

COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

APMEN Online Training Series

BANGLADESH

Introduction



Dr. Md. Mosiqure Rahaman
Epidemiologist
National Malaria Elimination Program
CDC, DGHS, Bangladesh



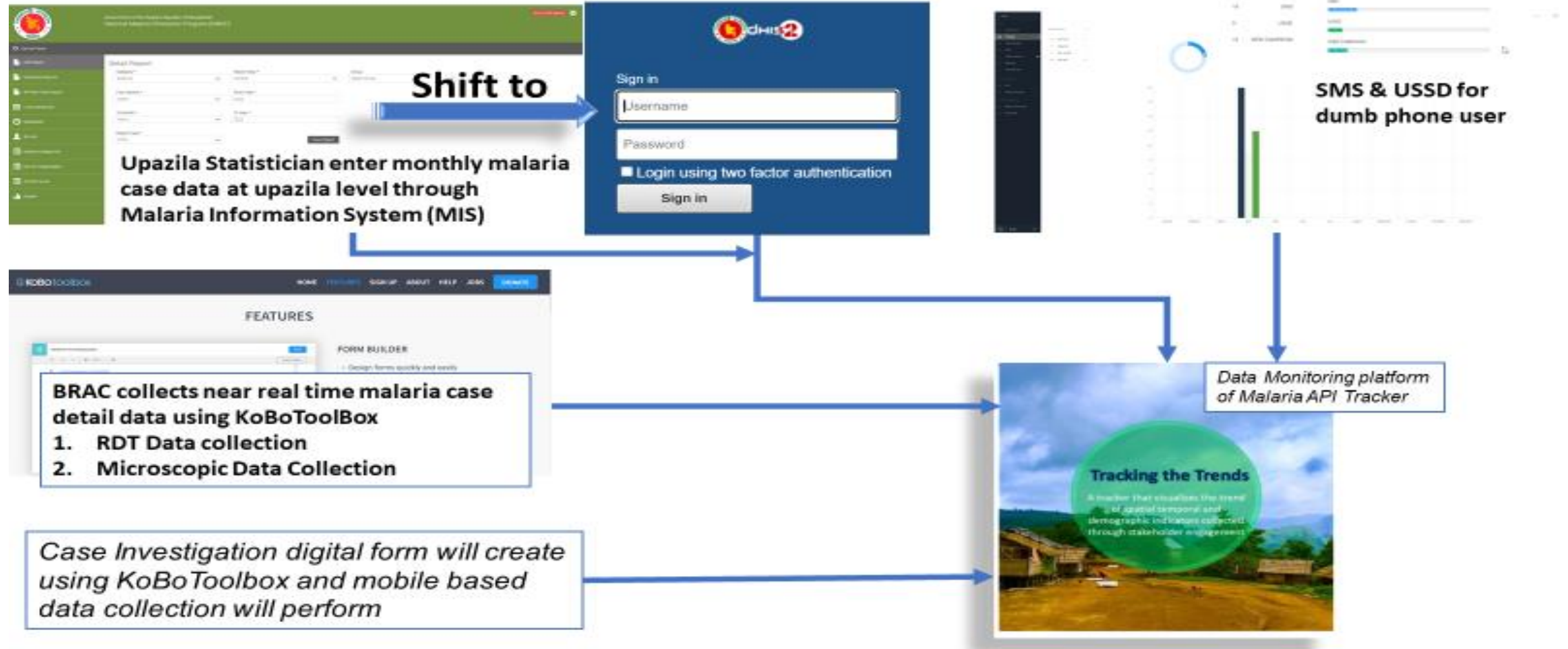
Md. Jaker Hossain
IT Officer
National Malaria Elimination Program
CDC, DGHS, Bangladesh

Short Description

- a. The current NMCP capacity to manage geospatial data and technologies
 - **Three persons -Epidemiologist ,IT Officer and One Entomologist had received two days training on GIS mapping under MORU project two years back**
- b. Past and/or current activities and experience using geospatial data and technologies
 - **NMEP can produce thematic map and uses this map for presentation and documentation**
- c . Major challenges when using geospatial data and technologies to support malaria surveillance and response
 - **Most of the malaria zone is very hard to reach and remote**
 - **No GIS software is available**
 - **Country has shapefile up to union level not at village level**
 - **Inadequate capacity of staff on GIS both central and field level**

