

School-based distribution in Tanzania: Opportunities and challenges for scale up

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BACKGROUND: LLIN Keep Up Strategy

- The Tanzanian Ministry of Health is currently piloting a school-based net distribution in combination with the ongoing TNVS (voucher scheme targeting pregnant women and infants) to keep up universal coverage.
- Strategy is based on mathematical modeling (NetCALC) which estimates that 7 – 8 million new nets are needed annually

Background: School Net Programme

- Every child in alternate classes is given a free LLIN for distribution to their households
- Repeated annually so that a child will bring home a new net to his or her household every two years
- School Net Project was piloted in 19 districts in the Southern Zone from Jan – July 2013
- A total of 510,000 LLINs was distributed to 2,300 schools

SNP Evaluation

- Cross-sectional household surveys and qualitative investigations in two districts in Southern Zone (SNP regions) and two districts in Lake Zone (control)
- Main difference btw SNP districts and control districts is:
 - Mean HH size (4 and 7 respectively)
 - Date of UCC (Dec 2010 and July 2011 respectively)
- Comparison between HHs with children eligible for SNP, and HHs that were not eligible

Definition of Eligibility for SNP Net

Individual: A child enrolled in primary or secondary school (primary 1,3,5,7 or secondary 2,4)

Household: A household with at least one eligible child

- In 2013 this was 37% in the Southern Zone and 52% in the Lake Zone

However, all households with at least one school child will be reached over a two year period.

- 54% in the Southern Zone and 63% in the Lake Zone has a child enrolled in primary or secondary school

