Challenges to Implementation of LLINs Universal Coverage Mass Campaign in Nigeria

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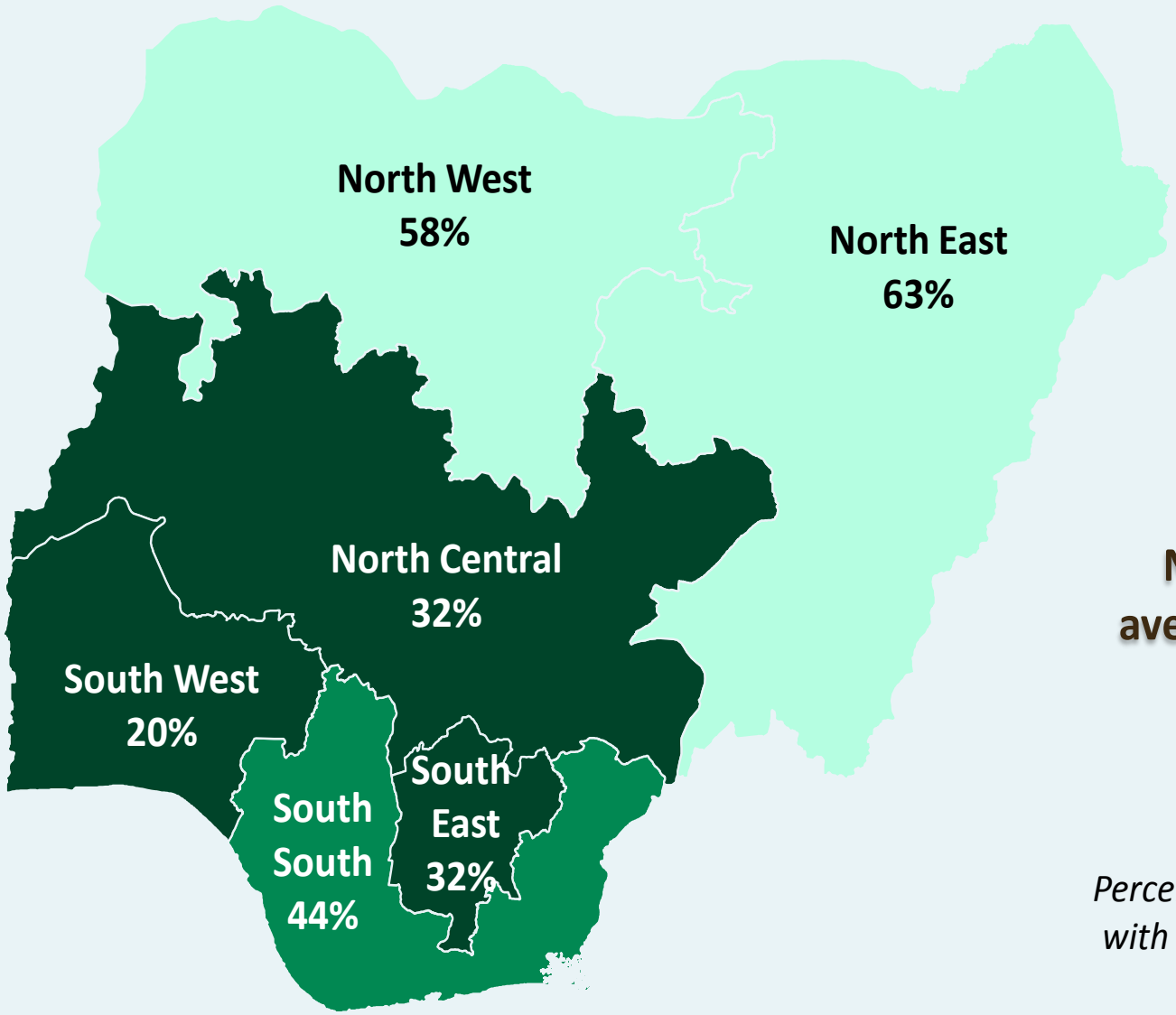
Nigeria: Country Facts

