

# The Alliance for **Malaria Prevention**

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

## ***ALLIANCE FOR MALARIA PREVENTION: ACTION POINTS 2014***

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David Gittelman  
(CDC-PMI, AMP Core Group)

## **What is the next challenge for AMP?**

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- AMP has always been our most productive and dynamic when faced with a new challenge the next “problem” to solve
- The next “problem” to solve has always revitalized AMP’s work
- There is a great deal of work to do in the roll out of other malaria commodities (RDTs)
- Under the NFM Global Fund is working on the issue of how malaria grants can fund iCCM commodities and roll out
- Achieving integration will require additional inputs, including alternative rationale, incentives or policies that are familiar to and manageable by AMP.

## ***AMP positioning and challenges***

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- Define AMP's positioning: where does our partnership fit best?
- Seek AMP's next challenge to continue to revitalize itself. Consider supporting integration, iCCM, and distribution of other malaria commodities? Or continue focus on LLINs and share tools and expertise with others who are interested?

## ***AMP contributions to integrated campaigns***

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- Utilize AMP's strategic position to explore promoting campaign integration
- Avoid missed opportunities, take advantage of parallel mass distribution activities.
- Examples: polio, NTDs, with malaria case management in low transmission settings.
- Most effective integration comes from district or community levels rather than top down.

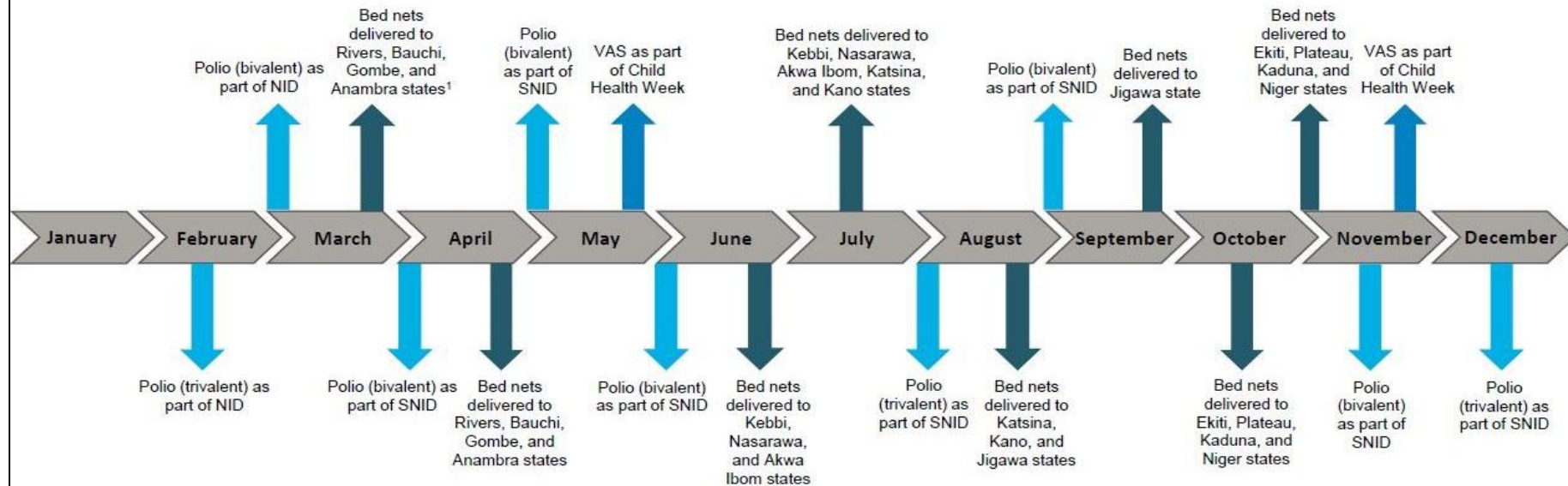
## ***Caveats on integration***

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- Integration not cost neutral
  - Need alternative rationale, incentives and policies to legitimize integration, beyond questions of costs and benefits: focus on beneficiaries' advantages
- Devil in the details: requires additional planning, logistics & coordination.
- May be easier integrate other interventions into LLIN platform rather than vice versa (re: UC target ages).
- Caution: avoid integration with too many interventions and overloading volunteers and confusing populations.

