processus de formulation des politiques?

Service de santé maternelle et néonatale, logé à la Sous direction e la SR logé à la DSF.....

A4.

Présentement, y a-t-il une autre institution / département de n'importe quel secteur ou une personne (leader d'opinion, politicien) qui codirige ce processus?

1_Oui

2_**Non**

8_Ne sais pas

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Le processus est exclusivement dirigé par la DSF mais les autres institutions agissant dans le SR au Cameroun prennent part au processus mais pas de codirection !

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

Si Oui	Quels autres institutions / leaders d'opinion de premier plan conduisent le processus de formulation?	(1) Qu'est ce qui justifie leur position de leader?
	(A4a)	(A4a1)
	(A4b)	(A4b1)
	(A4c)	(A4c1)

Si «non» ou «ne sait pas», passez à la question A5.

A5. Comment les problèmes sont-ils identifiés:

1. L'Analyse de la situation de la santé maternelle et néonatale (MNH) (Revue de la littérature, des enquêtes, ...) -revue de la littérature et des enquêtes
2. L'Analyse des forces, faiblesses, opportunités et menaces (FFOM) (SWOT)
3. Maîtrise de la situation des-par les parties-prenantes. (Liste des problèmes élaborées par toutes les parties- prenantes)
4. Résultat de recherches
5. Système de gestion des informations sanitaires
6. Rapport d'ONG ou d'autres institutions dont le travail englobe le domaine de la santé maternelle
7. Autre (précisez)

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A6. Comment les problèmes sont-ils priorisés?

1. Utilisation prévalence / incidence
2. Gravité du problème
3. Solution existante et connue du problème
4. Faisabilité (infrastructures, ressources humaines, matériel, ...)
5. Contexte (comportements socioculturels, les facteurs économiques, etc)
6. Autre (précisez):

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A7. A votre avis, dans quelle mesure la politique a été diffusée auprès de divers organismes de mise en œuvre?

1	2	3	4
Pas diffusée	Diffusion limitée	Largement diffusée, mais aucun forum de discussion	Largement diffusée, avec des forums de discussion

(A7a) A votre avis, comment ce degré de diffusion a affecté / influencé la mise en œuvre?

La politique actuelle est encore à l'état de draft.
En ce moment il y a également la mise à jour des différents documents stratégiques.
La diffusion se fera après la politique.
Par rapport à l'ancienne politique, elle n'a pas été diffusée ; à mon arrivée en 2008, ce document n'était pas disponible et j'ai dû le fouiller pendant un certain temps pour le retrouver... cette non

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

disponibilité a certainement influencé la mise en œuvre.

B. Implication des parties prenantes dans la formulation des politiques

B1. Qui sont les acteurs impliqués dans le processus de formulation (*l'intervieweur pouvait essayer d'aller plus loin dans la description en demandant de donner le niveau d'importance de chacun, et à lister les principales parties prenantes dans QB1 .3 et B1 .7*)

1. Les ONG nationales travaillant sur la santé maternelle essentiellement CAMNAFAW (member of IPPF association)
2. Les ONG internationales travaillant sur la santé maternelle et infantile (Plan Cameroun, GIZ)
3. Agences des Nations Unies (OMS, UNICEF, UNFPA, HCR, ...) [List]
4. Les chercheurs universitaires, des cliniciens /- : SOGOC (Société des gynécologie Obstétrique du Cameroun), SOCAPED (société des pédiatres du Cameroun) [il s'agit donc essentiellement d'associations professionnelles]
5. Gestionnaires de la santé / professionnels au niveau périphérique Non impliqués
6. Les groupes des femmes Non impliqués
7. Secteur de la santé privée [List] Non impliqués
8. Secteur commercial (entreprises pharmaceutiques, etc) Non impliqués
9. Ministères autres que celui de la Santé (Finances, Condition féminine, Planification, ...)- : MINPROFF (Ministère de la promotion de l'homme et de la famille)
10. Représentants de la communauté not sure check the liste de presence.
11. Confessionnels Non impliqués
12. Autre (veuillez préciser)

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Comment [pm1]: Essentiellement ces trois agences

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Comment [pm2]: Pas de chercheurs universitaires associés

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B2. Comment les intervenants sont-ils identifiés? (*Qui décide de qui est impliquée? L'implication repose-t-elle sur des critères? Si oui, quels sont-ils? ...*)

1. Le choix provient d'une analyse des parties prenantes (Avez-vous une liste à jour?) pas d'analyse des PP
2. Le responsable du Département de la santé reproductive décide ;
3. Une liste à jour des parties prenantes est utilisée (Expliquer comment la liste est établie et si possible, comment les acteurs sont la priorisés).
4. Autre

(B2a) Veuillez expliquer.

C'est la DSF qui décide (car étant le service en charge de l'élaboration de cette politique). Les critères de sélection tournent autour de leur degré d'implication dans la mise en œuvre de la SR en général. Exple le MINPROFF qui est un secteur apparenté travaillant sur la promotion de la femme et de la famille ; les autres ONG qui travaillent sur la SR. Is agences des NU qui travaillent sur la mère et l'enfant (UNICEF, UNFPA, OMS – l'OMS car c'est l'organisme des NU en charge de porter les questions de politique et de stratégies en santé dans les pays. [Il n'existe à priori pas de liste exhaustive des parties prenantes... on part de la liste de présence de l'atelier d'élaboration de la politique et on la met à jour.]

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Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

B3. Quelle était l'étendue de l'implication des différentes parties prenantes dans le processus de formulation de la politique ? Interroger sur les différentes catégories d'acteurs (1 à 10), le cas échéant sur base de l'analyse du texte **politique** : Des ONG, des groupes de femmes, le secteur privé ou commercial, différents ministères [par exemple, de la santé, des finances, de la planification, de la condition féminine], des groupes représentant les pauvres, et d'autres ... Q B3a et B3b devraient être répondu pour chaque catégorie d'acteurs.

1	2	3	4
Pas d'implication	Implication limitée	Implication modérée	Forte implication
	<u>SOGOC + SOCAPED</u>	<u>Plan international</u>	<u>Camnafaw</u>
		<u>OMS</u>	<u>Unicef, UNFPA</u>
			<u>GIZ</u> <u>MINPROFF</u>

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(B3a) Veuillez expliquer:

Ca depend des ONGs

Camnafaw

Le document était envoyé avant aux participants qui ont fait des observations et commentaires par email.

Comment [pm3]: QU'A ECRIE LE DOCUMENT DE BASE DE POLITIQUE DE SR?

(B3b) À votre avis, comment est-ce que ce degré d'implication dans le processus de formulation a affecté / influencé la politique?

UNICEF a bien insisté sur la santé de l'enfant à partir de l'analyse de la situation, les dernières résolutions au niveau international concernant la santé de l'enfant

GIZ a édifié sur la problématique en zone rurale ; ainsi que sur l'aspect financement de la politique car dans l'ancienne politique les mécanismes de financement n'étaient pas décrit ; ce sur quoi GIZ a insisté et donné des orientations lors du développement de la nouvelle politique

Comment [pm4]: En quelle? La leur? Par la votre?

B4. Jusqu'où les différents secteurs au sein du gouvernement sont impliqués dans la formulation de la politique?

1	2	3	4
Aucun – uniquement le Ministère / Direction de tutelle	Participation limitée des différents secteurs	L'implication modérée des différents secteurs	Large participation multisectorielle

(B4a) Veuillez expliquer (citer les secteurs et donner pour chaque secteur le degré d'implication selon la grille ci-dessus)

autre secteur/departement du Linsanté qui ont accompagné dans l'élaboration de la politique :

- la stratégie sectorielle de santé qui venait de terminer un gros exercice de revue documentaire de la stratégie sectorielle. Ils ont pris part à l'élaboration de la politique de SR et ont veillé à ce que les orientations prises ici ne soient pas en décalage/dephasage vis-à-vis de la stratégie

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Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

• la DROS qui a eu une implication modérée en prenant part à l’atelier de validation
 • la DLM (Dir ; de la Lutte contre la Maladie)
 • CT en chare de la santé Reproductive

Autres ministères :

• MINPROF

Pas d’autres programmes

On peut dire donc qu’il n’av vaivit pas une large participation multisectorielle mais plutôt une implication modérée.

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Renseignez-vous sur les différents ministères [par exemple, de la santé, des finances, de la planification, des affaires féminines] ; les programmes au sein du Ministère de la Santé [par exemple, la santé reproductive, le VIH] ; les organismes et les divers niveaux au sein du gouvernement.

B5. Dans quelle mesure les autres acteurs/parties non gouvernementales sont impliqués dans la formulation de la politique? ONGs ? Gpes de femmes, secteur privée

1	2	3	4
Aucun – seul le Gouvernement	<u>Participation limitée des autres parties prenantes</u>	L’implication modérée des autres parties prenantes	Une large participation des autres parties prenantes

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(B5a) S’il vous plaît expliquer.

Renseignez-vous sur les différentes parties prenantes, le cas échéant sur la base de l’analyse du texte de politique: les ONG, les groupes de femmes, le secteur privé ou commercial, des groupes représentant les populations pauvres et autres groupes vulnérables, et d’autres.

B6. Qu’advierait-il si d’autres organisations s’impliquaient dans le but d’améliorer la formulation de la politique? S’il vous plaît identifier les organisations et expliquer pourquoi leur participation renforcerait le processus de formulation.

Organisation	1. Raison
(B6a) <u>MINEPAT</u>	<u>(B6a1) est en charge de la planification de tous les programmes du pays et est censé s’assurer de l’adéquation entre les différents politiques. Ils constituent le siège de la politique globale du pays avec le Des... s’ils prennent par à l’élaboration des politiques sectorielles, ca va améliorer la politique dans le sens qu’on sera mieux alligné à la politique globale du pays et on</u>

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

	<u>pourra mieux prendre en compte toutes les spécificités, notamment les autres secteurs qui entrent en droite ligne avec notre politique</u>
<u>(B6b)mm Société Civile qui travaille dans le domaine de la santé de la reproduction</u>	<u>(B6b1) ces personnes travaillent le plus souvent en dehors de la politiques car n'étant pas au courant de celle-ci. De plus, elles ont des expériences de terrain qui peuvent mieux alimenter l'orientation de la politique car étant plus proches des cibles visées par la politique.</u>

C. Contextes social, politique, et économique

C1. De votre point de vue, comment les facteurs **sociaux**- soit au niveau local ou national- facilitent ou entravent le processus de formulation de cette politique? S'il vous plaît examiner les pratiques ou les croyances religieuses, les normes de genre, les pratiques culturelles, les appartenances ethniques, ou le statut social.

	Facteurs Sociaux	(1) Indiquer si : Facilite / Entrave	(2) Décrire l'effet
(C1a)	Pratiques ou croyances religieuses	(C1a1) <u>Entrave</u>	(C1a2) <u>car bcp de pratiques sociales ne sont pas bénéfiques pour la santé. De plus certaines croyances peuvent influencer la façon de penser d'un décideur. Il existe en effet bcp de pratiques croyances socio culturelles qui sont à l'encontre d'une bonne santé de la reproduction dans notre contexte. Exple : les catholiques et la CPN. Car il sont contre la contraception moderne ; donc un représentant de l'église catholique aura du mal à promouvoir la PF dans le document de politique par exemple.</u>
(C1b)	Les normes de genre	(C1b1) <u>Ca devrait faciliter ; mais quelque fois ils entravent cfr explication</u>	(C1b2) <u>mais il faudrait que les personnes qui viennent soit sensibilisées et promptes à bien défendre l'égalité de genre. Dans l'échantillon actuel des formulateurs de politique, certaines personnes n'ont pas encore adhéré à la notion de genre Exple : promotion de la PF dans les villages ou dans les communautés est considéré comme si c'est aller un peu au delà du rôle du chef de famille qui doit décider ce que les membres de sa famille, notamment sa compagne doit faire... Si on a des personnes parmi les décideurs qui n'ont pas cette notion d'équité du genre dans le sens où chaque personne a le droit de faire le choix en matière de PF, cela va entraver l'élaboration de cette politique</u>
(C1c)	Les pratiques culturelles	(C1c1) <u>entrave</u>	(C1c2) <u>Exple : les accouchements à domicile pour les quels certaines tribues considèrent que c'est bénéfique pour la femme ; les tabous alimentaires chez la femme enceinte et chez les enfants ; le fait d'aller à la CPN n'est parfois pas perçu de manière bénéfiques.</u>

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

(C1d)	Affiliations ethniques	(B1d1) <u>No comment</u>	(C1d2)
(C1e)	Le statut social	(C1e1) <u>No comment</u>	(C1e2)
(C1f)	Autre	(C1f1) <u>No comment</u>	(C1f2)

C2. Selon vous, comment les facteurs politiques - au niveau local ou national- facilitent ou entravent le processus de formulation de cette politique? S'il vous plaît prendre en considération les changements au sein du Gouvernement, la décentralisation, l'environnement politique et les accords internationaux (par exemple, déclarations des Nations Unies, Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement).