Potential Reach of Keep Up Strategies SNP and TNVS

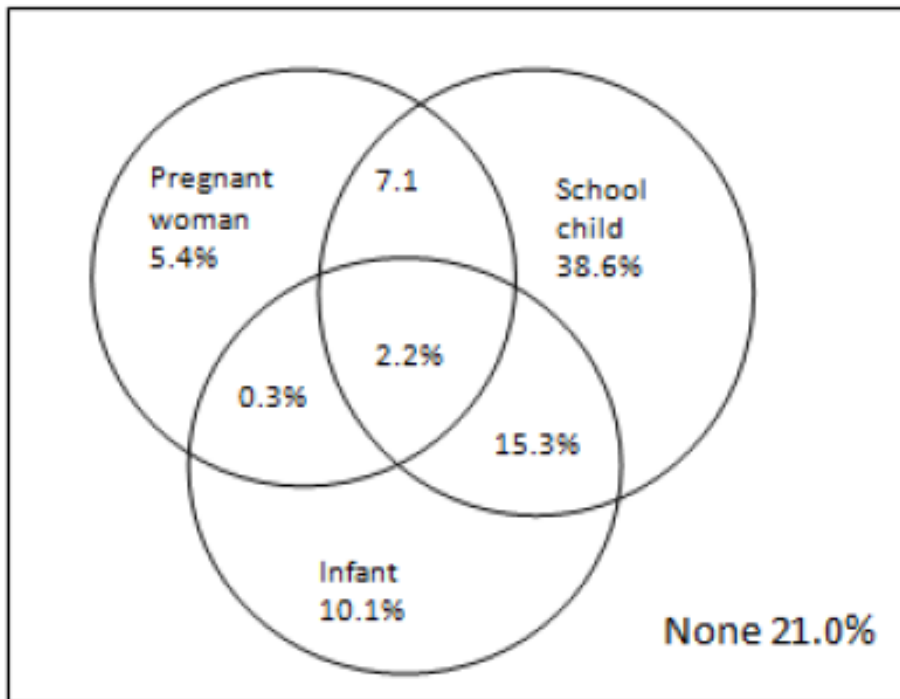


Figure 1a: Potential reach by keep-up strategies
in Lake zone

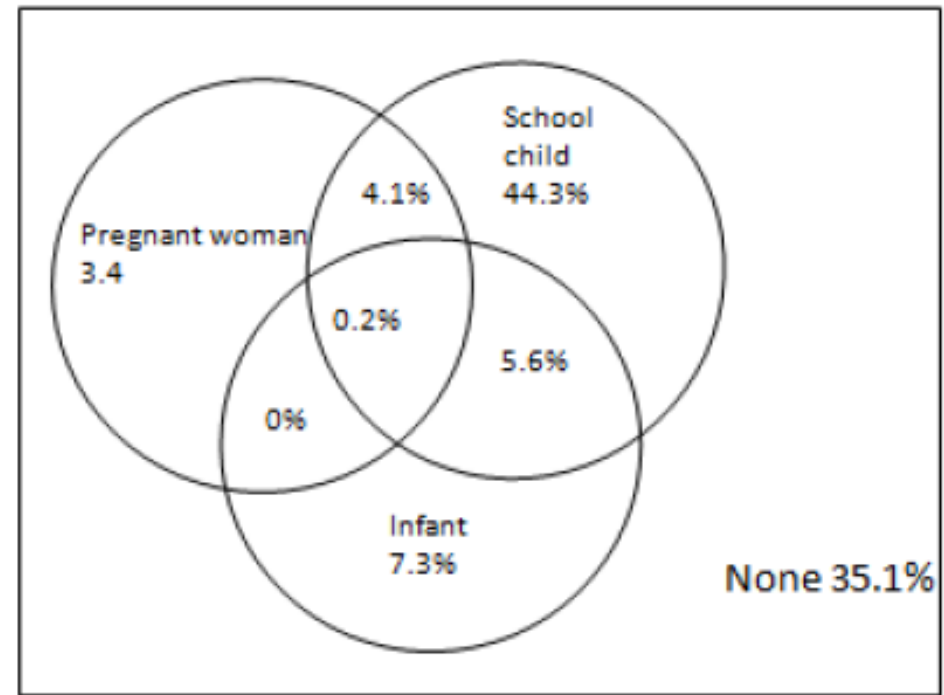


