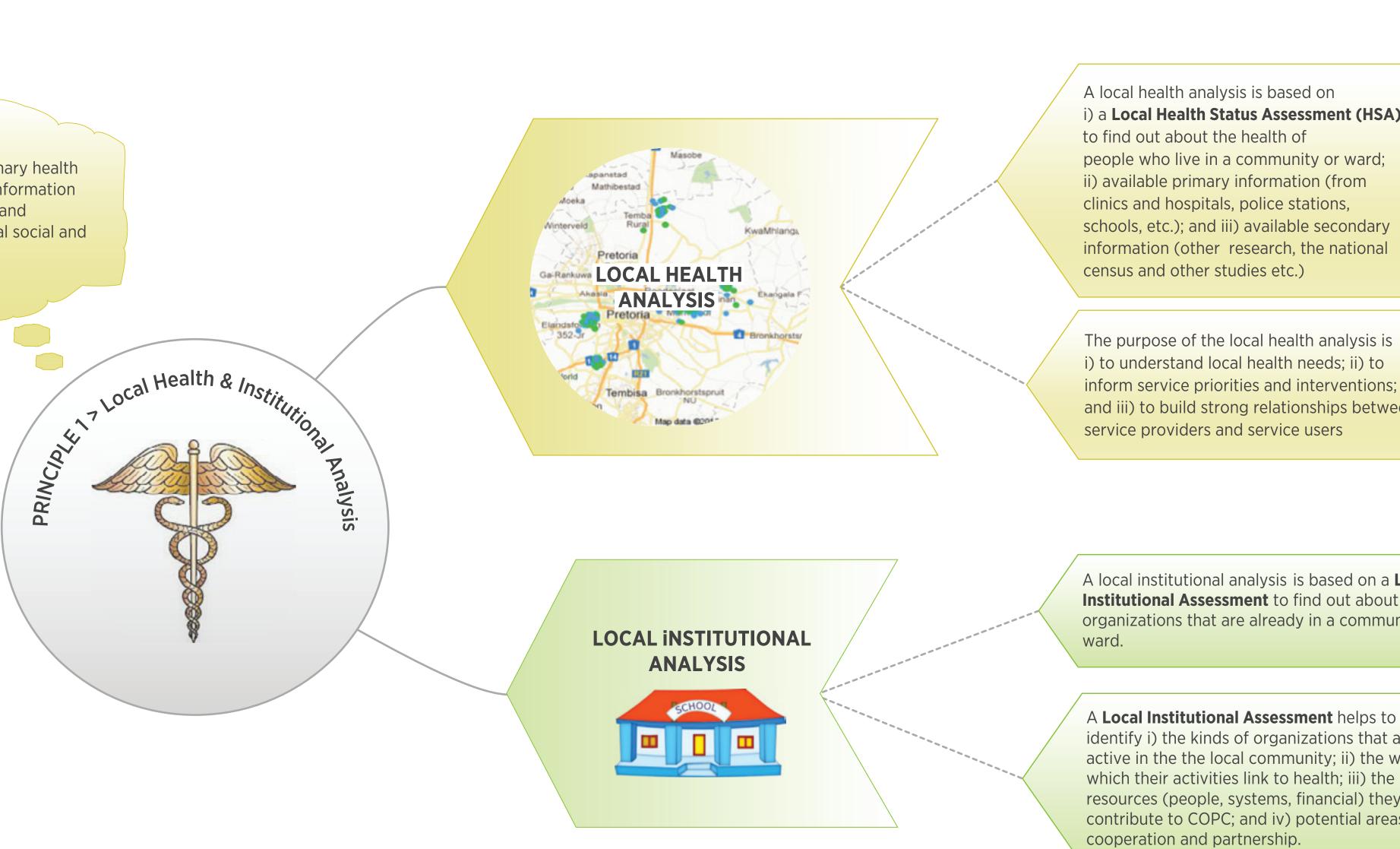
Community oriented primary health care starts from factual information that is specific to people and organizations in their local social and physical contexts.



i) a Local Health Status Assessment (HSA) people who live in a community or ward; schools, etc.); and iii) available secondary information (other research, the national

i) to understand local health needs; ii) to inform service priorities and interventions; and iii) to build strong relationships between

A local institutional analysis is based on a **Local** Institutional Assessment to find out about the organizations that are already in a community or

A Local Institutional Assessment helps to identify i) the kinds of organizations that are active in the the local community; ii) the ways in which their activities link to health; iii) the resources (people, systems, financial) they can contribute to COPC; and iv) potential areas of