	Facteur politique	(1) Indiquer si : Facilite / entrave	(2) Décrire l'effet
(C2a)	Les changements de Gouvernement (responsables à peine nommé)	(C2a1) <u>entrave</u>	(C2a2) <u>changement au postes de responsabilité entravent. La personnes qui arrive n'a pas toujours le profil du poste (étant donné que les nominations sont parfois politiques), et il faut un certain temps (parfois 3 à 5 ans) pour bien cerner les eneux de son poste, les responsabilités qui lui sont assignées à travers cette fonction [et pour acquérir les notions techniques]... en attendant la personne peut se braquer, par exemple des cliniciens qui n'ont pas une vision de santé publique ont tendance à oublier qu'il ne s'agit plus des malades en hopital [il de diagnostique personnel mais de vision commune, de discussion] mais de population, et parfois se braquent</u>
(C2b)	Décentralisation et / ou priorités divergentes au niveau national et local.	(C2b1) <u>difficile à dire car...~cfr raison</u>	(C2b2) <u>on ne tient pas bcp compte au niveau décentralisé lorsqu'on élabore les politiques, du moins en ce qui concerne la SR, les délégués régionaux ou chefs de districts n'ont pas été bcp impliqué</u>
(C2c)	Environnement politique, y compris l'alignement ou le conflit avec d'autres politiques	(C2c1) <u>facilite</u>	(C2c2) <u>dans le cas précis de la recente elaboration de la politique de SR, l'environnement politique a été favorable car le président de la république venait d'enoncer la vision 2035 qui préconise l'emergence du Cameroun à l'horizon 2035. Quand on entre dans le document qui sous tend cette vision (DSCE – Document Strategique de la Croissance et de l'Emploi - consulté au niveau du MINEPAT) on voit bien que la santé des populations doit être améliorée... De plus, à travers cette vision 2035 ils ont un document de politique de la population qui est un document de politique du MINEPAT qui requiert par exemple que les naissances soient bien planifiées pour que</u>

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Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

			<u>la population soit en bonne santé et qu'elle puisse produire sur le plan économique... cette vision rentre en droite ligne avec la planification familiale</u>
(C2d)	Accords internationaux, les programmes, les alliances et les priorités	(C2d1) <u>Facilitent</u>	(C2d2) <u>3 OMDs sont pour la santé de la mere et de l'enfant ; La charte de Maputo ou la déclaration des droits sexuels ont facilité le développement du volet des droit sexuels et du genre qui sont une nouveauté de notre politique.</u>
(C2e)	Priorisation de la lutte contre la pauvreté sur l'agenda politique	(C2e1) <u>Facilitent</u>	(C2e2) <u>A travers le DSCE (qui a remplacé le DReductionCE) de la vision 2035 qui est le document de référence du cameroon de la lutte contre la pauvreté</u>
(C2f)	Autre	(C2f1) <u>No</u>	(C2f2)

C3. A votre avis, comment les facteurs économiques, soit du niveau local ou national, facilitent ou entravent le processus de formulation de cette politique? S'il vous plaît, bien vouloir prendre en considération des enjeux économiques nationaux, ainsi que les priorités et mécanismes d'assistances mondiales.

	Facteur économique	(1) Indiquer si : Facilite / entrave	(2) Décrire l' Effet
(C3a)	<u>Chômage</u>	(C3a1) <u>ca n'entrave pas</u>	(C3a2) <u>on y pense mais en background. Les personnes qui ont contribué à l'élaboration de la politique de PF, le chômage était un des arguments avancés car on ne peut pas encourager les femmes à avoir 5 enfants en moyenne avec un salaire minimal... c'est un facteur qui augmente la mortalité maternelle.</u>
(C3b)	Migration	(C3b1) <u>N'entrave pas</u>	(C3b2)
(C3c)	Pauvreté	(C3c1) <u>idem chômage, ca a facilité les politiques tels que la PF...</u>	(C3c2) <u>influence de la meme facon que le chômage ie manque de ressources</u>
(C3d)	Mécanismes d'assistance mondiale, priorités des bailleurs de fonds	(C3d1) <u>pas été pris en compte</u>	(C3d2) <u>on a essayé d'être au maximum focalisé sur la priorité du gouvernement en terme d'élaboration de la politique</u>
(C3e)	Autre	(C3e1) <u>===</u>	(C3e2)

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D. Planification de la mise en œuvre et la mobilisation des ressources.

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

*S'il y a un plan de mise en œuvre officiel, interrogez D1 à D5a, puis passez à la question D 8.
S'il n' y a pas de plan de mise en œuvre, passez à D6 et D7.*

D1. Êtes-vous familier avec **le plan de mise en œuvre**?

1_Oui

2_Non **Non**

8_Ne sais pas

Si oui, passez à D2, sinon passez à D8.

D2. A quel point le **plan de mise en œuvre (titre)** est-il utile dans la mise en œuvre de la politique?

1	2	3	4
Pas utile	Peu utile	Utile dans la plupart des aspects	Très utile

(D2a) Veuillez expliquer.

D3. Avez-vous des suggestions pour rendre le **titre du plan de mise en œuvre** plus utile pour les organisations ou agences de mise en œuvre?

D4. Dans quelle mesure le plan de mise en œuvre comprend **des stratégies visant** à répondre aux besoins des femmes et nouveau-nés et de leur état de santé en général?

1	2	3	4
Ne tient pas compte des besoins des femmes et des nouveau-nés	Aborde certaines problèmes clé des femmes et des nouveau-nés	Aborde la plupart des principaux problèmes des femmes et ses nouveau-nés	Aborde tous les Principaux problèmes des femmes et des nouveau-nés

(D4a) S'il vous plaît expliquer.

D5.

Dans quelle mesure le plan de mise en œuvre comprend **des stratégies qui traitent des problèmes principaux des femmes des nouveau-nés au niveau périphérique (district)?**

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

1	2	3	4
Ne tient pas compte des problèmes des femmes et des nouveau-nés	Aborde certaines sujet clé concernant les femmes et les nouveau-nés au niveau périphérique	Aborde la plupart des sujet clé concernant les femmes et les nouveau-nés au niveau périphérique	Aborde tous les problèmes des femmes et des nouveau-nés au niveau périphérique

(D5a) Veuillez expliquer.

Passer à D 8. S'il n'y a pas de plan de mise en œuvre écrite, demandez de D6 à D7a

D6. Comme il n'y a pas de plan de mise en œuvre globale de la politique, quel document est actuellement directeur de la mise en œuvre de la politique de santé maternelle? Lequel ?

Plan stratégique CARMMA CAMPAGNE D'ACCELERATION DE LA REDUCTION DE LA MORTALITE MATERNELLE EN AFRIQUE... (qui teint compte du plan 2011-2013

Dans le document strategie sectorielle de la santé il y a un volet sur la santé rproductive et la santé maternelle. Tous les plans sont élaborés sur la base de la stratégie sectorielle nationale La strategie sectorielle donne les grosses cibles nationales par domaines d'intervention, il y a 4 domnes d'intervention ; le premier etant la santé de la mere, de l'enfant et de l'adolescent ; avec des indicateurs bien precis à renseigner !

D7. Quel est l'utilité du Document directeur référé à D6 pour votre organisation dans la mise en œuvre de la politique?

1	2	3	4
Pas utile	Un peu utile	Utile dans les la plupart des aspects	Très utile

(D7a) Pourquoi? Veuillez expliquer.

Question difficile car la politique a été réélaborée depuis Janvier. L'ancien document date de 2001. Le plan strategique doit donc etre réadapté actuellement ;

D8. A votre avis, à quel point les ressources financières allouées à la mise en œuvre de cette politique sont-elles suffisantes?

1	2	3	4
Totalement insuffisantes	Quelque peu suffisantes	Assez suffisantes	Totalement suffisantes
<u>Totalement insuffisantes</u>			

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

(D8a) Veuillez expliquer (y compris le mécanisme de financement), On ne peut pas vraiment définir la part du budget de la santé alloué à la santé de la reproduction encore moins à la santé maternelle
En terme de budget national de la santé le pays n'est qu'à environ 6% du budget de l'état (loin des 15% recommandé par Abuja)

(D8b) Si applicable, que recommandez-vous pour augmenter les ressources financières disponible pour la mise en œuvre de cette politique?
On doit d'abord l'aide internationale de coté (partenaires au développement, UN agencies, etc). Ils apportent l'aide mais c'est tres insuffisant pour les problemes actuels.
Il faut un plaidoyer au niveau des décideurs (MINEPAT, MINEFIB, PARLEMENTAIRES) car c'est eux qui votent les bugdets, c'est eux qui doivent comprendre. Ils ne sont pas suffisamment impliqués dans l'importance de la SR et l'importance de finacer la SR

D9. Y a-t-il des problèmes ou des goulots d'étranglement dans le déboursement des fonds?

1_Oui **Oui** 2_Non 8_Ne sais pas

Si oui, passez à D9a et D9b, sinon passez à D10.

(D9a) Veuillez expliquer.

Il y a deux types de financements: le Budget d'Investissement Public(BIP) et le budget de fonctionnement. Et c'est des budgets qui doivent passer par des appels de marché, avec tout ce que ca implique (selection du fournisseur, etc)... Il y a donc une grosse machine administrative qui ralentit la mobilisation du financement... les collègues de la DEP sont mieux indiqués pour répondre par rapoort aux mécanismes (Mr Kameni).

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(D9b) A votre avis, comment ces problèmes peuvent-il être résolus?

Il parrait que le budget programme résoudra le Pb. mais je n'en sais pas plus... le fonctionnement n'st pas tres connus... le BP est géré par DRFP (direction des ressources financières et du patrimoine)

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D10. Les décisions d'allocation des ressources financières prennent-ils en compte le niveau de pauvreté et les inégalités, y compris entre les sexes ?

1_Oui - 2_Non **Non** 8_Ne sais pas

(D10a) Veuillez expliquer.

E. Opérations et Services

E1. A votre avis, quelle est l'efficacité de la coordination entre les différentes organisations qui mettent en œuvre des stratégies visant à atteindre les objectifs de cette politique?

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

1	2	3	4
Pas efficace	Quelque peu efficace; nombreuses améliorations nécessaires oui	Plus efficace; quelques améliorations nécessaires	Très efficace

(E1a) Veuillez expliquer. Pendant tres lgtps il n'y avait pas de coordination nationale en SR. Le groupe technique de la mère et de l'enfant à été créé il y a un an environ seulement avec à sa tête le Conseiller Technique CT2 du Minsanté. On a créé au sein de ce groupe des sous groupes : sous groupe PF, sous gpe PTME... ceci créé un semblant de coordination car on met tout le monde autour de la table, on coordone les activités... y compris les PTF. Pour le moment les deux ss gpes fonctionnels sont sous groupe PF, sous gpe PTME. Le ss gpe santé de la mère est en train d'être mis en place

(E1b) Si applicable, bien vouloir décrire toutes suggestions pour améliorer la situation. Que ce groupe soit fonctionnel, que tout le monde soit effectivement impliqué

E2a. Etes-vous au courant d'éventuelles barrières que cette politique entrainerait sur certaines prestations de services?

1_Oui **oui**

2_Non

8_Ne sais pas

Diffusion, dissemination, manque de coordination avec tousles differents secteurs où l'on rappelle les orientations politiques du Cameroun dans le domaine.

Car ces politiques n'étaient pas citées par le passé

Si oui, recueillir des informations ci-dessous, sinon, passez à E2 b

Service	(1) Barrière/Défi
(E2a1)	(E2a1a)
(E2a2)	(E2a2a)
(E2a3)	(E2a3a)

E2b. Êtes-vous au courant de changements positifs dans les prestations de services consécutivement à cette politique?

1_Oui

2_Non **non**

8_Ne sais pas

Si oui, recueillir des informations si dessous, sinon, continuez à E3.

Service	(1) Changement positif
(E2b1)	(E2b1a)
(E2b2)	(E2b2a)

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

(E2b3)	(E2b3a)
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E3. À votre avis, est-ce que cette politique permet aux principales organisations en charge de (ou contribuant à) la mise en œuvre, la flexibilité d'adapter les stratégies et les activités pour répondre aux besoins locaux

1	2	3	4
Aucune flexibilité <u>oui</u>	Quelque peu flexible	Assez flexible	Complètement flexible

(E3a) Veuillez expliquer. C'est un document auquel on ne s'est pas bcp referé... il n'y a pas de flexibilité...

(E3b) Si applicable, bien vouloir décrire tout suggestions pour améliorer la situation. Faut pas forcément améliorer la flexibilité (rendre la politique moins flexible). Il faut de toutes les facons que la politique soit claire et assez rigide (n'autorise pas de flexibilité) pour que tout le monde s'aligne

F. Feedback sur les progrès et les résultats

F1. Quelle institution (s) assure le suivi de la mise en œuvre de cette politique?

DSF/SDSR

F2. Quelle méthodologie est utilisée pour surveiller la mise en œuvre de cette politique?

AUCUNE. Mais souhiaterait en avoir une

Si le répondant a des difficultés à identifier les méthodes, poser des questions sur des approches spécifiques, tels que des réunions régulières, des rapports périodiques, visites de sites, les statistiques des services, des enquêtes de satisfaction des clients. etc

F3. Quels sont les indicateurs utilisés pour le suivi la mise en œuvre de la politique?

Pas d'indicateurs. Il faut un plan de S&E

(F3a) Comment ont-ils été sélectionnés?

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

F4. Recevez-vous des commentaires/feedbacks sur la façon dont cette politique est mise en œuvre dans son ensemble?

1_Oui 2_Non non 8_Ne sais pas

Si non ou ne sais pas, aller à la F4e.

Si oui

(F4a) Quel type d'information?

(F4b) De qui?

(F4c) Comment est-ce que ce rapport vous est utile dans votre fonction?

1	2	3	4
Pas utile	Quelque peu	Utile	Très utile

(F4d) Veuillez expliquer.

(F4e) Quelles informations supplémentaires souhaitez-vous recevoir concernant le processus de mise en œuvre de la politique, le cas échéant ?