Variable/Indicator	Value	Source
Population (2013)	169,304,554	National Population Commission Census of 2006 (Projected 2013)
Crude Birth Rate, 2011	40	UNICEF, 2011
Crude Death Rate per 1000, 2011	14	UNICEF, 2011
Total Fertility Rate	5	UNICEF, 2011
Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR), 2011	124	UNICEF, 2011
Infant mortality rate (under 1), 2011	78	UNICEF, 2011
Neonatal mortality rate 2011	39	UNICEF, 2011
Maternal Mortality Ratio 2007 – 2012	550	UNICEF, 2011
Antenatal Attendance (%) At least Once 2007-2012	58	UNICEF, 2011
GNI per capita (US$) 2011	1200	UNICEF, 2011
Life expectancy at birth (years) 2011	52	UNICEF, 2011
Total adult literacy rate (%) 2007-2011*	61	UNICEF, 2011
Primary school net enrolment ratio (%) 2008-2011*	58	UNICEF, 2011

AMP Meeting. February 17-18, 20104 Geneva

Ownership of ITNs by Zone

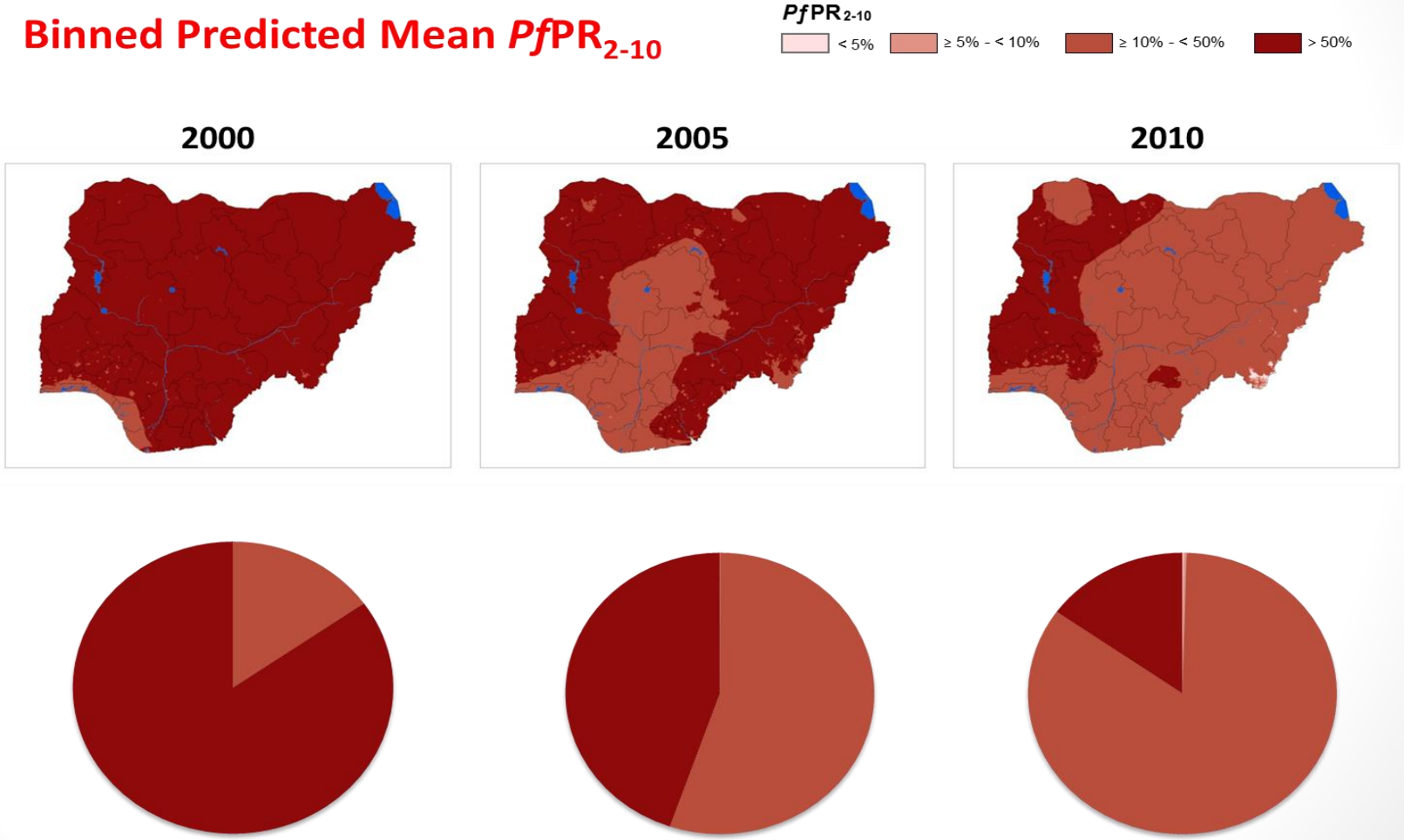


National average: 42%

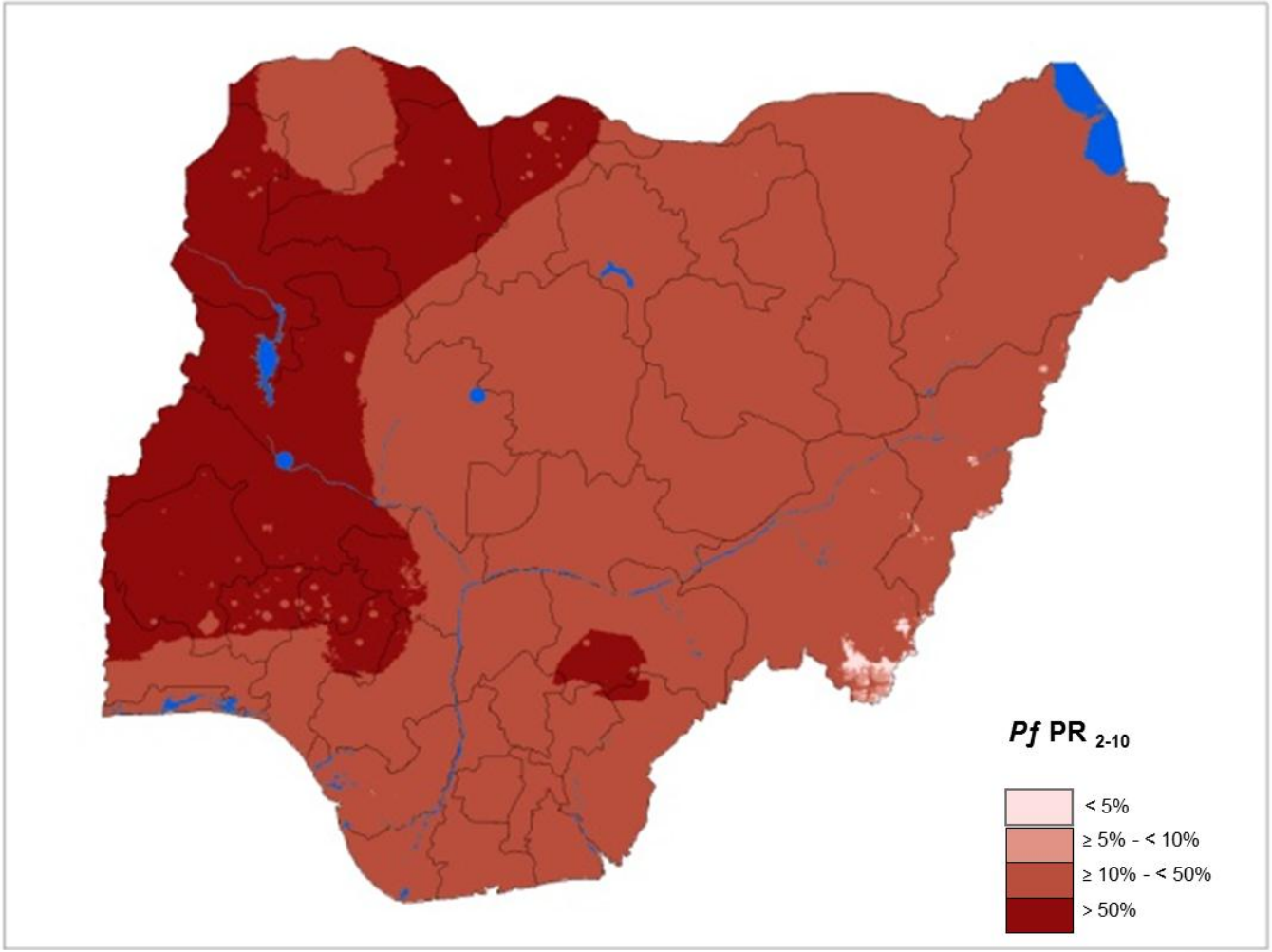
Percent of households with at least one ITN

Malaria risk across Nigeria for the years 2000, 2005 and 2010

Binned Predicted Mean *Pf*PR$_{2\text{-}10}$



Endemicity of malaria in Nigeria, 2010



Background

- In 2008, Nigerian Government and RBM partners initiated LLINs mass distribution campaigns.
- Over 57.7 million LLINs were distributed between 2009 and 2013(90.2% of the national target.
- A significant increase in household ownership and use of LLINs achieved (MIS 2010, 2013 when compared to NDHS 2008.
- Government and partners in-country, increased investment in procurement and distribution of LLINs
- LLINs replacement campaigns have been planned and has commenced.

