

FSP Development for NPI - Uzbekistan

Further step in developing NPI –
systematizing approaches to
planning and implementing NPI
in changing political and
economic environment

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NPI Goals and Objectives

- Maintaining high coverage rates for EPI-vaccines: BCG, DTP, OPV, Measles, Mumps, Hepatitis-B
- Reducing measles morbidity to less than 1 case per 100,000
- Minimizing level of postvaccinal complications
- Reducing vaccine wastage rates

NPI Goals and Objectives

- Maintaining reliable cold chain
- Ensuring injection safety through implementing AD syringes and staff training
- Ensuring safe waste disposal

Major problems of the NPI

- Imperfect NPI management system, especially data collection and processing, epidemiological monitoring & surveillance
- Registering fatal post-vaccinal complications
- Lacking financing for National injection safety program

Major problems of the NPI

- Worn-out cold chain equipment needing replacement
- Poorly developed process of vaccine procurement
- Staff lacking knowledge and skills
- Low mumps vaccine coverage

Major expense line items for NPI (2000, 2002, projection)

- Labour cost
- Building maintenance and repair
- Procurement of vaccines and AD-syringes
- Cold chain equipment procurement and maintenance
- Transport-relates expenditures

'Secure' and 'Not-so-secure' expense line items

■ Line items with secure funding

- Labour cost
- Building maintenance and repair

■ Line items with 'unsecured' funding

- Vaccines and injection supplies
- Cold chain equipment procurement and maintenance
- Transport-related expenditures

Vaccine procurement for NPI

Factors with positive impact:

- Government readiness to comply with the obligations taken and to gradually increase budgetary allocations for vaccine procurement
- Moderate growth of National economy

Factors with negative impact:

- Lack of well-established mechanism for centralized vaccine procurement – results in delays and stock-outs

Procurement and maintenance of cold chain equipment

Tasks:

- Cold chain inventory
- Developing the cold chain structure taking into account availability of power supply on the local level
- Securing reliable financing for cold chain equipment procurement and maintenance
- Improving vaccination strategies for locations with no reliable power sources

Providing for injection safety (IS)

- Staff training in IS practice
- Comprehensive implementation of IS protocols
- Amending system of incentives and penalties related to vaccine use efficiency

Strategies for achieving NPI goals and financial sustainability

- Mobilizing additional resources
 - MOF – financing routine immunization schedule
 - Search for donor's assistance in financing NDI (measles, 2005)
- Improving reliability of financing sources
 - Developing – in collaboration with MOF – and implementing mechanisms for centralized vaccine procurement
 - Elaborating dialog tactics for convincing oblast authorities to maintain continuous cold chain functioning

Strategies for achieving NPI goals and financial sustainability

- Maximizing program efficiency to minimize the need in additional resources
 - Regular analysis of vaccine presentation and combination mix offered by suppliers to estimate optimal set of procured vaccines
 - Training healthcare staff in safe injection practice
 - Implementing management information system (MIS) to improve resource use efficiency

Relevance of FSP

- Allows to assess real NPI needs
- Provides detail description of the financial needs by line items
- Allows studying program sensitivity to presentation mix and wastage rates
- May serve as a blue-print for similar planning in other programs

Lessons learnt from FSP development

- Skills acquired for comprehensive analysis of NPI expense line items and for estimating budget for each line item
- Multisector approach to problem-solving is much more effective
- Decisions taken should be put on paper
- FSP is not a one-time event – it is a reiterative process

Thanks for assistance and collaborative experience