La MEO de la politique devrait se faire à travers la MEO d'un plan stratégique qui découle de la politique. Le premier feedback espéré est la prise en compte de la politique et orientations stratégiques de SR dans l'élaboration des plans de travail des district.
Les rapport des délégations doivent pouvoir faire ressortir la meo de cette politique à travers le plan stratégique SR

F5. Recevez-vous des commentaires/feedbacks sur la façon dont cette politique est mise en œuvre **au niveau périphérique (District)?**

1_Oui oui (rapports d'activités) 2_Non 8_Ne sais pas

Si non ou ne sais pas, aller à F5e.

Si oui

(F5a) Quel type d'information? Indicateurs... cependant le niveau décentralisé n'a pas été impliqué dans la formulation.

(F5b) De qui?

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

(F5c) Comment est-ce que ce rapport vous est utile dans votre fonction?

1	2	3	4
Pas utile	Quelque peu	Utile	Très utile

(F5d) Veuillez expliquer.

(F5e) Quelles informations supplémentaires souhaitez-vous recevoir concernant le processus de mise en œuvre de la politique, le cas échéant ?

G. Évaluation globale

G1. Dans l'ensemble, comment évaluez-vous le processus d'élaboration de la politique?

1	2	3 ENTRE 3 et 4	4
Mauvais	Moyen; de nombreuses parties de la politique sont encore mal formulées	Satisfaisant. la politique est assez bien formulée.	Très bien. la formulation de la politique est très bonne

(G1a) Veuillez expliquer.

G2. Avez-vous commencé à voir des changements positifs suite à la mise en œuvre de cette politique?

1_Oui OUI 2_Non 8_Ne sais pas

Si oui

(G2a) Quels sont ces changements?

On peut percevoir certains changement . les personnes qui ont pris part à l'élaboration de cette politique tiennent compte des nouvelles modifications. Par exemple la PF, la politique actuelle a bcp mis l'accent sur la PF et dans bcp d'activité, l'on mentionne la priorité nationale qui est de mettre l'accent

Si non ou ne sais pas

(G2b) Pourquoi pensez-vous qu'il n'y a aucun changement jusqu'à présent ?

G3.

Pensez-vous qu'une action additionnelle, telles que l'introduction d'une loi ou directive opérationnelle, faciliterait la mise en œuvre de cette politique?

1_Oui oui 2_Non 8_Ne sais pas

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

Si oui, aller à la question G3a et G3b; autrement, aller à la question G4.

(G3a) Quelles mesures politiques supplémentaires sont nécessaires?

Directive. On pense faire une directive concernant la promotion de la PF au niveau rural/communautaire. Pour augmenter la prévalence dans notre politique on a parlé de la distribution à base communautaire de certains contraceptifs, donc pense élaborer une directive en rapport avec cela, après avoir disséminé la politique.

(G3b) Quel département/service devrait mettre en œuvre cette mesure politique?

La DSF/SDSR

G4. Dans le processus de mise en œuvre de cette politique, quelles initiatives/activités au niveau local ou national ont été un succès ou peuvent être considérés comme leçon apprise? Veuillez s'il vous plaît expliquer.

Leçon apprise est le manque de dissémination de l'ancienne politique ; d'où l'on a prévue pour la nouvelle politique de descendre dans chaque region, au cors des reunions de coordination des délégations auxquelles participent la majorité des district de santé. Présenter le document et expliquer ce qu'on attend des responsable des regions et districts par rapport à cette politique, et recueillir les feedbacks : avoir un vrai forum

G5. En plus de ce que vous avez déjà mentionné, avez-vous d'autre suggestion qui améliorerait l'application de ces politiques? Veiller s'il vous plaît les décrire.

Augmenter les financements alloués à la SR.
Accompagner le niveau décentralisé à l'appropriation de cette politique et à sa mise en œuvre dans la planification de leurs activités et bien s'assurer des feedback reguliers dans la meo.

Quel est le processus d'elaboration des plans d'activités au niveau des districts ? c'est la strategie sectorielle qui peut repondre à ca ; c'est elle qui accompagne les districts. Chaque district fait son plan.

Il n'y a cependant pas un œil du niveau central de SR/SM sur l'élaboration de ces plans d'activité... ce qui constitue un gros manquement.

Ca a été prévu dans le plan CARMMA d'accompagner les districts à tenir compte de ca, mais ca n'a pas été fait.

Merci.

Remerciez et assurez le suivi.

Remerciez le répondant pour le moment, et remettez-lui vos contacts pour toutes les questions

Annexure 5: Example of filled questionnaire

de suivi ou des préoccupations. Décrivez les prochaines étapes pour la diffusion et la discussion des résultats comme convenu entre l'équipe de base. Obtenez intérêt initial de l'interviewé ainsi que sa disponibilité à participer aux activités de suivi. Ceci comprend généralement les éléments suivants (devrait être développées de manière appropriée pour chaque évaluation) :

- *Analyser les réponses*
- *Présenter les résultats lors d'un forum de discussion pour les intervenants*
- *Sur base des discussions, élaboration des stratégies pour d'éventuelles nouvelles mesures*

COMITE NATIONAL D'ETHIQUE DE LA RECHERCHE POUR LA SANTE HUMAINE

Arrêté N° 0977/A/MINSANTE/SESP/SG/DROS/ du 18 avril 2012 portant création, organisation et fonctionnement des comités d'éthique de la recherche pour la santé humaine au sein des structures relevant du Ministère en charge de la santé publique

N° 2014/03/~~432~~⁴³²/L/CNERSH/SP

Yaoundé, le 28 mars 2014

Cnethique_minsante@yahoo.fr

CLAIRANCE ETHIQUE

Le Comité National d'Ethique de la Recherche pour la Santé Humaine (CNERSH), en sa session du 14 août 2013, a examiné le dossier de demande de clairance éthique pour le projet de recherche intitulé «**Developing a tool for setting priorities in the maternal health planning process at the district level in Cameroon**» soumis par **M. Ebongue MBONJI**, Investigateur principal, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria, South Africa.

Le projet est d'un grand intérêt scientifique et social. La procédure de l'étude est bien documentée et claire. Les risques liés à l'étude seront minimisés par le personnel compétent. La notice d'information et le formulaire de consentement éclairé, en français et en anglais, sont bien élaborés et simples à comprendre. Les mesures prises pour garantir la confidentialité des données collectées sont présentes dans le document. Le CV de l'investigateur le décrit comme une personne compétente, capable de mener à bien cette étude. Pour toutes ces raisons, le Comité National d'Ethique approuve pour une durée d'un an, la mise en œuvre de la présente version du protocole.

L'étudiant **EBONGUE MBONJI** est responsable du respect scrupuleux du protocole approuvé et ne devrait y apporter aucun amendement aussi mineur soit-il, sans avis favorable du CNERSH. L'investigateur est appelé à collaborer pour toute descente du CNERSH pour le suivi de la mise en œuvre du protocole approuvé. Le rapport final du projet devra être soumis au CNERSH et aux autorités sanitaires du Cameroun.

La présente clairance peut être retirée en cas de non respect de la réglementation en vigueur et des recommandations sus-mentionnées.

En foi de quoi, la présente clairance éthique est délivrée pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Ampliations

- MINSANTE



LE PRÉSIDENT

Pr Lazare KAPTUE

N.B : cette clairance éthique ne vous dispense pas de l'autorisation administrative de recherche (AAR), exigée pour mener cette étude sur le territoire camerounais. Cette dernière vous sera délivrée par le Ministère de la Santé Publique.

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie
MINISTRE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DIRECTION DE LA SANTE FAMILIALE



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY HEALTH

N° 06 L/MINSANTE/SG/DSF/SDSR/SSM

Yaoundé, le 1.9 JUL 2013

Le Directeur de la Santé Familiale

Aux

Délégués Régionaux de la Santé Publique
de l'Extrême-Nord et du Littoral

Objet : Autorisation de Recherche.

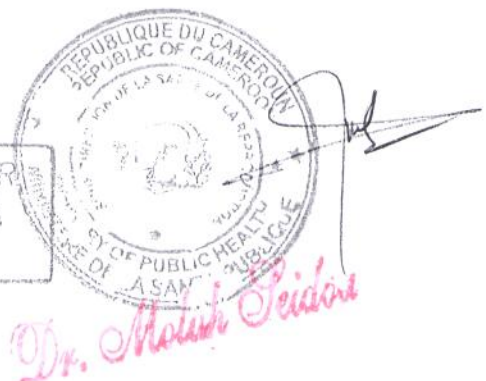
Dans le cadre de ses travaux de recherche de doctorat en santé publique (PhD) portant sur le thème : « Développement d'un outil permettant d'établir les priorités au cours du processus de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district de santé au Cameroun », Mr Ebongue MBONDJI aimerait s'entretenir avec les personnels de santé des districts de santé de Maroua Rural dans la Région de l'extrême-Nord, et de Nylon dans la Région du Littoral.

Ce travail constitue à ne point douter un thème important pour le développement de la santé maternelle au Cameroun. Par conséquent, il bénéficie du soutien de la sous-direction de la santé de reproduction, qui lui accorde un grand intérêt.

Par conséquent, je vous prie d'accueillir Dr Mbondji et de bien vouloir lui fournir toutes les informations dont il a besoin.

Je compte sur votre collaboration habituelle.

LE SOUS DIRECTEUR
DE LA SANTE DE LA
REPRODUCTION





REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland

MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Tél : 22 29 10 67
Fax: 22 29 28 04

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DELEGATION REGIONALE DE
L'EXTREME-NORD

E-mail :
delsante_en@yahoo.fr

REGIONAL DELEGATION
FOR FAR NORTH

N° 1325 /L/13/MINSANTE/SG/DRSPEN/MRA.

Maroua, le 04 décembre 2013

**Le Délégué Régional de la Santé
Publique de l'Extrême-Nord**

- Maroua

**à l'attention de :
du Chef de Service de Santé
de District de Maroua- Rural - Maroua**

Objet : Autorisation de recherche

Dans le cadre de ses recherches pour la rédaction de sa thèse de fin d'étude en santé publique sur un thème relatif à la santé reproductive, Dr EBONGUE Mbondji voudrait s'entretenir avec le personnel du District de Santé Maroua Rural et autres personnes ressources dans le domaine.

Aussi ai-je l'honneur de vous demander de l'accueillir et de lui fournir les informations dont il a besoin.

Je compte sur votre collaboration habituelle.



**Le Délégué Régional de Santé
Publique de l'Extrême-Nord
Dr DJAO Rebecca**

The Research Ethics Committee, Faculty Health Sciences, University of Pretoria complies with ICH-GCP guidelines and has US Federal wide Assurance.

- * **FWA** 00002567, Approved dd 22 May 2002 and Expires 20 Oct 2016.
- * **IRB** 0000 2235 IORG0001762 Approved dd 13/04/2011 and Expires 13/04/2014.



Universiteit van Pretoria
University of Pretoria

Faculty of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee
Fakulteit Gesondheidswetenskappe Navorsingsetiekomitee
DATE: 22/11/2012

NUMBER	241/2012
TITLE OF THE PROTOCOL	Developing a tool for setting priorities in the maternal health planning process at the district level in Cameroon
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Student Name & Surname: MBONDJI Ebongue Dept: SHSPH; University of Pretoria. Cell: +242 057331967 E-Mail: mcbondj@yahoo.com
SUB INVESTIGATOR	---
STUDY COORDINATOR	Not Applicable
SUPERVISOR	Name & Surname: Prof Stephen J H Hendricks E-Mail: Stephen.Hendricks@up.ac.za
STUDY DEGREE	PhD Public Health
SPONSOR COMPANY	Self + ongoing negotiations with Unicef and WHO
CONTACT DEATAILS OF SPONSOR	Representative: Prof Hendricks Phone: +27 12 354 1127 Fax: +27 12 354 2071 E-Mail: Stephen.Hendricks@up.ac.za
SPONSORS POSTAL ADDRESS	E. Mbondji, WHO Regional Office for Africa, cité du Djoué, PO Box 6 Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.
MEETING DATE	21/11/2012

The **Protocol and Informed Consent Document** were approved on **21/11/2012** by a properly constituted meeting of the Ethics Committee subject to the following conditions:

1. Approval from Cameroon Health and submission of updated documents reflecting the Committee's concerns (records kept for 15 years; tapes kept for 5 years; Informed Consent Document stating "confidentiality" instead of "security"), and
2. The approval is valid for **3 years period [till the end of December 2015]**, and
3. The approval is conditional on the receipt of 6 monthly written Progress Reports, and
4. The approval is conditional on the research being conducted as stipulated by the details of the documents submitted to and approved by the Committee. In the event that a need arises to change who the investigators are, the methods or any other aspect, such changes must be submitted as an Amendment for approval by the Committee.