# The Alliance for **Malaria Prevention**

## Timeline of Child Health Interventions in Nigeria



<sup>1</sup> Delivery of bed nets to Rivers, Bauchi, Gombe, and Anambra states from March through April 2014 is contingent upon the World Bank Booster project procurement of an additional 3.4 million LLINs over the initial commitments of 6.4 million.

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

## ***Seeking, acknowledging host country contributions***

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- Identify best practices for achieving strong national government commitment of its own resources toward LLIN programs.
- Government of Angola commended for its substantial resource commitment.
- National and state governments in Nigeria and elsewhere need greater advocacy.



## ***FUNDING OF MALARIA CONTROL ACTIVITIES AND THE UC CAMPAIGN***

- Funding of malaria control activities and the UC Campaign in Angola is provided primarily by the GoA, with contributions from The Global Fund, USAID, PMI, JICA, WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank & the European Union
- Private partners, such as Exxon Mobil, Chevron, Endiama also contributed



World Health  
Organization



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



President's Malaria Initiative



Japan International Cooperation Agency



***Revive and expand AMP's mentoring efforts for TA***

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- Expand AMP capacity to mentor promising country nationals to meet increased demand for its technical assistance.
- Address the challenge of providing true mentoring versus filling human resource gaps (Burundi example).

## ***AMP troubleshooting opportunities to address delivery challenges***

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- Explore reasons for and potential interventions to address the lower than expected demand for subsidized nets (Senegal example), and use to better target limited malaria control resources.
- Help establish country-specific strategies to actively phase out the availability of untreated nets in the private sector, and shift to LLINs.
- Advocate for costing of continuous distribution channels to improve country planning

## ***School and Community-Based Distribution Opportunities***

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- Use AMP as platform for disseminating pilot results and identifying technical and financial resources to scale up.
- Use results from pilot school and community-based distribution to determine the most appropriate balance at the country level.
  - Both have promise and challenges to resolve.
  - School net programs in particular show substantial promise (Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana), given their ready distribution points, use of school children as change agents.