Figure 1b: Potential reach by keep-up strategies
in Southern zone

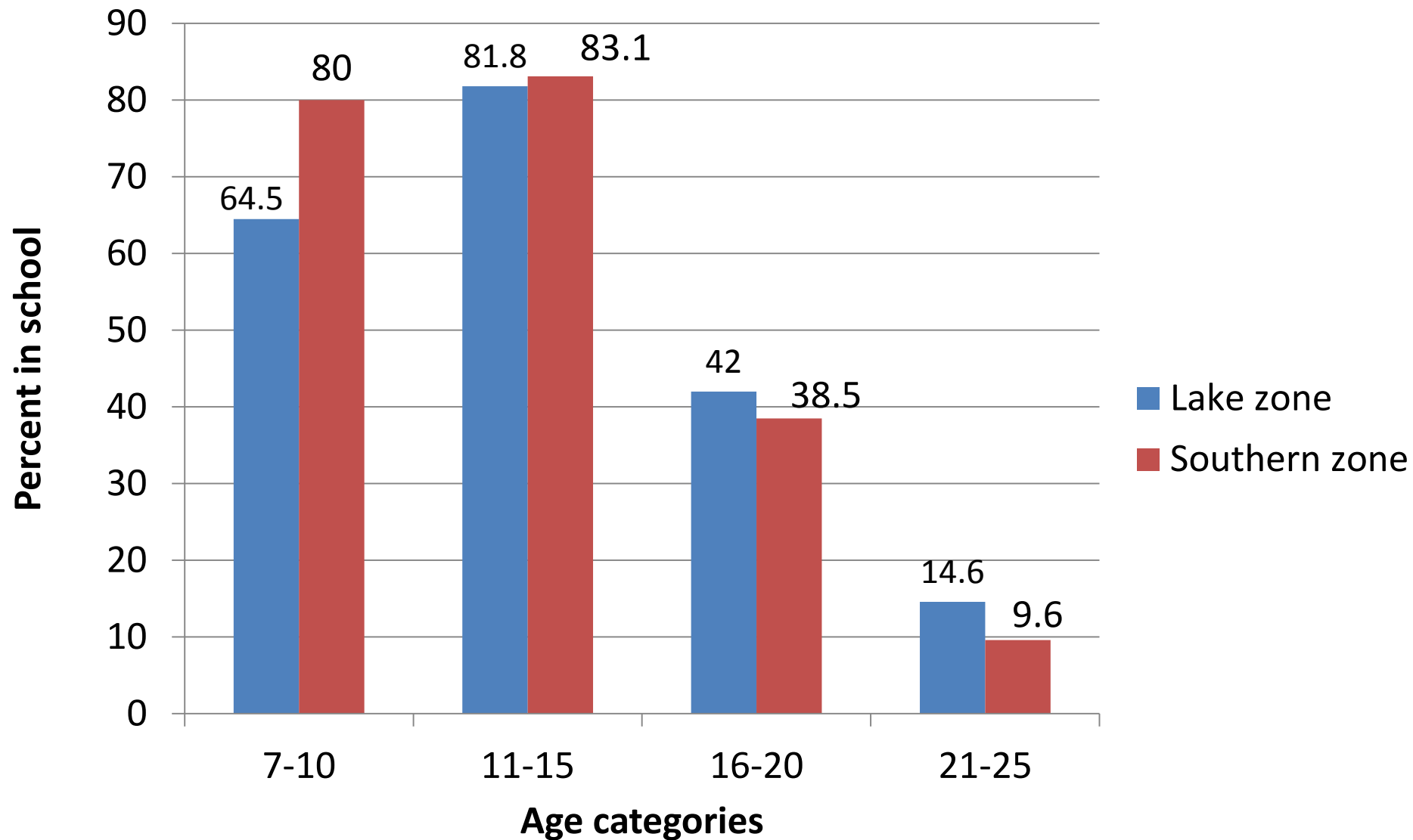
Lake Zone

Mean household size: 7

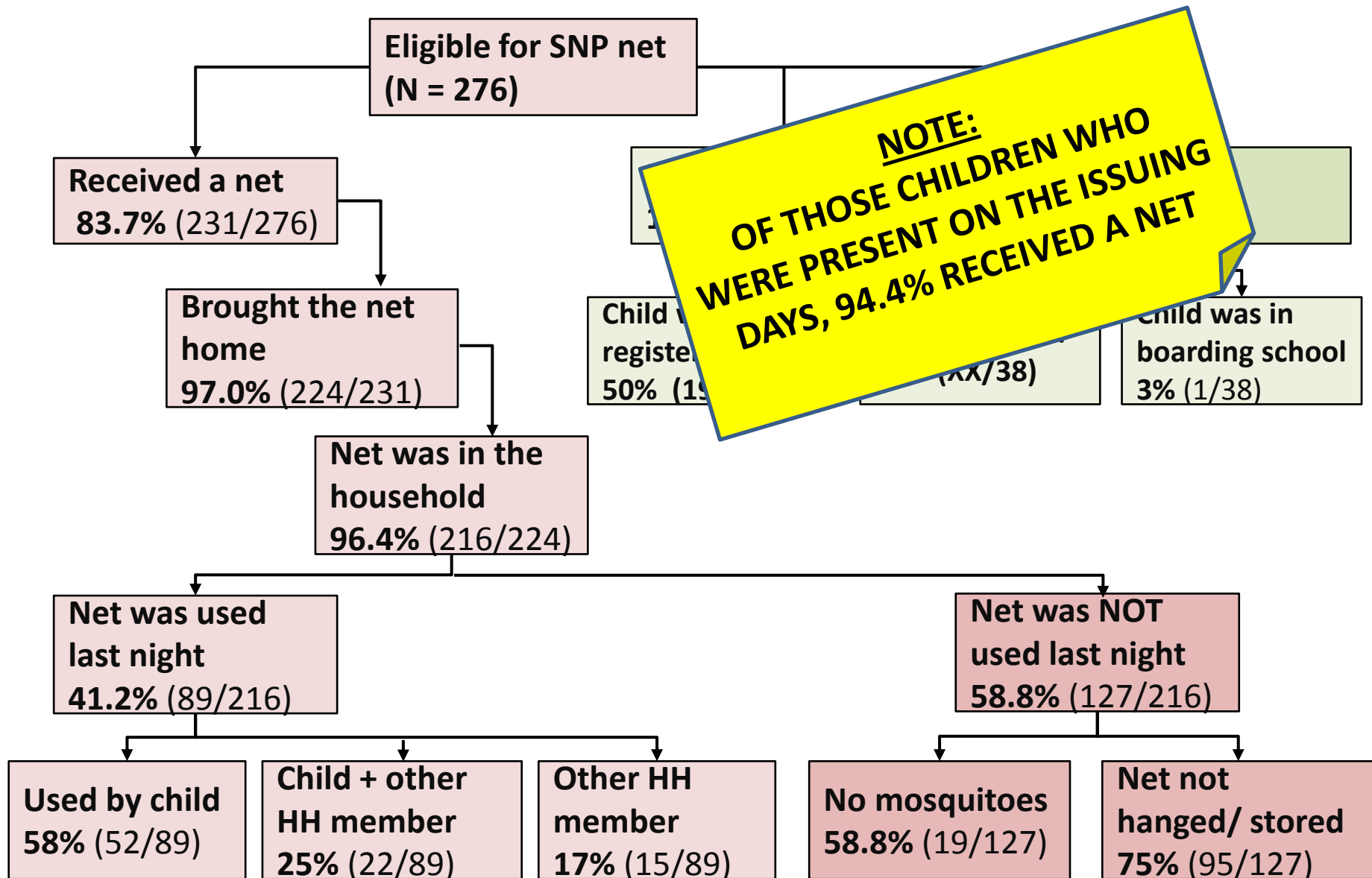
Southern Zone