Members of the Research Ethics Committee:

Prof M J Bester	(female) BSc (Chemistry and Biochemistry); BSc (Hons)(Biochemistry); MSc(Biochemistry); PhD (Medical Biochemistry)
Prof R Delpont	(female) BA et Scien, B Curatationis (Hons) (Intensive care Nursing), M Sc (Physiology), PhD (Medicine), M Ed Computer Assisted Education
Dr NK Likibi	MBB HM – Representing Gauteng Department of Health) MPH
Dr MP Mathebula	(female) Deputy CEO: Steve Biko Academic Hospital; MBCHB, PDM, HM
Prof A Nienaber	(female) BA(Hons)(Wits); LLB; LLM; LLD(UP); PhD; Dipl.Datametrics(UNISA) – Legal advisor
Mrs MC Nzeku	(female) BSc(NUL); MSc(Biochem)(UCL, UK) – Community representative

Prof L M Ntlhe	MbChB (Natal) FCS (SA)
Snr Sr J Phatoli	(female) BCur(Eet.A); BTec(Oncology Nursing Science) – Nursing representative
Dr R Reynders	MBChB (Prêt), FCPaed (CMSA) MRCPCH (Lon) Cert Med. Onc (CMSA)
Dr T Rossouw	(female) MBChB (cum laude); M.Phil (Applied Ethics) (cum laude), MPH (Biostatistics and Epidemiology (cum laude), D.Phil
Dr L Schoeman	(female) B.Pharm, BA(Hons)(Psych), PhD – Chairperson: Subcommittee for students’ research
Mr Y Sikweyiya	MPH; SARETI Fellowship in Research Ethics; SARETI ERCPT; BSc(Health Promotion)Postgraduate Dip (Health Promotion) – Community representative
Dr R Sommers	(female) MBChB; MMed(Int); MPharmMed – Deputy Chairperson
Prof TJP Swart	BChD, MSc (Odont), MChD (Oral Path), PGCHE – School of Dentistry representative
Prof C W van Staden	MBChB; MMed (Psych); MD; FCPsych; FTCL; UPLM - Chairperson



DR R SOMMERS; MBChB; MMed(Int); MPharmMed.

Deputy Chairperson of the Faculty of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee, University of Pretoria

◆ Tel:012-3541330

◆ Fax:012-3541367 / 0866515924

◆ E-Mail: manda@med.up.ac.za

◆ Web: [//www.healthethics-up.co.za](http://www.healthethics-up.co.za)

◆ H W Snyman Bld (South) Level 2-34

◆ Private Bag x 323, Arcadia, Pta, S.A., 0007

Annexure 8: Information Notice and consent form (English)

Ebongué MBONDJI
Student Number: 29639451
School of health systems and public health
University of Pretoria

Dear Participant;

I am a PhD student in public health at school of health systems and public health, University of Pretoria. You are invited to volunteer to participate in our research project on **developing a tool for setting priorities in the maternal health planning process at the district level in Cameroon.**

The attached letter gives information to help you to decide if you want to take part in this study. Before you agree you should fully understand what is involved. If you do not understand the information or have any other questions, do not hesitate to ask us. You should not agree to take part unless you are completely happy about what we expect of you...

Contact details:

E. Mbondji
P.O Box 8206, Yaoundé, Cameroon
Tel: +237 99 53 23 48
E-mail: mcbondj@yahoo.com

Supervisor:

Professor Stephen J H Hendricks
Stephen.Hendricks@up.ac.za

Annexure 8: Information Notice and consent form (English)

**UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PUBLIC HEALTH**

INFORMATION NOTICE

Title of Research Project: Developing a tool for setting priorities in Maternal Health planning process at the district level in Cameroon

Principal Investigator: Ebongué MBONDJI

District of: _____

Dear Participant,

INTRODUCTION

We invite you to participate in a research study. This form explains the research study you are being asked to participate; before you agree to take part, you should fully understand what is involved. Please go through this form carefully. Ask any questions about the study before you agree to join. You may also ask questions at any time after joining the study. The study is being done by The University of Pretoria – School of Health Systems and Public Health.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyse the policy-setting process in maternal health at the national level, as well as the planning process at the peripheral (Health District) levels. Moreover, the survey will closely examine the barriers to an effective use of public health evidence balanced with environmental factors like social, political, and economic context in setting priorities in maternal health planning at the district level. The overall goal is to propose a tool that takes into account all the opportunities for action to decrease the gap between knowledge and maternal health plans at the peripheral level. You have been identified as a key informant /stakeholder involved in Reproductive Health/Maternal Health policy and planning development. Four districts are involved in the study, as well as key informants from all levels of the health system.

PROCEDURES

If you agree to participate in the study, please allow us **one hour** to respond to this interview. We will ask you some closed and open ended questions which we will request detailed answer from you. Ideally, for time saving and for your comfort, we need to record the interview, unless you see any inconvenient. For further deeper analysis, records will be kept for five years in the office of the Principal Investigator, with an access restricted to him.

RISKS and DISCOMFORTS:

There are no perceived risks for this study. Minor discomfort may arise during disclosure of some information on the survey. Another burden will be the time spent to respond to this interview.

Annexure 8: Information Notice and consent form (English)

BENEFITS:

You will not receive any direct benefits from this study. However, your participation will bring out the importance of developing guidelines for use of evidence by the local planners as an asset to fight maternal mortality at the peripheral level. Furthermore, the outcome will be scaled up to improve reproductive health in Cameroon and hopefully in other African countries.

CONFIDENTIALITY:

All information that you will provide during this interview will be kept strictly confidential. Information obtained from you will be used only for the purpose of the study. Your name or the one of your institution will not be reported in any publication or report and we will use identification numbers for the analysis. No one will have access to the data other than the study staff which is committed by an agreement of confidentiality.

MONETARY COMPENSATION:

There is no compensation for taking part in this study.

VOLUNTARINESS:

Your participation is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw at any time. You will not be penalized in any manner for not joining the study or withdrawal.

PERSONS TO CONTACT:

If you have any concerns or questions about the study, call the principal investigator, *Ebongue MBONDJI* at + 237 99532348, email: mcbondj@yahoo.com, or call the CDBPH at +237 22081919. If you have read this document and understood it, please sign below and start the interview.

Please note that The Research Ethics Committee of the University of Pretoria, Faculty of Health Sciences granted written approval for this study.

We sincerely appreciate your help.

Yours truly,

Ebongue MBONDJI

Annexure 8: Information Notice and consent form (English)

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

CONSENT FORM

Title of Research Project: Developing a tool for setting priorities in Maternal Health planning process at the district level in Cameroon

I confirm that the person asking my consent to take part in this study has told me about nature, process, risks, discomforts and benefits of the study. I have also received, read and understood the written Information notice regarding the study. I am aware that the results of the study, including personal details, will be anonymously processed into research reports. I am participating willingly. I have had time to ask questions and have no objection to participate in the study. I understand that there is no penalty should I wish to discontinue with the study.

Name:

Signature & Date:

Annexure 8: Information Notice and consent form (French)

Ebongué MBONDJI

Numéro d'étudiant: 29639451

École des Systèmes de Santé et de Santé Publique

Université de Pretoria

Cher Participant,

Je suis un étudiant en cycle de PhD en santé publique à l'école des systèmes de santé et la santé publique à l'Université de Pretoria. Vous êtes invité à prendre part volontairement à notre projet de recherche sur le développement d'un outil permettant d'établir les priorités au cours du processus de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district de santé au Cameroun.

La note ci-jointe vous fournira des informations nécessaires permettant de vous guider dans votre choix de prendre part à cette étude. Avant de vous engager vous devez comprendre tous les enjeux. S'il y a quelques zones d'ombre n'hésitez pas de nous contacter. Ne prenez aucun engagement à moins que vous n'ayez parfaitement compris ce qu'on attend de vous.

Coordonnées:

E. Mbondji
BP 8206, Yaoundé, Cameroun
Tel: 99 53 23 48
E-mail: mcbondj@yahoo.com

Superviseur:

Professeur Stephen JH Hendricks
Université de Prétoria - SHSPH
Email: Stephen.Hendricks@up.ac.za

Annexure 8: Information Notice and consent form (French)

UNIVERSITÉ DE PRETORIA
ÉCOLE DES SYSTEMES DE SANTE ET DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

NOTE D'INFORMATION

Titre du Projet de recherche: Développement d'un outil permettant d'établir les priorités au cours du processus de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district de santé au Cameroun.

Chercheur Principal: Ebongué MBONDJI

District de: _____

Cher participant,

Introduction

Nous vous invitons à participer à un programme de recherche et cette note présente la recherche à laquelle vous êtes invité à participer. Avant de vous engager vous devez comprendre toutes les implications. S'il vous plaît parcourez cette note avec minutieusement. Posez toutes les questions relatives à cette l'étude avant votre adhésion. Vous pourrez également poser des questions après votre adhésion. La recherche est menée par l'École des Systèmes de Santé et de Santé Publique de l'Université de Prétoria (UP-HSPH).

But de l'étude

Le but de cette étude est de décrire et d'analyser le processus d'élaboration des politiques de santé maternelle au niveau national, ainsi que le processus de planification au niveau périphérique (district de santé). Par ailleurs, l'enquête examinera de près les obstacles à une utilisation efficace des données de santé publique, tenant compte les facteurs environnementaux tels que les contextes social, politique et économique, dans la définition des priorités en matière de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district. L'objectif global est de proposer un outil qui prend en compte toutes les possibilités d'action pour réduire l'écart entre les bases factuelles et les plans développés en santé maternelle au niveau périphérique. Vous avez été identifié comme un informateur clé / intervenant impliqué dans le développement des politiques de santé reproductive ainsi que dans la planification en santé maternelle. Quatre districts sont impliqués dans l'étude, ainsi que des informateurs clés de tous les niveaux du système de santé.

Procédures

Si vous acceptez de participer à l'étude, accordez-nous **une heure** pour répondre à cette interview. Nous allons vous poser des questions fermées ainsi que des questions ouvertes pour lesquelles nous aurons besoins de plus de précision. Idéalement, pour gagner du temps et pour votre confort, nous avons besoin d'enregistrer l'entretien, à moins que vous y trouviez un inconvénient. Pour une analyse plus approfondie, les enregistrements seront conservés pendant cinq ans au bureau de l'enquêteur principal, avec un accès strictement limité à lui seul.

Annexure 8: Information Notice and consent form (French)

Risques et malaises:

Il n'y a pas de risques perçus pour cette étude. Un petit inconfort pourrait survenir durant la divulgation d'une information durant l'enquête. Une autre préoccupation serait le temps mis pour répondre à cette interview.

Avantages:

Vous ne recevrez pas d'avantages directs à partir de cette étude. Cependant, votre participation fera ressortir l'importance de développer les directives pour l'utilisation des bases factuelles par les planificateurs locaux comme un atout pour lutter contre la mortalité maternelle au niveau périphérique. En outre, une mise à l'échelle des résultats permettra d'améliorer la santé reproductive au Cameroun et nous espérons, dans d'autres pays africains.

Confidentialité:

Toutes les informations que vous donnerez lors de cette interview seront tenues strictement confidentielles. Les informations obtenues de vous ne seront exploitées que dans le cadre de l'étude. Votre nom ou celui de votre Institution ne sera porté sur aucune publication ou rapport et nous allons utiliser un code anonyme pour les analyses. Personne n'aura accès aux données si ce n'est le personnel de l'étude qui a fait un engagement de confidentialité.

Compensation financière:

Il n'y a pas de compensation pour avoir participé à cette étude.

Choix volontaire:

Votre participation est volontaire. Vous avez le droit de vous retirer à tout moment. Vous ne courez aucun risque de poursuite judiciaire pour n'avoir pas répondu présent à ce projet ou pour vous en être retiré.

Personnes à contacter:

Si vous avez des préoccupations ou des questions sur l'étude, appelez l'enquêteur principal, *Ebongue MBONDJI* au 99 53 23 48, courriel: mcbondj@yahoo.com, ou appeler le CDBPS au 22 08 19 19. Si vous avez lu et compris ce document, s'il vous plaît signer ci-dessous et commencez l'entretien.

Nous tenons à vous notifier que le Comité de Recherche d'Ethiques de l'Université de Pretoria, Faculté des Sciences de la Santé a marqué son approbation écrite pour la réalisation cette étude.

Nous apprécions sincèrement votre contribution.

Cordialement,

Ebongue MBONDJI

UNIVERSITÉ DE PRETORIA
ÉCOLE DES SYSTEMES DE SANTE ET DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

DÉCLARATION DE CONSENTEMENT ÉCLAIRÉ.

Titre du Projet de recherche: Développement d'un outil permettant d'établir les priorités au cours du processus de planification de la santé maternelle au niveau du district de santé au Cameroun.

Je confirme que la personne qui sollicite mon consentement pour participer à cette étude m'a instruit sur la nature, les processus, les risques, les malaises et les avantages de cette étude. J'ai également reçu, lu et compris la note concernant l'étude. Je suis conscient que les résultats de l'étude, y compris les données personnelles, seront consignés anonymement dans les rapports de recherche. J'y participe volontairement. J'ai eu le temps de poser des questions et n'ai aucune objection à participer à l'étude. Je comprends qu'il n'y a pas de pénalité si je voulais interrompre l'étude en cours d'interview.