# Potential Reach of Keep Up Strategies SNP and TNVS

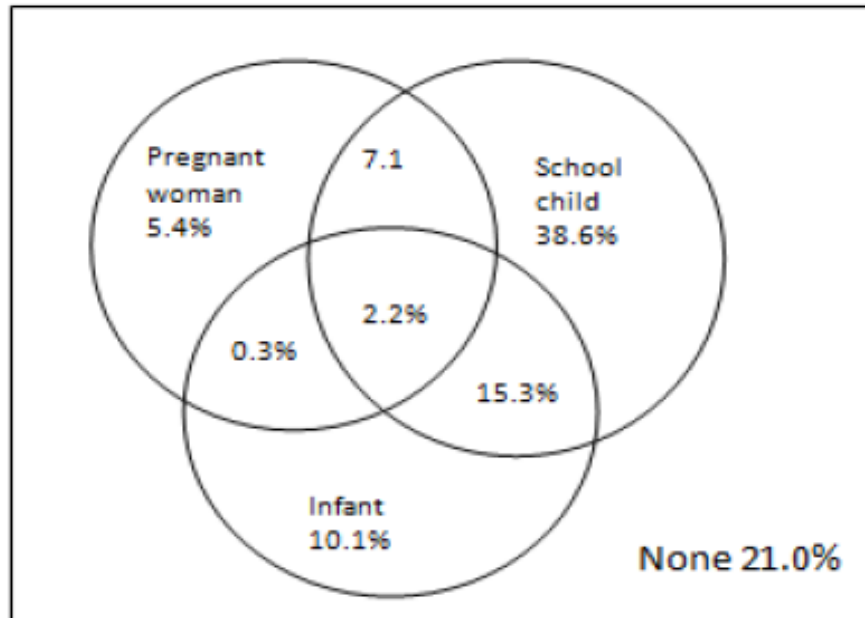


Figure 1a: Potential reach by keep-up strategies in Lake zone

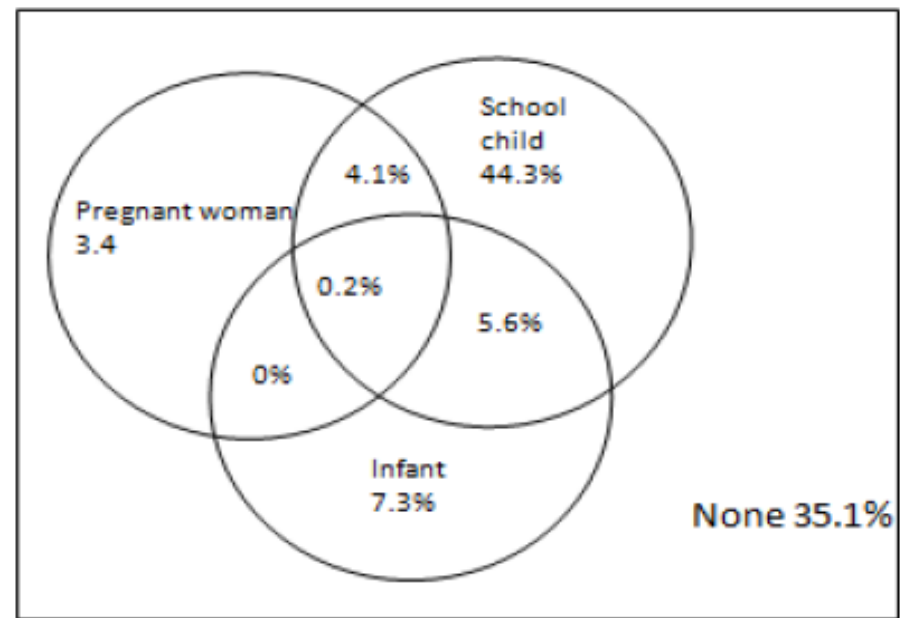


Figure 1b: Potential reach by keep-up strategies in Southern zone

**Lake Zone**

**Mean household size: 7**

**Southern Zone**

**Mean household size: 4**

# **The new ITN Access Indicator**

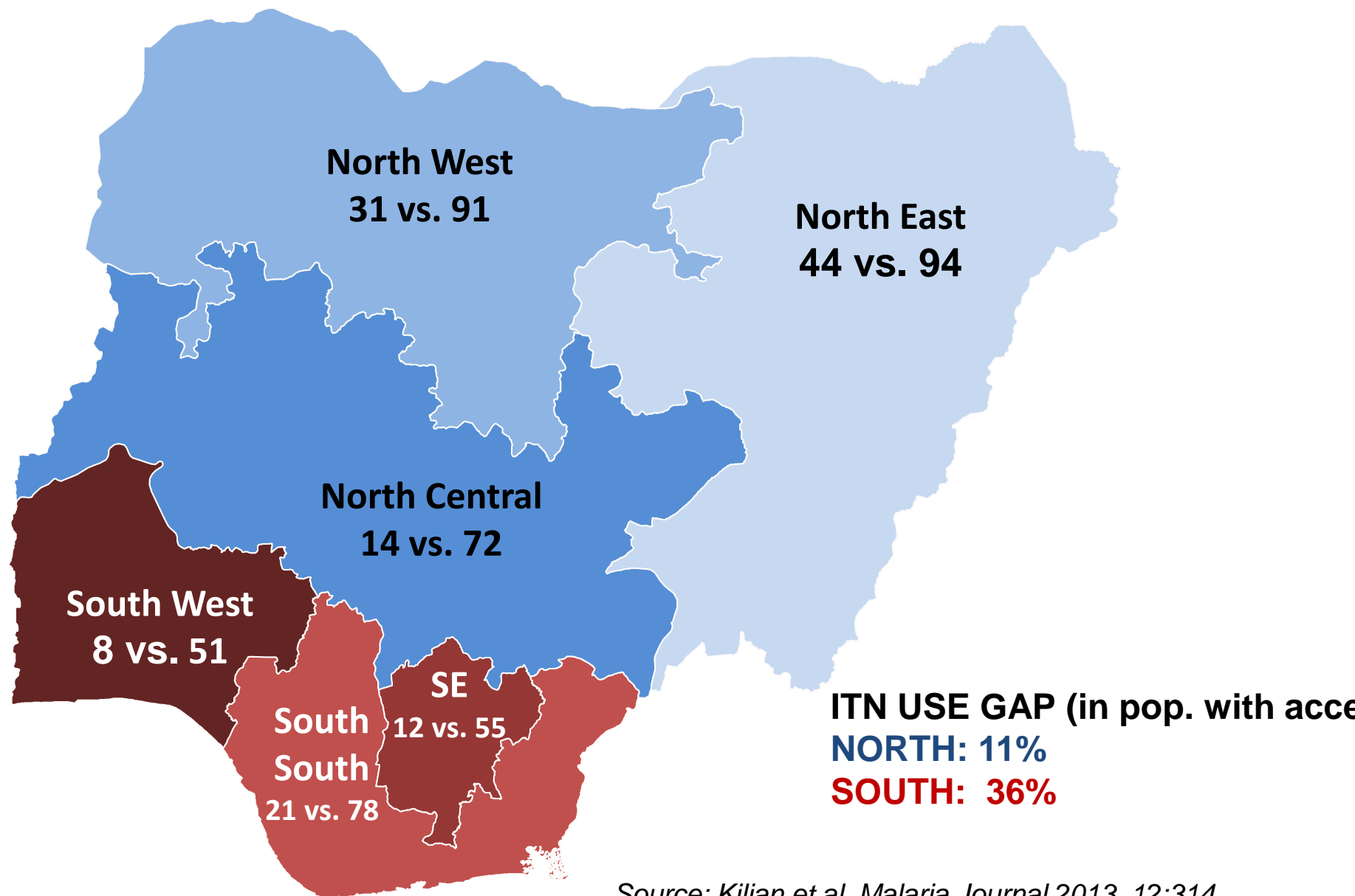
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## ***Recalculating the Net Use Gap with Access Indicator***