Way forward

Malaria API Tracker 'Monitoring' Platform



THANK YOU



BHUTAN

Training Participants

Name : Tobgyel Drukpa

Function : Program Analyst

Name : Karma choden

Function : as GIS technician

Working in : Vector-Borne Diseases control Programme (VDCP), Department of Public health, Ministry of Health,
Bhutan

a. The current NMCP capacity to manage geospatial data and technologies

1. The use of ODK or other GPS app

- to mainly collect the coordinate of the malaria cases diagnosed,
- To collect the coordinate of species found

2. QGIS Software

- Buffering of 0.5 km radius of an area, to do reactive case detection (malaria screening) using QGIS software
- To prepare malaria case map, malaria species map, malaria stratification map

b. Past and/or current activities and experience using geospatial data and technologies

Past activities and experience

- GPS
- ArcGIS

Current activities and experience

- ODK
- QGIS

c. Major challenges when using geospatial data and technologies to support malaria surveillance and response

1. Insufficient training to the malaria technician on ODK and OGIS
2. Different source of data used
3. Poor data quality
4. Hard to get the updated Shape file.
5. No manual or guideline for such training
6. QGIS, we use online guideline but difficult understand with limited basic knowledge

D. How you see the way forward using this kind of data and technologies at the beginning of this training

1. To produce a thematic map of malaria areas.
2. To update the latest trend of malaria stratification map.
3. To Produce a dispersion map of malaria related activities.

CHINA



National Malaria Elimination Program in China





Trainees

☞ **Ms Li Zhang**, Malaria surveillance officer in National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, China CDC.

☞ **Dr Bo-Yu Yi**, Data Manager in National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, China CDC.





Capacity, Activity and Experience

- ☞ Most staff in our department have received relevant training and mastered such technologies.
- ☞ However, due to the different work of each person, there are also some differences in the frequency of use and familiarity with such technologies.
- ☞ For the two of us, we usually use ArcGIS, which can also meet the work requirements.
- ☞ In addition, GIS can directly generate maps in the relevant information systems we use.





Expectations for This Training

- 👉 Through this training, both of us can have a new understanding of geospatial data and technologies.
- 👉 Acquiring the new knowledge and skills, which will be helpful for us in the future work.
- 👉 We will also share the new knowledge and skills with other colleagues.





**We appreciate the opportunity to
participate this training**

Thanks



CAMBODIA



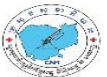
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Ministry of Health
National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control

National Dengue Control Program

Mr.SOUV KIMSAN
Master of Computer science, DATA
MANAGER at NDCP (CNM)

Introduce

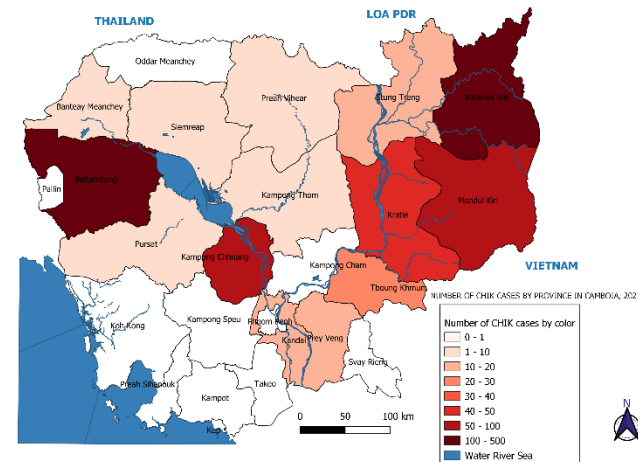
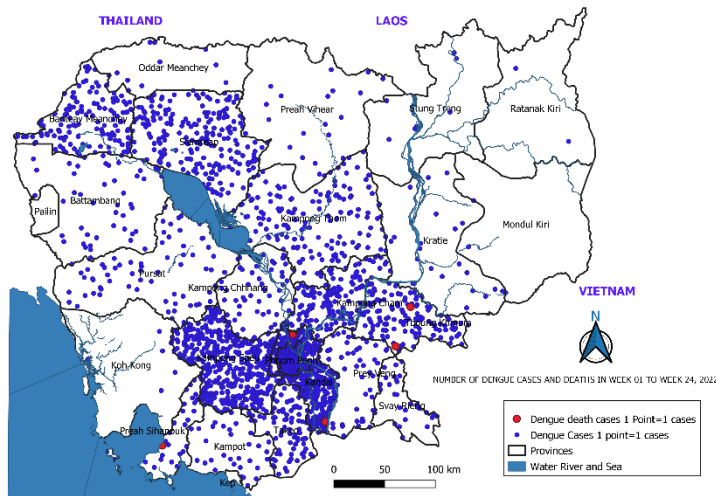
- Name: Souv Kimsan, Age 37
- Position: Data manager at NDCC(CNM) Cambodia
- Background: Master of Computer Science
- 2008- 2013: Work at CNM, Contract staff
- 2014-2018: Work at MOH, Cambodia, Government Staff
- 2018-Present: Work at CNM, Cambodia, Government Staff