Nom:

Signature & Date:

Annexure 9: Draft detailed budget of the thesis

Draf budget for the PhD Project in Cameroon

Budgetary poste	Quantity/amount	Duration	unitary cost (XAF)	Total (XAF)
1. Personnel				
Researcher (PI)	1	Throughout	/	for the records
Support staff	1	4 months	150000	600000
Field team (drivers, guide, ...)	4	6 days * 4	30000	2880000
Secretarial work	4	1 months	35000	140000
Subtotal (1)				3620000
2. Preparatory phase				
Briefing workshop				
Logistic	1	2 days	100000	200000
Assorted materials		Lump sum		50000
Coffee break	7	2 days	2000	28000
Subtotal (2)				290000
3. TRANSPORTATION & PER DIEM				
Fuel	1	10 days	10000	100000
Per diems				
Field Team	3	6 days * 4	30000	2 160 000
Vehicle rental	1	6 days * 4	60000	1 440 000
Driver	1	6 days * 4	15000	360 000
Interviewer	1			
Subtotal (3)				4 060 000

Annexure 9: Draft detailed budget of the thesis

4. National Workshop				
Hall rental	1	2 days	50000	100000
Participants transport (those from the outskirts)	50	2 days	25000	2500000
Participants transport (Yaoundé)	20	2 days	15000	600000
Participants per diem	50	2 days	30000	3000000
Coffee break	75		2000	150000
Lunch	75		3000	225000
Subtotal (4)				6575000
5. Others				
Survey supplies				100000
Small equipment for surveys				200000
Xeroxing and printing				300000
Data entry				200000
Coordination meetings				150000
Miscellaneous / Provision				2000000
Subtotal (5)				4950000
REPROGRAPHY				1000000
Total Amount				18.483.000
Administrative Fees CDBPH		8% total amount		1.478.640
TOTAL				19.961.640 (44,359.20 USD ; @1 USD = 450 XAF)

N.B: the different costs displayed here are highest estimations and can be reduced considerably on the field

MODULE 1: CHECKLIST FOR REVIEW OF NATIONAL RMNCH PLAN

1 SITUATION ANALYSIS AND PROGRAMMING		
<p><i>The following section is designed to establish clarity and relevance of priorities and strategies selected based on a sound situation analysis. Please describe in the right column if the status of your country's current national RMNCH plan contains the standard components described in the left column. At the end of each section, describe the strengths and weaknesses of your plan and suggested actions. PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILED ANSWERS.</i></p>		
	Standard Component	Status of Current National RMNCH Plan
1,1	National RMNCH plan is based on a sound situation and response analysis of the context (including political, social, cultural, gender, epidemiological, legal, governance, and institutional issues).	
1.1.1	Is your RMNCH plan based on a comprehensive and participatory situation analysis? <i>Please explain if this includes a description of health determinants and health outcome trends within the broader epidemiological, political, socio-economic and organizational context prevailing in the country.</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN Reproductive Health (RH)	The situation analysis contains the geographical context p. 17, politico-administrative context p. 18, socio-economic context p. 18, the demographic context p. 19, the health context p. 23. However the organizational context is missing. In addition to that, indicators were not classified as health determinants (age, gender, education, socio-economic, geographical disparity and WASH)
	ROAD MAP Reproductive Health (RH)	The situation analysis was made in a participative manner. Cf page 3 of the document
	CARMMA PLAN	The analysis of the situation was comprehensive. Maternal mortality has not been clearly analysed in terms of health determinants (socio-economic, geographic, education) but maternal health indicators were well analysed by region. Neonatal and infant mortality were analysed by region. Information on the socio-economic context (page 15) but not political and administrative
1.1.2	Does the situational analysis include a description of the status of women's and children's health and an analysis of the causes of death associated with RMNCH? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	Neonatal mortality (p. 31) is included but neither the maternal nor infant mortality is mentioned.
	ROAD MAP RH	Yes The situational analysis describes women and children health status, and analyses the causes of death cf p. 18-19 (justification of the roadmap)
	CARMMA PLAN	Analysis of the causes of the deaths was made
1.1.3	Does the situational analysis take into consideration at least 3 impact indicators ¹ and 8 coverage indicators ² proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health (COIA) ³ ? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	The situational analysis includes the following indicators: rates of exclusive breastfeeding at six months (p. 33), vaccine for diphtheria and tetanus (p.36), contraceptive method, at least one ANC visit (p. 29 (p. 37)), deliveries assisted by skilled staff, with differences per region (p. 29). Indicators on ARVs are missing (p.41), no data on post-natal visits
	ROAD MAP RH	Some COIA indicators are identified and mentioned from page 18 to 29. but no information about the Post-Natal consultation . (COIA= Commission on Information and Accountability for Women and Children's health)

	CARMMA PLAN	On page 10, Some COIA indicators were analysed : Met need for contraception; antenatal care; skilled attendant at birth; exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months; 3 doses of the combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine; antibiotic treatment for pneumonia but postnatal care for mothers and babies; antiretroviral prophylaxis or treatment for HIV-positive women;
1.1.4	Do the situation and response analyses use disaggregated data to describe progress towards achieving RMNCH policy objectives? <i>Please explain if this includes an analysis of indicators by age (highlighting adolescents), sex, socio-economic group, ethnic group and geographical location (e.g., rural vs. urban or by province).</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	No data disintegrated by either gender or age. On the other hand the data are available by urban, rural and by regions (p. 29)
	ROAD MAP RH	NO
	CARMMA PLAN	Analysis of disparities was made but not in order to analyse progress achieved
1.1.5	Does the situational analysis include a discussion of equity in access to and utilization of RMNCH services? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	An observation on the urban / rural difference is made but not on other determinants and no analysis of causes
	ROAD MAP RH	Situational Analysis lightly addresses aspects related to access and fair use of reproductive health services in the Road Map. It highlights some regional disparities regarding coverage of the SONUC and SONUB which on the whole remain largely insufficient and difficult to access of P 23.
	CARMMA PLAN	Disparity in access to healthcare is discuss on page 15
1.1.6	Does the situational analysis identify priority problems and areas for improvement based on an analysis of past and current responses (formal analyses, reviews and evaluations)? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	The identification of priority issues is made. However it is not based on the analysis of the evolution of data except for breastfeeding (p. 33) and immunization coverage (p. 36)
	ROAD MAP RH	The situational analysis identifies the priority problems and areas of action. it presents the strategies engaged to address these problems of p 31-46
	CARMMA PLAN	Yes, the priority problems have been identified with a good literature page 6-13
1.1.7	Does the situational analysis identify bottlenecks to service improvements in relation to supply, demand and quality? <i>Please explain if this includes a discussion on how to address these bottlenecks.</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	For the maternal health (p. 30), newborn health (p. 31) and family planning (p. 39) bottlenecks are identified. However, it is lacking for child health. A discussion on how to address these bottlenecks was not done

	ROAD MAP RH	Yes situational analysis identifies bottlenecks in supply, demand and quality, and reviews all the different components of the SR.
	CARMMA PLAN	The problems were identified but the causes of most of them were not analysed. Page 17-18
1.1.8	Does the situational analysis assess ways in which prevailing health financing arrangements affect equity and efficiency of services for women and children, and identify any major financing disconnects? <i>Please explain if the following issues of interest are discussed: (1) dependence on out-of-pocket payments, (2) entitlements under prepaid financing mechanisms, (3) extent and consequences of fragmentation in pooling arrangements and (4) incentives associated with existing provider payment.</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	On p. 27 funding is mentioned without detailed figures and without analysis of equity
	ROAD MAP RH	NO
	CARMMA PLAN	Page 16: The document specifies the different means of funding for health. 1) OOP: YES 2) Yes, but very small 3) No 4) no financial mechanism set up to encourage staff
1.1.9	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN SR	
	ROAD MAP SR	The situational analysis does not include a discussion on financing
	CARMMA PLAN	The situational analysis has not sufficiently addressed the issue of funding as well as the impact on the accessibility of services described in the Road Map. The aspect of funding has been discussed in terms of implementation cf p51
	PLAN CARMMA	No, no description given
1,2	National RMNCH plan sets out clear priorities, goals, objectives, interventions, and expected results that contribute to improving RMNCH outcomes and equity, and meeting national and global commitments.	
1.2.1	Are the programme objectives and indicators in the RMNCH plan clearly defined, specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	Objectives are specific, measurable, reachable, and terms (picture 8, 10, 13). On the other hand certain indicators some indicators are not precise enough (example: proportion of district instead of proportion AT trained) p. 63)
	ROAD MAP RH	The objectives of the Road map are clearly defined. Indicators are not clear enough

	CARMMA PLAN	There are no objectives and no indicators in the current plan. However it turned out that there would be a logical framework (not annexed to the defined document) with indicators and activities
1.2.2	Are the targets in line with identified priorities and realistic given the resources likely to be available and the timeframe for implementation? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN RH	There are priority strategic axes that do not appear as a priority in the situational analysis (eg chapter "other problem" cancer, fistula, women's rights p. 44). Objectives are realistic but subsequently were not often achieved due to the lack of implementation.
	ROAD MAP RH	The budgetary allocations are not in adequacy with targets and identified priorities. They are difficult to mobilize within the deadlines
	CARMMA PLAN	Not specified
1.2.3	Are the RMNCH goals, objectives, indicators, baselines and targets aligned and harmonized with those of the national health strategy or plan? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Overall plans are harmonized but it will be necessary to work more on common objectives and indicators between three different plans currently ongoing
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	The purpose, objectives, targets, indicators of the roadmap are aligned to the National Health Policy
	PLAN CARMMA	No purpose and defined objectives. However the framework which is not annexed to the document contains indicators with database
1.2.4	Does the RMNCH plan describe the changes required to reach international commitments (e.g., MDGs)? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	LMDG are not mentioned
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	yes The situational analysis described expected changes to meet international commitments (MDGs 4 and 5 p 30)
	PLAN CARMMA	Recommendations in the form of strategies of acceleration (page 18) but there was no clearly defined links with the international commitments.
1.3	Planned interventions are feasible, locally appropriate, equitable and based on evidence and good practice, including consideration of effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability (in line with recommended RMNCH policies and interventions^{4,5}).	
1.3.1	Is the selection of priority RMNCH interventions based on a sound analysis of outcome, impact and equity and on clear criteria (e.g., based on the use of LiST ⁶ or similar approaches)? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	There is no impact study of interventions from which we can prioritize the most efficient. Equity research is not expressed. The "list approach" is not used.
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	The analysis of impact does not fall under the roadmap. It is made in the Strategic Plan
	PLAN CARMMA	The activities have been defined taking into account the causes of death but there was no in-depth analysis on their impact or that took into account equity
1.3.2	Does the basic package of RMNCH services include interventions that reflect international guidance (such as IMCI ⁷ and IMPAC ⁸), adapted to the country context? <i>(Please explain)</i>	

	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	not filled
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	The basic RMNCH package include the guiding principles, objectives and interventions mentioned in the Maputo Action plan p.3
	PLAN CARMMA	Some interventions reflect international requirements (eg: audits, obstetrical kits) but the document should be more elaborated.
1.3.3	Are the service delivery standards and protocols defined for each level of care, from community to primary health centre and referral centres? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	There is a national definition of the minimum package of activities and complementary package of activities in term of health, but there is no consensus on community activities. But there is no mention of these packages or these community activities in this plan.
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	Standards and protocols are not defined in the roadmap but the reference system is mentioned p. 42-43
	PLAN CARMMA	No, No description made.
1.3.4	Is clear guidance provided on integration approaches and referral mechanisms? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Reference system is not part of this plan
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	Yes. There was a description on integration of HIV/MNRH services. References systems are mentioned but some clarifications are needed regarding levels of health.
1,4	An assessment of risks and proposed mitigation strategies are present and credible.	
1.4.1	Does the RMNCH plan include risk analyses which address potential obstacles to successful implementation? <i>Please explain if mitigation strategies have been developed to address these risks.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Neither risk analysis nor strategy to address the potential risks. There is a census of threats/weak points regarding contraceptive (p. 39), adolescents (p. 41), harmful practice (p.43), elderly persons (p.44)
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	Does not concern the roadmap
	PLAN CARMMA	No, risk analysis was made
1,5	Strengths	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Taking into account the different contexts. Consideration of the majority of important indicators. Detailed and realistic action plan. Taking into account continuum care.

	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	Participatory situational process Good description of the epidemiological profile Consideration of the international guidelines Improving health system from the basis Taking into account the community level (structure of dialogue and association) and private sector.
	PLAN CARMMA	The epidemiological analysis based on determinants and causes of mortality was made; care inequalities were taken into consideration; Identification of certain priority activities
1,6	Weaknesses	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	The Form: plans differ in different chapters, pages numbering does not match the summary. The Content: prioritisation to be improved, lack of consideration of (1) the financial barrier to access to care; (2) availability of medicines, which are two essential factors in Cameroon. Neither Community Health (traditional doctor) nor the wider determinants of health approach (education, WASH, territory planning) were considered
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NOT FILLED
	PLAN CARMMA	The Form: no table of contents and the document must be restructured The content: No defined objectives; no expected results; all COIA indicators were mostly considering postnatal consultation within 48 hours; The activities described are related to the causes of mortality but strategic axes must be redefined to bring out the need to strengthen the EmONC and postnatal care for the mother and the new born; activities not clearly defined by reference level. No mention of availability and supply of drugs
1,7	Suggested actions	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Harmonize the three plans; strengthen effective implementation and monitoring / evaluation of plans. Include items identified as weaknesses as mentioned above.
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NOT FILLED
	PLAN CARMMA	Review the general structure of the plan and include a table of contents Define the overall objective and specific objectives Redefining the strategic axes Consider all indicators COIA define the activities based on the level of health The document must mention the existing protocols and standards for the implementation of activities
2	PROCESS	
<p><i>The following section is designed to establish the soundness and inclusiveness of development and endorsement processes for the national strategy. Please describe in the right column if the status of your country's current national RMNCH plan contains the standard components described in the left column. At the end of each section, describe the strengths and weaknesses of your plan and suggested actions. PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILED ANSWERS.</i></p>		
	Standard Component	Status of Current National RMNCH Plan
2,1	There is multi-stakeholder involvement in the development of the national strategy and operational plans and multi-stakeholder endorsement of the final strategy.	
2.1.1	Does a transparent mechanism exist which ensures the lead of the government and meaningful participation of all stakeholders (government, public, civil society, private sector, female community members, professional, etc.) so that they can provide input into plan development and annual operational planning? <i>(Please explain)</i>	