What we have done in the past

- The Nigeria LLIN mass campaign commenced in May 2009 and was concluded in May 2013.
- The objective of the past LLIN mass campaigns was to saturate every State with LLINs to achieve
  - 100% household ownership
  - At least 80% utilization
- The strategy targeted all population at risk (97%) to deliver 2 LLINs to every household in the country.
- The past Universal Mass Campaign provided opportunity to develop and sustain net culture in States, as well as contribute to the reduction of malaria morbidity and mortality in the country.

LLIN campaign flag off in Abia State

Logistics: Warehousing, Storage and Security of LLINs

Off-loading of Nets; transporting nets to Distribution points

Media orientation and household mobilization by demand creation team

What lessons did we learn…1?

- There is extensive expertise and operational capacity in Nigeria for the replacement campaigns.
- Both of the PRs (NMEP and SFH), as well as the State Malaria Elimination Programmes and RBM partners, have campaign distribution experience
- Nigeria has a strong and coordinated RBM partnership, which provides the potential for leveraging additional expertise

What lessons did we learn..2?

- The State Net Ambassadors supported the process
- Timely planning, ensuring adequate support to States, etc.).
- Operational costs was donour dependent, with very little cost-sharing.

Proper Waste Management Essential

Proper waste management at a distribution point

Trench Excavation & Burning

What lessons did we learn..3?

- Imperative roles of early engagement, supervision and role of independent monitors.
- Setting up a coordinated, trained Federal level structure (State Support Teams) was important in providing technical support for assisting States with planning and implementation.
- The development of the generic tools is a major lesson learned in terms of saving time and some level of consistency in messaging

What were the major challenges? ...1

General coordination issues

- Weak ownership of campaign process in a number of States
- The lowest implementation level had no coordination, so less buy in and participation and, therefore, less ownership and use of LLINs than had been targeted.
- Over dependence on National/SST for direction by sub national level

Challenges with PSM and logistics

- Delayed procurement of LLINs caused substantial delays and late arrival of the LLINs to states
- Harmonizing partner procurement process to align to campaign timelines
- Poor pipeline monitoring of LLINs
- LLIN reconciliation not done in most states
- Diverse terrain requiring different logistic plans

Demand Creation Challenges

- Multilingual and culturally diverse States
- Inadequate dissemination of information to beneficiaries on the net hanging and use
- Rumors about harmful effects of LLINs
- Poor follow-up process/implementation plan

Technical Challenges…1

- Disparity between micro planning figures and population used for macro-quantification of LLINs
- Household mobilization data did not come on time
- Weak monitoring and supervision due to calibre of personnel in a number of states

Technical Challenges…2

- Poor personnel selection process and training
- Delayed data management process
- Poor utilization of process tools including Rapid SMS

Orderliness at a Distribution point

What we are currently doing..1

- Setting up of Community Coordination Committee and strengthening of sun national level coordination structure
- Review of the campaign implementation guidelines and tools to reflect lessons learned from the past campaigns
- Refocus the distribution of LLINs in the country through a revised universal coverage strategy and tools
- New guidelines and tools were piloted in Sokoto state in 2013

What we are currently doing..2

- Recruitment and training of SST,
- Increased focus on State level and refocus of role of Federal level on building capacity.
- Process evaluation of Sokoto campaign done and lessons learned being used to further refine guidelines
- Further piloting ongoing in Ogun State

What we need to do better

- Robust technical assistance plan in place for replacement campaign in 2014
- Put in appropriate framework for improved PSM to shorten delivery timelines for LLINs at all levels
- Strengthening of in-country mechanism to support local production of LLINs
- Decentralisation of implementation and strengthening of coordination at State level
- Focused supervision, monitoring and evaluation at all levels and for all activities

Conclusions

- Replacement campaigns will be implemented to ensure that high coverage with LLINs is achieved
- Focus on strengthening continuous distribution channels to sustain the gains achieved through campaigns
- Campaigns will complement and add value to local initiatives that are taking place at State and LGA levels to promote malaria prevention – focus on post-campaign BCC to improve use
- Involvement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) during the mass campaign is essential.
- Replacement campaigns will ensure that the LLIN is present in households, increasing the effectiveness of the planned (and ongoing) BCC activities

Acknowledgment

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  - FGN/FMOH
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Thank you for listening