Mean household size: 4

Children enrolled in primary & secondary school



SNP DISTRIBUTION RESULTS



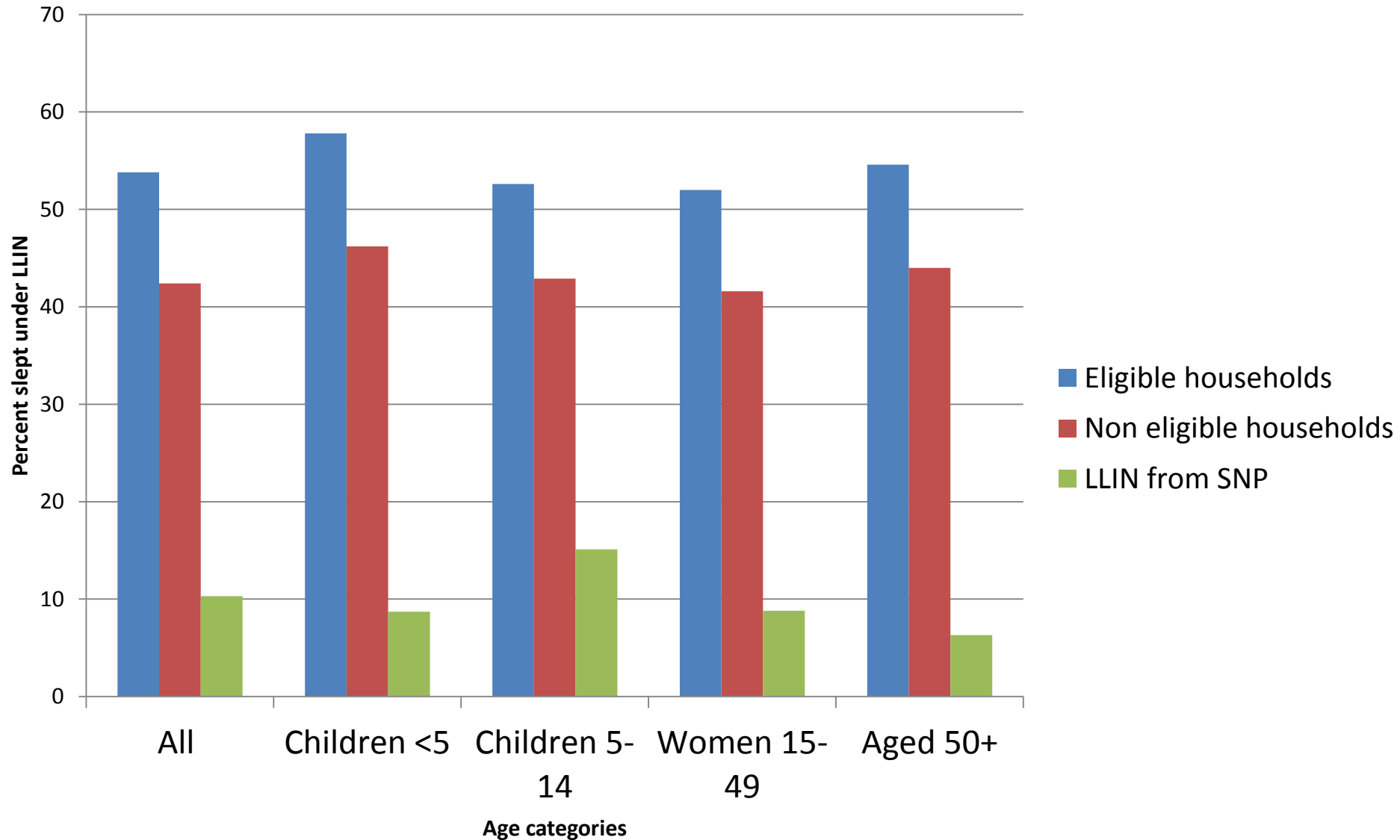
Ownership of LLINs by SNP eligibility status