	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Yes. There was a series of workshops that saw the participation of a wide range of stakeholders from both the private and public sector under the leadership of the MOH and support of major development partners
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	As above there were a series of working sessions by a technical group with participation of technicians from major development partners and the MOH that adapted a generic version elaborated by WHO. This document was later reviewed and validated by a broader forum with all interested parties.
	PLAN CARMMA	As above there were a series of working sessions by a technical group with participation of technicians from major development partners and the MOH. This document was later reviewed and validated by a broader forum with all interested parties in the MOH.
2.1.2	Have stakeholders participated in the development of the RMNCH plan priorities, identification of critical gaps and planning of the solutions articulated in the plan? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Yes. From the very beginning the MOH mobilized all stakeholders to participatory working sessions during which each of them could ensure the inclusion of their respective concerns in view of what was going on already. REF P4 of document for membership
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	Yes. This document was the fruit of a participatory process of consultation of all national and international stakeholders, service providers who work in the domain of reproductive health. REF P3 of document for membership
	PLAN CARMMA	Yes. Under the leadership of the MOH, this document was the fruit of a participatory process of consultation of all national and international stakeholders especially the H4+, service providers who work in the domain of reproductive health. REF P3 of document for membership
2.1.3	Is there a mechanism in place that assures coordination among RMNCH stakeholders and partners with regular meetings whose proceedings are available in the public domain? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	YES. There is a technical group for the Mother and child health that meets regularly that does not necessarily look at the other components of RH
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	This plan is not effectively followed. Consequently there is thus no proceeding.
	PLAN CARMMA	YES. There is a technical group for the Mother and child health that meets regularly. The reports are available at the ST-DSF for public consumption
2,2	There are indicators of a high level of political commitment to RMNCH.	
2.2.1	Does the RMNCH plan refer to relevant health sector and multi-sectoral policies and legislation, which are in place, under the spirit of "health in all policies", to allow successful implementation of the RMNCH plan? <i>Please describe if the national health and other sector (e.g., education, transport, agriculture and development) policies are gender-sensitive and promote equity of access to RMNCH services for all population groups; and the national health strategy or plan measures its performance using, amongst others, indicators of women's and children's health⁹.</i>	

	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	In the elaboration of this plan efforts were made to align it with international and national reference documents like DRHP (Strategic Document for the Reduction of Poverty) and ICPD (International Conference for Population Development) all of which advocate for multisectorial approach to health issues (P46 for reference documents). By taking into consideration problems vulnerable groups like women, adolescents and children increase access. (P42). The document however does not expressly take into consideration the essential role of men in the solution of these problems
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	In the elaboration of this plan efforts were made to align it with international and national reference documents put in place by WHO which advocate for multisectorial approach to health issues. This document predominantly deals with health problems of women and new-born who are particularly vulnerable and move services toward communities that are hard to reach (P 35) and stress on the role of men in addressing the problems. (ex P46)
	PLAN CARMMA	In the elaboration of this plan efforts were made to align it with international and national reference documents like DRHP (Strategic Document for the Reduction of Poverty) and ICPD (International Conference for Population Development) , the Maputo declaration (African Charter for Human Right) and AU Initiative for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality, all of which advocate for multisectorial approach to health issues focalising on gender Consideration and on children. There are indicators that are gender sensitive and sensitive to child issues the document <i>Ref P 37 - 43 of document on gender</i>
2.2.2	Does the RMNCH plan note the challenges to implementing the needed regulatory and legislative framework and propose appropriate solutions? <i>Please describe if the plan considers the adoption and enforcement of relevant international conventions and legal frameworks¹⁰, issues related to legal and customary age of consent and marriage, and the scope of practice of health cadres such as midwives and community health workers.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	The plan is elaborated with inspiration from the major international convention. However it only makes reference to the regulatory and legal framework necessary for its effective implementation and does not expressly adopt strategies or interventions to promote and/or strengthen their effective implementation on the field. EX while in the Nov. 2006 version (P134) there are activities aimed at strengthening the regulatory framework against harmful practices, in the 2009 version this is lacking.
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	This document does not address the regulatory/legal framework necessary for the effective implementation of measures to solve the pertinent problems.
	PLAN CARMMA	The CARMMA does not address the regulatory and legal framework related issues at all.
2.2.3	Is political commitment shown through the maintenance or increase in government financing of the RMNCH programme and its components, which is in line with the planned budget (in real per capital terms and/or as a percentage of total public spending)? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	The Government budget for RHMCH increased in 2011 but has decreased in 2012
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	The Government budget for RHMCH increased in 2011 but has decreased in 2013
	PLAN CARMMA	The budget for RHMCH in CARMMA increased in 2012 (180 Million Frs and a contribution from the private sector of 38 million frs within the framework of the public/private partnership)

2.2.4	Is there provision of RMNCH resource tracking on an annual basis, and is the report publicly available? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	There is no clear traceability of the budgetary contribution of the Government contribution while with the donor contribution there are clear mechanisms in place for that.
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	There is no clear traceability of the budgetary contribution of the Government contribution while with the donor contribution there are clear mechanisms in place for that.
	PLAN CARMMA	There is no clear traceability of the budgetary contribution of the Government contribution while with the donor contribution there are clear mechanisms in place for that.
2.2.5	Is there a formal commitment from the highest levels of the government to improve women's and children's health (e.g., through commitments to Every Woman, Every Child ¹¹ , A Promise Renewed, declarations of national leaders, or the existence of parliamentarians' working groups on women's and children's health)? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	There is a clear implication, at the highest level of the hierarchy with the implication of the President of the Republic who has recently, personally requested the implementation of a national program for the reduction of Mother and Child mortality
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	There is a clear implication, at the highest level of the hierarchy with the implication of the President of the Republic who has recently, personally requested the implementation of a national program for the reduction of Mother and Child mortality
	PLAN CARMMA	There is a clear implication, at the highest level of the hierarchy with the implication of the First Lady
2.2.6	Is a high-level review of the RMNCH programme achievements planned on a periodic basis? <i>Please explain how this is done - e.g., through a Countdown-type event involving policy makers and key decision-makers or in high-level political discussions (e.g., national assembly).</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
2,3	The RMNCH plan is consistent and aligned with relevant higher health and development strategies, plans and financing frameworks, and other relevant programme plans.	
2.3.1	Are the RMNCH plan goals and objectives aligned with overarching national development, national health strategy and other relevant programme objectives? <i>(Please explain)</i>	

	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	The National Document for the Reduction of Poverty and CIPD are at the base of the elaboration of the Health Sector Strategy Document and "Plan National de Développement Sanitaire" all of which have inspired the current plan (P 10)
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	This plan simply helps the implementation of the Strategic Plan above and is thus an emanation of the same reference documents (P 3)
	PLAN CARMMA	Though it reflect the African declaration which was adopted by Cameroon, it this process care is taken to take into consideration orientations already in the National Strategic document above. (P 5)
2.3.2	Are there strong links between RMNCH and national health strategy development processes? <i>Please explain if these links include involvement of stakeholders, synchronisation of planning cycles, approval processes, and funding decisions by domestic or external stakeholders.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Given the Relatively restricted nature of the mission of the RMNCH compared to the national health strategy plan AND the strong lobby behind the former, it is not uncommon for the RMNCH to move faster in financing and implementation than the rest of the national program
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	IDEM
	PLAN CARMMA	IDEM
2.3.3	Is there an effective mechanism to link the development of the sub-national RMNCH plan to national priorities? <i>Please explain if the sub-national plans: (1) follow agreed priority-setting processes, (2) are synchronised with other health planning, (3) review exercises taking place in the sub-national level, (4) feed RMNCH findings into national policy development and (5) review for consideration and action.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	The elaboration of the national document is done with the full participation of the regional and district actors within the framework of preparatory workshops thus having the possibility to contribute to the definition of priorities based on local realities. During the implementation these decentralised structures elaborate their plans with inspiration from the national document, while putting emphasis on respective local priorities
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	This document is not disseminated at peripheral level though it helps the central level to follow up on effective implementation on the field
	PLAN CARMMA	This document is not disseminated at peripheral level though it helps the central level to follow up on effective implementation on the field
2,4	Strengths	Please describe the strengths of the RMNCH plan related to this section:
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong participatory approach to its elaboration - Strong alignment with international and national reference documents - Strong political implication and commitment at the highest level - Existence of a technical group for the follow-up of implementation
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong participatory approach to its elaboration - Strong alignment with international and national reference documents - Strong political implication and commitment at the highest level

	PLAN CARMMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong participatory approach to its elaboration - Strong alignment with international and national reference documents - Strong political implication and commitment at the highest level - Existence of a technical group for the follow-up of implementation
2,5	Weaknesses	Please describe the weaknesses of the RMNCH plan related to this section:
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough activities foreseen for the strengthening of the regulatory/ legal framework. • The planning process not synchronized to that of the national RH plan • The follow up of implementation is not regular
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough activities foreseen for the strengthening of the regulatory/ legal framework. • The planning process not synchronized to that of the national RH plan • The follow up of implementation is not regular • The document is not disseminated to the periphery
	PLAN CARMMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough activities foreseen for the strengthening of the regulatory/ legal framework. • The planning process not synchronized to that of the national RH plan • The follow up of implementation is not regular • The document is not disseminated to the periphery
2,6	Suggested actions	Please suggest actions to be taken on the RMNCH plan related to this section:
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The technical working group for the follow-up of the implementation MNCH should be revamped while waiting to the main technical group for HSS to be put in place. • Increase activities to address issues related to the regulatory and legal framework • Improve on the synchronization of the planning processes of the RMNCH and the general sectoral plan • Include indicators on the M&E of the RMNCH among the priority indicators
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The document should be disseminated to the periphery • Improve on the follow up of implementation • Increase activities to address issues related to the regulatory and legal framework • Improve on the synchronization of the planning processes of the RMNCH and the general sectoral plan
	PLAN CARMMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The document should be disseminated to the periphery • Improve on the follow up of implementation • Increase activities to address issues related to the regulatory and legal framework • Improve on the synchronization of the planning processes of the RMNCH and the general sectoral plan
3	COSTS AND BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK FOR THE RMNCH PLAN	
<p><i>The following section is designed to establish the soundness and feasibility of the costs and budgetary framework. Please describe in the right column if the status of your country's current national RMNCH plan contains the standard components described in the left column. At the end of each section, describe the strengths and weaknesses of your plan and suggested actions PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILED ANSWERS.</i></p>		
	Standard Component	Status of Current National RMNCH Plan
3,1	The RMNCH plan has an expenditure framework that includes a comprehensive budget/costing of the programme areas covered by the plan.	

3.1.1	Is the RMNCH plan accompanied by a sound expenditure framework with a costed plan that links to the budget? <i>Please explain if this includes recurrent and investment financing requirements to address identified priorities and implement planned activities.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	No. There is the budget per activity but no specifications in relation to priorities and planification of the consumption with time
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	Yes, there is an expenditure framework in relation to priority interventions even though there is no specification of related sources
	PLAN CARMMA	No
3.1.2	Are the RMNCH expenditure framework and budget aligned with government costing processes? <i>Please explain if there is a reasonable match between the RMNCH programme budget and relevant lines within national multi-year financial plans referring to the national health sector budget.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	No budget
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	The expenditures are in line with budgetary headings within the national budget
	PLAN CARMMA	No Budget included in the document though during its elaboration a budget was done.
3.1.3	Are measures being taken to track and report within the national health sector budget, the two aggregate resource indicators ¹² recommended by the COIA ^{3?} <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
3,2	The RMNCH plan has a realistic budgetary framework and funding projections. If the plan is not fully financed, there are mechanisms to ensure prioritisation in line with the overall objectives of the plan.	
3.2.1	Do the funding projections include all sources of finance, specify financial pledges from key domestic and international funding sources (including lending), and consider uncertainties and risks? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
3.2.2	Are funding projections realistic in the light of economic conditions, medium term expenditure plans, and fiscal space constraints? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	No . The mid term expenditure plan was not in place at the moment of the elaboration of the plan
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	No . The mid term expenditure plan was not in place at the moment of the elaboration of the plan
	PLAN CARMMA	No Budget included in the document though during its elaboration a budget was done.
3.2.3	Are plans for financing RMNCH services consistent with the health sector financing strategy and projections for the sector as a whole? <i>(Please explain)</i>	

	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Yes. The national RMNCH plan is an emanation of the sectoral plan and the financing are also aligned to it
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	IDEM
	PLAN CARMMA	No Budget included in the document though during its elaboration a budget was done.
3.2.4	<p>Do the funding projections of the RMNCH plan follow the principles of the One Health costing tool or other economically sound methods? <i>Please explain if these methods allow for the calculation of revenue projections (e.g., different funding scenarios), identification of what can be funded under each scenario (e.g., how the target level of coverage or which elements of the essential package will change if there is less funding available for RMNCH), and prioritization of critical interventions and actions to strengthen systems in ways that address the highest priority issues (e.g., improving equity) when resources are tight. If there are no scenarios, please explain if there is a well-defined process for agreeing on expenditure priorities, in line with programme priorities, once the level of funding is known.</i></p>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	With donor drive efforts are in place to implement the SWAP initiative with contribution from partners put into a common basket but this is not yet effective on the field
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	IDEM
	PLAN CARMMA	IDEM
3,3	Strengths	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	It is costed There is a gradual increase in the budget There is a start of the SWAP initiative with common basket approach
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	It is costed There is a gradual increase in the budget There is a start of the SWAP initiative with common basket approach
	PLAN CARMMA	There is a gradual increase in the budget There is a start of the SWAP initiative with common basket approach
3,4	Weaknesses	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	No mid term expenditure framework Insufficient tracibility of Government contribution SWAP not yet effective
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	No mid term expenditure framework Insufficient tracibility of Government contribution SWAP not yet effective
	PLAN CARMMA	No costing Include the forgotten budget within CARMMA document
3,5	Suggested actions	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	Improve on traceability of government contribution Intensify advocacy for the increase of the budget Elaborate a mid term expenditure framework with various sources identified
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	Improve on traceability of government contribution Intensify advocacy for the increase of the budget