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- Identify AMP advocacy role to encourage countries to recalculate the Net Use Gap using the MERG's new access indicator to inform BCC investments.
- “Use gap” should decrease substantially, since net access biggest factor explaining low use.
- Countries should ensure calculation in analyzing national population-based survey data.
- New Funding Model Concept Notes should reflect the new access indicator data in planning net distribution & BCC.

***Percent Population That Used ITN Previous Night Versus  
Percent Use ITN with Access to ITN, by Zone, All Ages, Nigeria MIS 2010***



Source: Kilian et al. Malaria Journal 2013, 12:314

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## ***AMP role with Net Mis-Use***

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*Madagascar experience*

- AMP technical assistance can encourage countries to highlight possible net mis-use and plan communications accordingly.
- In planning, consider LLIN mis-use as focal problem driven often by economics.
- Examples: fishing—Lake Tanganyika, Madagascar.
- Explore community-driven responses, and multilateral solutions (e.g., addressing food security problems).
- Recognize problem is minor in the global context.



***AMP engagement with UNITAID market-based analysis***

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- Advise UNITAID on components of a rational ITN subsidy system that:
  - Recognizes transition from initial catch-up to replacement and keep-up
  - Increases access
  - Rewards innovation, especially based on durability
  - Refocuses away from price as predominant determinant for procurement
  - Anticipates donor fatigue
- Advise on framing the questions based on existing models and research, and advocate for new research.

## ***AMP engagement in elimination settings***

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- Collaborate with VCWG to inform guidelines for a phased transition from universal ITN+IRS to targeted IRS.
- Advocate for resources to increase malaria surveillance and mapping to target LLIN interventions.
- Specific country activities (examples from Swaziland):
  - Joint IRS & LLIN distribution
  - Seasonal LLIN distribution
  - Use GPS to distribute LLINs
  - Address low risk perception and impact on LLIN use (BCC, community linkages)

## ***AMP Working Group Opportunities: VOLUNTEER!***

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- Emerging Issues WG: net packaging, repurposing, others?
- BCC: Communication Community of Practice, guidelines
- Monitoring, OR and Evaluation (MORE): hang-up, data triangulation, mHealth, applying net access indicator for calculating net use (and BCC implications)
- Net Mapping: Country volunteers to populate database