Describe

The current NMCP capacity to manage geospatial data and technologies

- We have data and Cambodia shapefiles 2018
- We can show data on the map(Graduate color and sow number of cases)

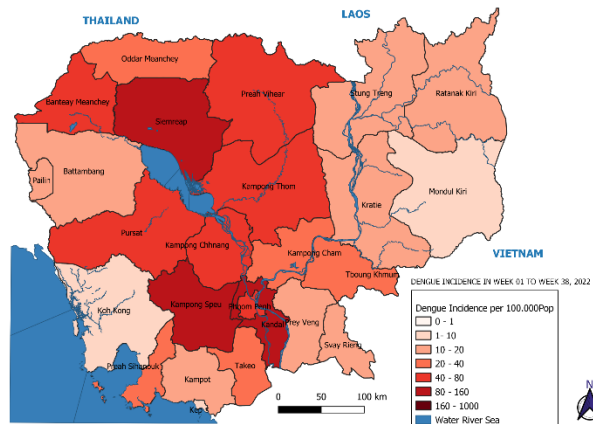


Describe

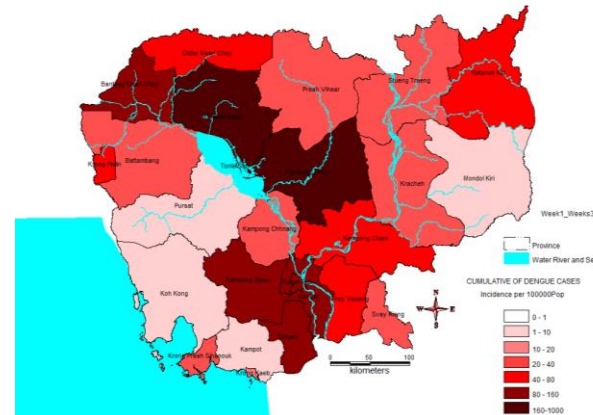
Past and/or current activities and experience using geospatial data and technologies

- ✍️ -For NDCP (CNM) we start using geospatial data in 2005
- ✍️ -The software that we start using **Map info and ArcView** (2005-2011)
- ✍️ -Year, 2012-Now we use **QGIS, Arc GIS**
- ✍️ -Analysis using **Epi info and Stata**

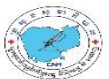
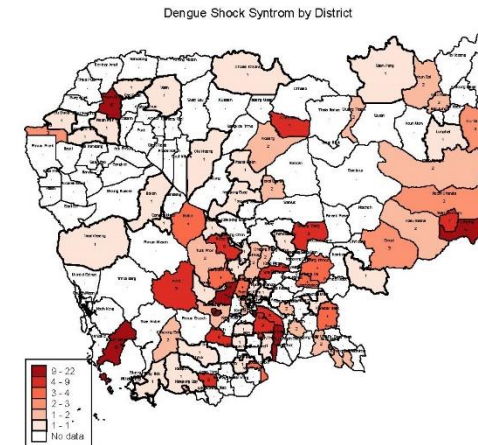
Using QGIS



Using ArcView



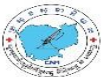
Using Stata



Describe

Major challenges when using geospatial data and technologies to support malaria surveillance and response

The challenges lack of the new shapefiles and some software that we need to use like ArcGIS need license, the license so expensive.