	PLAN CARMMA	Ensure that the current document includes the budget.
4	IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT	
<p>The following section is designed to establish the soundness of arrangements and systems for implementing and managing the programmes contained in the national strategy. Please describe in the right column if the status of your country's current national RMNCH plan contains the standard components described in the left column. At the end of each section, describe the strengths and weaknesses of your plan and suggested actions PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILED ANSWERS.</p>		
	Standard Component	Status of Current National RMNCH Plan
4,1	Operational plans are regularly developed through a participatory process and detail how RMNCH plan objectives will be achieved.	
4.1.1	Does an annual operational RMNCH plan exist? <i>Please explain if this plan spells out roles and responsibilities of implementing partners for specific activities along with agreed targets, deadlines and costs.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	THERE IS AN OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROAD MAP (PP 55 - 81)
	PLAN CARMMA	YES (CARMMA OPERATIONAL PLAN)
4.1.2	Is there an annual review mechanism in place that allows all stakeholders to review progress in implementation? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	IT IS STIPULATED IN THE ROAD MAP BUT NOT PRACTICAL (PP 52 - 53)
	PLAN CARMMA	YES
4.1.3	Are there mechanisms for ensuring that specific operational plans (such as district plans, initiative-specific plans and plans for agencies and autonomous institutions) are related and linked to the national RMNCH plan? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS EXIST
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
4,2	The RMNCH plan describes how resources will be deployed to achieve outcomes and improve equity, including how resources will be allocated to sub-national level and non-state actors.	
4.2.1	Does the RMNCH plan describe the organization of RMNCH service delivery, including the roles and responsibilities of all types of service providers? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SPELS OUT THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIFFERENT SERVICE PROVIDERS AS WELL AS THE TARGETS AND INDICATORS. (PAGES 55 -60)
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	IT CONTAINS A JUXTAPOSITION OF THE ANNUAL WORKING PLANS FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN CARMMA
4.2.2	Are referral levels and responsibilities specified, including what minimum services should be available at each level? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	IT IS MENTIONED IN THE STRATEGIC PLAN BUT NOT IN DETAILS WITH RESPECT TO REFERRAL LEVELS AND SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	REFERRAL LEVELS ARE SPECIFIED BUT THE MINIMUM SERVICES THAT SHOULD BE AVAILABLE ARE NOT DEFINED
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
4.2.3	Does the plan provide specific details on programme scale-up approaches to meet targets? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO MENTION IS MADE OF PROGRAMME SCALE-UP
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO MENTION IS MADE OF THE SCALE-UP
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
4.2.4	Does the plan specify principles, based on equity considerations, for allocating resources (human resources, commodities and funding) to different levels in the health system, parts of the country, and other public sector and non-state actors? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO PRINCIPLES ARE SPECIFIED FOR ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES BUT A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT CONTEXTS ARE JUSTIFIED
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	THERE IS A DETAILED PLAN TO TRAIN AND CAPACITATE PERSONNEL IN EmONC, FANC, FP AND PMTCT (CARMMA OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR 2012 PP 75 - 90)
4.2.5	Is the RMNCH plan for workforce management, supervision and capacity building consistent with the national health workforce plan and projections for the future? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THERE IS NO WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION AND CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	SUPERVISION AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS ARE PROGRAMMED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR (CARMMA OPERATIONAL PLAN PP
4.2.6	Are current logistics information and management system constraints described and credible actions proposed to resolve constraints at the appropriate level of the health system? <i>Please explain if these are consistent with overall health sector plans and processes.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO SUCH LOGISTIC INFORMATIONS AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CONSTRAINTS ARE MENTIONED
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO CONSTRAINTS ARE DESCRIBED HENCE NO CREDIBLE ACTIONS ARE PROPOSED TO RESOLVE THE CONSTRAINTS
	PLAN CARMMA	THE SWOT ANALYSIS HAS BEEN DONE AND REPORTED IN THE CARMMA OPERATIONAL PLAN (PP 16 - 17)
4,3	The adequacy of existing institutional capacity to implement the plan has been assessed and there are plans to develop the capacity required.	
4.3.1	Are human resource needs identified for delivering essential RMNCH interventions across all levels of service delivery? <i>Please explain if this includes staffing levels, skill mix, distribution, training, supervision, pay and incentives.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO OPERATIONAL PLAN EXISTS AND SO NO HUMAN RESOURCE NEEDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THIS CONTEXT
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO HUMAN RESOURCE NEEDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THIS DOCUMENT

	PLAN CARMMA	THESE NEEDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND A LOGICAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPED TO DELIVER THE ESSENTIAL INTERVENTIONS (CARMMA OPERATIONAL PLAN PP 75 - 116)
4.3.2	Is planning of workforce deployment done in line with scale-up priorities? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO, BECAUSE THERE IS NO SCALE-UP
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO SCALE-UP PRIORITIES EXIST
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
4.3.3	Is there a provision to build the capacity of RMNCH programme managers in basic organization and management procedures? <i>Please explain if these areas include planning, staff management, supervision, partnership building and use of information for decision-making and resource allocation.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THERE IS PROVISION TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF HEALTH PERSONNEL IN GENERAL BUT NOT OF PROGRAMME MANAGERS
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO, BECAUSE ONLY HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS ARE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION
	PLAN CARMMA	NO PROJECT EXISTS TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF RMNCH PROGRAMME MANAGERS
4.3.4	Are technical assistance needs identified, and responsibilities for technical assistance allocated among partners? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NONE ARE IDENTIFIED
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO MENTION IS MADE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS
	PLAN CARMMA	YES, THIS PLAN IS A JUXTAPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT ANNUAL WORKING PLANS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS
4.4	Financial management and procurement arrangements are appropriate, compliant and accountable. Action plans to improve public financial management and procurement address weaknesses identified in the plan and in other diagnostic work.	
4.4.1	Does the RMNCH financial management system meet national and international standards and produce periodic reports available in the public domain? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR EACH STAKE HOLDER HENCE NO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM NOR PERIODIC REPORTS
4.4.2	Have the strengths and weaknesses in financial management within the health sector been identified? <i>If yes, please explain if appropriate action plans have been developed to strengthen the relevant systems in ways that will address any challenges to the RMNCH sub-sector.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NOT APPLICABLE

4.4.3	Are annual procurement plans including procurement of essential MNH commodities ¹³ present? <i>Please explain if these plans detail quantities and periodicity of procurement and distribution of RMNCH drugs, commodities and supplies, with special attention to essential MNH commodities.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO BECAUSE OF INDIVIDUALISED ANNUAL WORKING PLANS OF EACH STAKE HOLDER
4.4.4	Do procurement systems for RMNCH drugs, commodities and supplies meet national and international standards and are they consistent with overall national health sector processes? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS FOR COMMODITIES AND SUPPLIES ARE WELL DEFINED AND CONTAINED IN THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR SECURISATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE PRODUCTS (PSSPC)
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	THERE IS A PROCUREMENT SYSTEM (CAPRs THROUGH CENAME)
	PLAN CARMMA	NO SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS EXIST
4.4.5	Are provisions made for ensuring that essential drugs, commodities and supplies are available at the point of service delivery, according to plan? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THESE PROVISIONS EXIST AND ARE MANAGED BY CENAME THROUGH CAPRs
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	THESE PROVISIONS EXIST AND ARE MANAGED BY CENAME THROUGH CAPRs BUT NOT SPECIFIC FOR THE REDUCTION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY
	PLAN CARMMA	NOT SPECIFIC TO CARMMA
4.4.6	If there is a separate funding stream for the RMNCH programme or any of its components, are clear funding and reporting channels in place as well as mechanisms to forecast, spend and report within agreed time frames, with reports available in the public domain? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THERE ARE SEPERATE FUNDING STREAMS INVOLVING PARTNERS
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	THERE IS A SPECIAL FUNDING STREAM FOR THE REDUCTION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY
	PLAN CARMMA	THERE IS A SPECIAL FUNDING STREAM FOR CARMMA PROGRAMME
4,5	Governance, accountability, management and coordination mechanisms for implementation are specified.	
4.5.1	Do internal and multi-stakeholder external governance arrangements exist that specify management, oversight, coordination and reporting mechanisms for the RMNCH programme to facilitate tracking of resources and enhance accountability for results? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THEY EXIST AND ARE WELL DESCRIBED WITH SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO GOVERNANCE EXISTS BECAUSE EACH STAKE HOLDER IS INDEPENDENT IN THE CONCEPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS ANNUAL WORKING PLAN.

4.5.2	Are mechanisms for accountability and tracking of RMNCH resources in place? <i>Please explain if these mechanisms are in line with the recommendations of the COIA³.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO SUCH MECHANISMS ARE SPECIFIED
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO MECHANISMS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY EXISTS
4,6	Strengths	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	STRATEGIC PLAN EXISTS WITH DETAILED SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND INDICATORS INVOLVING ALL THE COMPONENTS OF RH; DETAILED BUDGET ANALYSIS DONE; THE SITUANAL ANALYSIS WAS EVIDENCE-BASED;
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO FINANCING; VERY WEAK IMPLEMENTATION; NO FOCUS ON THE NEWBORN; NO MID-TERM EVALUATION
	PLAN CARMMA	JOINT PROGRAM BETWEEN THE 5 UN AGANCIES AND THE MoH FOR CARMMA
4,7	Weaknesses	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO OPERATIONAL PLAN EXISTS; REFERRAL LEVELS AND SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES ARE NOT DESCRIBED; SCALE-UP MECHANISM NOT MENTIONED; RESOURSCE ALLOCATION BASED ON EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS IS NOT DESCRIBED; NO WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION AND CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO FINANCING; VERY WEAK IMPLEMENTATION; NO FOCUS ON THE NEWBORN; NO MID-TERM EVALUATION
	PLAN CARMMA	NO COORDINATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT ANNUAL WORKING PLANS OF THE VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS
4,8	Suggested actions	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	REVISE THE CURRENT PLAN WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE ABOVE WEAKNESSES; DISSEMINATE THE PLAN TO OTHER STAKE HOLDERS AND PROVIDERS; IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN;
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	IDENTIFICATION OF THE HIGH-IMPACT INTERVENTION IN THE ROADMAP AND INTEGRATE THEM INTO THE CURRENT CARMMA AND RMNCH PLANS; EMPHASIS SHOULD BE LAID ON DIFFUSION, DISSEMINATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND M&E MECHANISMS
	PLAN CARMMA	ELABORATE A TRUE OPERATIONAL PLAN WITH ALL STAKE HOLDERS WITH GOOD COORDINATION SYSTEM AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS
5	MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW	
<p><i>The following section is designed to establish the soundness of review and evaluation mechanisms and how their results are used . Please describe in the right column if the status of your country's current national RMNCH plan contains the standard components described in the left column. At the end of each section, describe the strengths and weaknesses of your plan and suggested actions. PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILED ANSWERS.</i></p>		
	Standard Component	Status of Current National RMNCH Plan
5,1	The plan for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is sound, reflects the strategy and includes core indicators, sources of information, methods and responsibilities for data collection, management, analysis and quality assurance.	
5.1.1	Does the M&E plan or a component of the RMNCH plan include a detailed logical framework or results-based framework that reflects the goals and objectives of the plan, following the guidance of the Country Accountability Framework assessment and roadmap ⁹ ? <i>(Please explain)</i>	

	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THERE IS A DETAILED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ON THE M&E PLAN WITH FOCUS ON THE 8 COMPONENTS OF RH (NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR RH pp 104 - 109)
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
5.1.2	Does this framework guide the selection of indicators and targets to measure impact, outcome/coverage and process (related to access, availability and quality of RMNCH services)? <i>Please explain if indicators and targets are provided for each objective and whether disaggregation of data is planned to assess equity.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	INDICATORS AND TARGETS TO MEASURE OUTCOME/COVERAGE AND PROCESS EXIST BUT NOT SPECIFIC FOR IMPACT
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
5.1.3	Does the M&E plan specify data sources (surveys, facility data, administrative data and civil registration) and periodicity of reporting for each indicator, identify and address data gaps and define information flows? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NO DATA SOURCES ARE MENTIONED AND NO PERIODICITY IS DEFINED
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
5.1.4	Is there a clear plan for implementing population-based surveys to measure coverage and impact indicators and determine constraints to access to services, as well as facility-based surveys to assess availability and quality of RMNCH services provided? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THE DHS EXISTS
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
5.1.5	Are data analyses and syntheses specified and data quality issues anticipated and addressed? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	DATA ANALYSES AND SYNTHESSES ARE DONE YEARLY
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
5.1.5	Is data dissemination and communication effective and regular, including feedback to all levels? <i>Please explain if analytical reports for performance reviews and data sharing are planned to be available in the public domain.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	DATA DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION IS DONE IN THE BOTTOM TO TOP APPROACH, BUT FEEDBACK NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO

5.1.6	Is the RMNCH M&E plan fully aligned with the overall health sector M&E plan and include the 11 core RMNCH indicators? <i>Please explain if the plan includes a description of the responsibilities for data collection, management, analysis, synthesis and reporting, and identifies any gaps and solutions to address them.</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	THE 11 CORE RMNCH INDICATORS ARE INCLUDED BUT THERE IS NO DESCRIPTION OF THE RESPOSIBILITIES FOR THE OTHER ACTIVITIES.
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	NO
5,2	There is a plan for joint period performance reviews and processes to feed back the findings into decision-making and action.	
5.2.1	Are RMNCH programme reviews planned on a periodic basis (e.g., annual operational reviews, mid-term performance reviews, end-of-term evaluation reviews) with the active participation of stakeholders? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	NOT APPLICABLE BECAUSE THE OPERATIONAL PLAN IS INEXISTENT
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO
	PLAN CARMMA	THERE ARE PLANNED REVIEWS ON A YEARLY BASIS
5.2.2	Are there processes in place to feedback the findings to higher levels to inform health and development sector policies and priorities? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	YES: THERE ARE FOCAL POINTS FOR RH AT THE REGIONS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY HEALTH IS IN CHARGE OF FEEDBACK AND POLICY PROPOSAL
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	SUCH PROCESSES ARE IN PLACE WITH THE TWG ON MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH AND THE CURRENT REVISION PROCESS
	PLAN CARMMA	SUCH PROCESSES ARE IN PLACE WITH THE TWG ON MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH AND THE CURRENT REVISION PROCESS
5.2.3	Are mechanisms in place to feed RMNCH programmatic and performance review results into policy-making and other decision-making processes? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	FORMAL MECHANISMS EXIST BUT THERE ARE SOME DYSFUNCTIONALITIES
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO FORMAL PROCEDURES ARE IN PLACE
	PLAN CARMMA	NO FORMAL PROCEDURES ARE IN PLACE
5.2.4	Are there processes for identifying corrective measures and translating these into action, including mechanisms to provide feedback to sub-national levels and to adjust financial allocations? <i>(Please explain)</i>	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	PROCESSES FOR IDENTIFYING CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND TRANSLATING THEM INTO ACTIONS BUT FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT IS NOT FLEXIBLE (NO EMERGENCY FUND EXISTS).
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	PROCESSES FOR IDENTIFYING CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND TRANSLATING THEM INTO ACTIONS BUT FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT IS NOT FLEXIBLE (NO EMERGENCY FUND EXISTS).
	PLAN CARMMA	PROCESSES FOR IDENTIFYING CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND TRANSLATING THEM INTO ACTIONS BUT FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT IS NOT FLEXIBLE (NO EMERGENCY FUND EXISTS).
5,4	Strengths	

	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	ALL 11 CORE INDICATORS OF RH ARE MENTIONED WITH THOSE RESPONSIBLE; FOCUSES ON 3 WINGS OF RH;
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NONE
	PLAN CARMMA	NONE
5,5	Weaknesses	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	ADULT RH NOT TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION; NO PERIODICITY FOR REPORTING INDICATORS IS DEFINED; POOR FEEDBACK MECHANISM; DYSFUNCTIONAL MECHANISMS IN POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES ON RESOURCES AND BUDGET ADJUSTMENT ALLOCATION; DATA COLLECTION TOOLS NOT WELL DEFINED;
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	NO M&E PLAN
	PLAN CARMMA	NO M&E PLAN
5,6	Suggested actions	
	PLAN NATIONAL STRATEGIQUE RH	DEFINE MECHANISMS AND PROCESSES IN POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING FOR TRANSLATING CORRECTIVE MEASURES INTO ACTIONS; IMPROVE ON THE FEEDBACK MECHANISM; DEFINE PERIODICITY FOR REPORTING INDICATORS FOR SHORT, MID-TERM AND LONG TERM EVALUATIONS; UPGRADE INTEGRATED DATA COLLECTION TOOLS;
	FEUILLE DE ROUTE RH	PUT IN PLAN AN M&E PLAN
	PLAN CARMMA	PUT IN PLAN AN M&E PLAN

¹Maternal mortality ratio; under five child mortality rate (with the proportion of newborn deaths); percentage of children under five who are stunted.
²Met need for contraception; antenatal care; antiretroviral prophylaxis or treatment for HIV-positive women; skilled attendant at birth; postnatal care for mothers and babies; exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months; 3 doses of the combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine; antibiotic treatment for pneumonia.
³http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/images/content/files/accountability_commission/final_report/Final_EN_Web.pdf.
⁴http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/fch_10_06/en/index.html#UJfMdKmWDSO.email.
⁵http://www.who.int/pmnch/topics/part_publications/201112_essential_interventions/en/.
⁶<http://www.jhsph.edu/departments/international-health/IIP/list/>.
⁷http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/imci/en/index.html.
⁸http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/impac/en/.
⁹http://www.who.int/woman_child_accountability/about/caf_tool_uptd.pdf.
¹⁰Such as: the Convention to Eliminate all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention of the Rights of the Child, the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. ¹¹<http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/commitments>.
¹²Total health expenditure by financing source, per capita, and total RMNCH expenditure by financing source, per capita.
¹³http://www.unicef.org/media/files/UN_Commission_Report_September_2012_Final.pdf

RÉPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
 Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

CABINET DU MINISTRE

CONSEILLER TECHNIQUE N° 2

 N° D84-52 NS/MINSANTE/CT2

 REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
 Peace-Work-Fatherland

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

THE MINISTER'S OFFICE

TECHNICAL ADVISER N° 2

 Yaoundé, le 10 MAI 2013

NOTE DE SERVICE

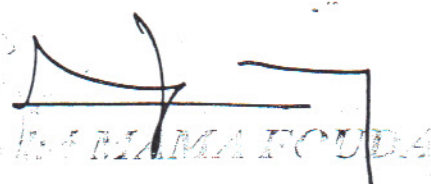
Les responsables du Ministère de la Santé Publique dont les suivent, sont invités à prendre part à l'atelier national d'analyse des goulots d'étranglement pour la planification des programmes de santé maternelle et infantile, qui se déroulera au Centre touristique Nkolandom-Ebolowa, du 15 au 18 Mai 2013, dès 8h00.

Il s'agit de :

STRUCTURES	PARTICIPANTS	STRUCTURES	PARTICIPANTS
COORDINATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr BAYE Martina • Dr STIEN Laurent • Pr MBU Robinson • Dr FONKWO Peter 	DLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr ZEH KAKANOU • Dr MABOULI • Mr ONGOLO
DSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr MOLUH SEIDOU • Dr KOUO NGAMBY • Mme NGONO Marie Louise • M TOUMAMINKO • Dr TUMENTA Terence • M. NGWAME ELLE 	DROS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pr BISSEK Anne-Cecile • M. BETSI Emmanuel
DOSTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr BASSONG Olga 	DCOOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mme ESSIBEN Stella • M ZIBI BENGONO
DRH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. BELLA Achille 	ST/CP/SSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr MATSEZOU Jacqueline
DEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. TALLA Cyrille 	DRFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. BESSALA Protais
DPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. OKALA Georges 	HR Ebolowa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr DEFO
CSSD/EFOULAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr MOUSSI Charlotte 	U/SWAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. ONANA Emmanuel
PF-SR/DRSPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr VOGUE Noël • Dr BAONGA 	PF-SR/DRSP LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr EPOH Monique
PF-SR/DRSPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mme EYA Marie 	PF-SR/DRSPEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr DAWA SOREYA
PF-SR/DRSPSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr KEUKAM Laurentine 	PF-SR/DRSP AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mme SADOU Hélène
CNLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 Représentant 	ONSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr FIFEN
PNLP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 Représentant 	DPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 Représentant

AMPLIATIONS :

- MINSANTE/CAB/SESP
- SG/MINSANTE
- DSF/DLM/DROS/DRFP/DCOOP/DRH/DEP/DOSTS
- DRSP/C/Lt/S/NW/SW
- SDRS
- Intéressés
- Chrono/Archives


 MAMA FOUDA

Annexure 12: List of participants – National workshop for review and testing of the tool



REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
 Paix – Travail – Patrie

 MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE

 SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION DE LA SANTE FAMILIALE

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
 Peace – Work – Fatherland

 MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

 SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY HEALTH

**ATELIER DE RESTITUTION ET DE MISE EN COMMUN SUR L'EFFICACITE DE L'OUTIL
 DE PRIORISATION DE PLANIFICATION EN SANTE MATERNELLE DANS LES DISTRICTS**

Salle de conférence de l'UCPC MINSANTE/AFD/KFD

-YAOUNDE-

Date : 08 - 02 - 1

FICHE DE PRESENCE

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX


N°	Nom et Prénoms	Fonction	Structure	Tél. et E.-mail	Signature
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03	Dr NGUELE Salomé	CSSD	D.S. NYLON	699 56 13 91 spnguele@yahoo.fr	[Signature]
04	Dr EDOUARD née KOUM Dorothée	ALC CMA DIBOUM II (Nylon)	CMA DIBOUM II	677 73 79 67 @ yahoo.fr dorothée koum	[Signature]
05	Nangah Awamberg	EBS Nylon	DS Nylon	678 13 88 86 um_nangah@yahoo.com	[Signature]
06	MBENDOU I Yves Olivier	CCSI Ngodi Bakoko	DS Nylon	694 173 187	[Signature]

Annexure 12: List of participants – National workshop for review and testing of the tool



N°	Nom et Prénoms	Fonction	Structure	Tél. et E-mail	Signature
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08	TONGMAM	Chargé de Counselling	Service Santé	699586665	
09	Dr EPOH E. Nongue	PF SR/PME	DRSPL	monquemaka@yahoo.fr 699936429	
10	Dr Vobuo Noël	PF SR-PME Centre	DRSP-C	nvgue@yahoo.fr 699781917/677566272	
11	YOUSSOUFA	CCMA Founangui	CMA - FOUNANGUI	68625837 / youssefoussoufa@yahoo.fr	
12	Dr WAWOUA Pastire	CSSD MAROUA 2	SSD MAROUA 2	697714466/677302962	
13	WASSA	CCSI SALAK	CSI SALAK	699097141/676237348	
14	HOURSE DANIEL	CCSE OURO-ZANGUI	CSI OURO-ZANGUI	67221500	
15	Dr ESSORBA E. Ernest	—	PNLMMI	696440169 e.essorba@yahoo.fr	
16	Dr Rose chua	—	PNLMMI	elua_rex@yahoo.com 694861120	
17	Dr AMPOULIA	Cadre DSF	MINSANTE	mediboulou@yahoo.fr 699047804	
18	Dr AFOUNDE J.	CSSA / DSF	MINSANTE	afounde_bj@yahoo.fr 699866307	
19	Dr KOUO NGAMBY	CSSM / DSF	MINSANTE	m.ngamby@gmail.com 677601640	
20	Mme KOUOTOU Aminatou	CBSPASH / DSF	MINSANTE	675320186 mbumbumnybulou@yahoo.fr	
21	BISSOMBS ANDRÉ OLIVIER	CADRE DSF / SEM	MINSANTE	678882192 andrebiss@yahoo.fr	
22	Dr Peter MBONDJI Ebangye	Chercheur / PhD Student	UNIVERSITÉ DE PRETORIA	mcbondj@yahoo.com	
23	ABDOULAYE ROUSSA	PFA. DRSP-EN	DRSP-EN MAROUA	abdoulayemoussa10@yahoo.fr	

Annexure 12: List of participants – National workshop for review and testing of the tool

N°	Nom et Prénoms	Fonction	Structure	Tél. et E.-mail	Signature
24	YAYA GOUATANG	CBS Maroua II	SSA Maroua II	gouatang.yaya@yahoo.com 69682155/629389750	
25					
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Annexure 12: List of district planning teams during the test of the tool

TESTING OF THE TOOL FOR SETTING PRIORITIES IN THE MATERNAL HEALTH PLANNING PROCESS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL IN CAMEROON

Participants to a prioritization exercise using the tool in two different districts

District Team I : Nylon Health District (HD)		District Team II: 'Maroua Rural' Health District (Now Maroua 2 - since Decembre 2014)	
Nom	Fonction	Nom	Fonction
1 Dr Salomé NGUELE	Chief Nylon Health District	Dr Martine WAWOUA	Chief Maroua Rural HD
2 Mme Awambeng NANGAH	Chief office, Nylon HD	Mr Yaya GOUATANG	Chief office Maroua Rural HD
3 Dr ETOGO née KOUAM Dorothee	Chief Diboum II Health Area (HA) / Nylon HD	Mr Youssoufa	Chief "Founangué Health Area / Maroua Rural HD
4 Dr Yves Olivier MBENOUN I	Chief Ngodi-Bakoko HA / Nylon HD	Mr WASSA	Chief Salak HA/ Maroua Rural HD)
5 TONGMAM	Officer in charge of counselling / Nylon HD	Mr Hourse Daniel	Chief Houro-Zangui HA/ Maroua Rural HD
6 Dr Monique EPOH	Reproductive Health (RH) Focal person - Littoral Region	Dr Abdoulaye Moussa	RH Focal person Far North Region
7 Dr Martine L. MBAYE	Permanent Sec PNLMMI	Dr Noel VOGUE	RH Focal person Centre Region
8 Dr Rose CHIA	PNLMMI*	Dr Ernest Essomba	Planing officer - PNLMMI
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