| INDICATORS | Lake zone | Southern zone | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Eligible HHs | Non-Eligible HH | All HHs Analysis with SNP net | All HHs Analysis without SNP net |
| Own any net | 89.4% | 98.6% | 87.9% | 91.9% | 88.8% |
| Own at least one LLIN | 84.1% | 96.4% | 70.6% | 80.2% | 72.4% |
| Own enough LLINs to cover all sleeping spaces | 34.6% | 50.5% | 34.5% | 40.4% | 29.9% |
| Own at least one LLIN per two people | 22.5% | 56.8% | 44.2% | 48.7% | 40.3% |

| Source of net | Lake zone | | Southern zone | |
|--|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | 2011 | 2013 | 2011 | 2013 |
| | N=2554 | N=1292 | N=1792 | N=1453 |
| HP infant - old voucher - pre 2009) | 0.8% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 0.2% |
| HP preg. women (pre 2009) | 18.0% | 0.5% | 1.6% | 0.3% |
| LLIN vouchers | 40.0% | 18.9% | 1.6% | 9.5% |
| U5CC | 17.0% | 3.0% | 4.7% | 0.5% |
| UCC | 53.0% | 56.8% | 67.4% | 42.1% |
| SNP | - | - | - | 15.6% |
| Purchased | 16.8% | 17.9% | 20.1% | 28.5% |
| Other | 6.6% | 2.0% | 3.8% | 3.3% |

85% of the unsubsidized purchased nets were untreated (MBU NET and SAFI NET brands)

LLIN Use By Eligibility



Behaviour Change Communication

- Majority heard of respondents had heard of the SNP (94% and 79% in Mtwara and Nachingwea resp.)
- Very few had with correct knowledge re. eligibility and sharing
- Main source of information were school children and radio.
- Majority of LLIN recipients (85.8%) informed their parents/ guardians that the net was for themselves



Key lessons

- SNP is operationally feasible but processes need to be simplified to reduce time input and cost
- SNP is successful in increasing coverage but it cannot bring coverage back to 80% once it has dropped below a certain threshold (<50 -60%)
- Reach of the SNP is lower than original estimates due to lower number of school enrollments
- There is only a limited amount of inter- and intra-HH sharing

Opportunities for Scale-Up (1)

1. Delivery of LLINs to the households through school children is a feasible strategy for scale-up provided administrative and financial management of training, transportation of nets, registration and issuing is fully delegated to Local Government Authorities

Opportunities for Scale-Up (2)

2. The design of the SNP is modified to reach those households that currently do not have a pregnant woman, infant or school-going child
3. SNP needs to be implemented relatively soon after the completion of the mass campaign (modeling suggests 12 – 18 months) to ensure coverage does not drop below 'threshold'