Describe

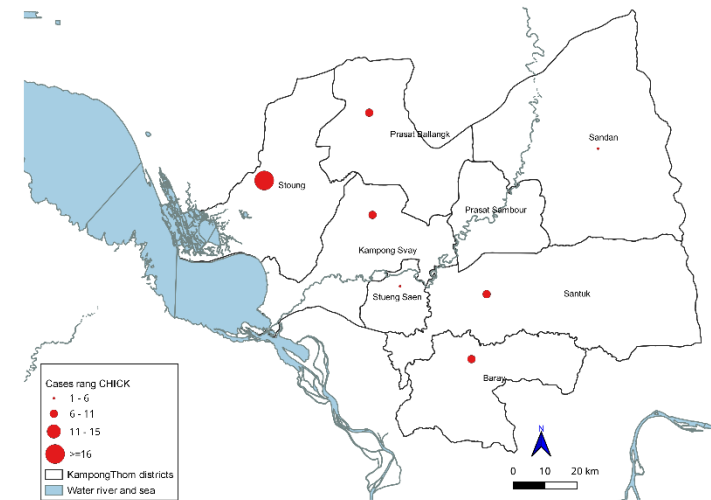
The way forward using this kind of data and technologies at the beginning of this training

✧ This kind of data and technologies is very importance for surveillance.

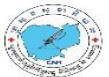
✧ Show data on the map

✧ We can know exactly the location on the map

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Thank you!



PAKISTAN



Integrated Vector Control/ Malaria Control Program Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Trainee

Mr Masood ur Rehman

Master in Computer Science

Provincial Data Management Unit In Charge

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

- a. The current NMP capacity to manage geospatial data and technologies
 - The program is not familiar with the usage, No one are trained in using geospatial data and technologies.
 - The Malaria Control Program uses DHIS2 for data collection on Monthly basis.

b. Major challenges when using geospatial data and technologies to support malaria surveillance and response

- No training has been conducted yet on using geospatial data and technologies to support malaria surveillance and response

c. How you see the way forward using this kind of data and technologies at the beginning of this training

- This kind of data and technologies is very importance for surveillance.
- To produce a thematic map of malaria areas
- To update the latest trend of malaria stratification map.
- We can spot the high burden district and hot spot in the district on the spot map to focus and response to alerts and outbreaks on time

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea National Malaria Control Program

Trainees:

1. Ms Mavis Abaya- Technical Officer for Dengue
2. Ms Mary Daun-Technical Officer for
Parasitology

Use of Geospatial data and technologies

- The program is not familiar with the usage, most staff are not trained in using geospatial data and technologies
- We have heard of remote sensing but have not had any hands on usage of such technologies
- The Department of Health Information Systems uses e-NHIS for data collection, however, is it geospatial data? No idea.

Advantages of being part of this training

- Understand the use of geospatial data and technologies
- Gaining new skills and knowledge
- How to apply the skills and knowledge gained from this training in our PNG context

Acknowledgements:

- APMEN for this important training
- Program Manager-Mr Leo Makita for nominating Mavis and Mary for this training
- Trainers who will be taking us through with this training

SRI LANKA

APMEN online training on the management and use of geospatial data and technologies for National Malaria Programs

Country situation presentation

Sri Lanka

Introduction to participants



- Mahavithana Damith Priyanka Silva
- Public Health Field Officer – Anti Malaria Campaign Headquarters
- Working as a field officer engage in risk group surveys and vector control and having 5 year experience in malaria.



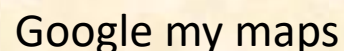
- Thilan Fernando
- Entomologist - Anti Malaria Campaign Headquarters
- Working as a supervising officer engage in entomology and vector control activities and having 8 year experience in malaria.

The current NMCP capacity to manage geospatial data and technologies

- Limited number of field staff provided with GPS machines and most of the staff using mobile phones packages for collect GPS data.
- Limited amount of IT facilities provided to head office and regional staff on sharing basis to store GPS data and develop mapping.
- Commonly using google my maps to generate maps and very limited amount of QGIS.

- Google my maps using mainly to malaria case mapping, entomology survey mapping

- (All these activities include the map of spots where activity conducted.)



Major challenges when using geospatial data and technologies to support malaria surveillance and response

- Limited amount GPS machines availability
- Due to limited number of GPS machine availability commonly using smart mobile phones but accuracy and the limited signal coverage in some of the area is the major problem
- Non availability of shape files and they are highly expensive.
- Limited knowledge on software packages like QGIS or ArcGIS
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How you see the way forward using this kind of data and technologies at the beginning of this training

- We hope to gain the knowledge on use of GIS software such as QGIS..etc
- Hope to disseminate the knowledge among other staff members in the Headquarters and regional
- Hope to improve IT facilities to collection and storing the data which could be used for analyze and decision making for National Malaria Control Programme (Prevention of Reintroduction)

Acknowledge

- APMEN to giving this opportunity to participate for this training.

Thank you