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Genève



Republique centrafricaine: Coverage and utilization of distributed LLINs in Complex Operating Environment (COE)

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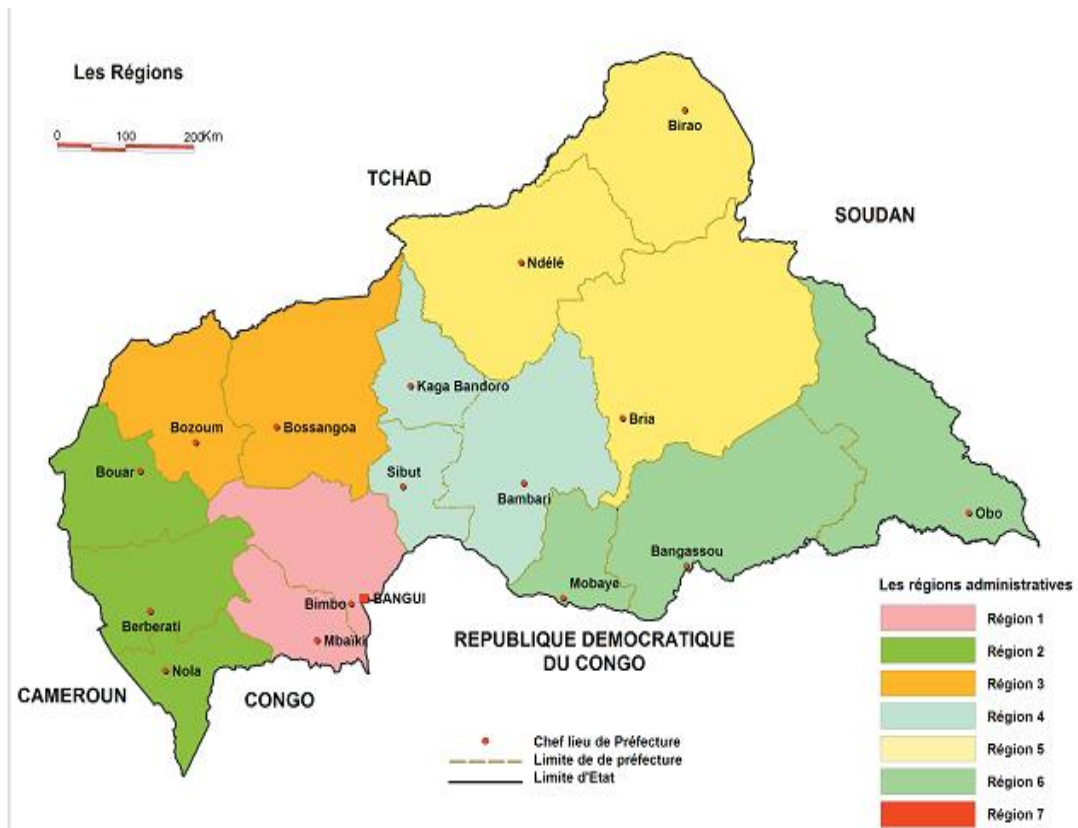
Plan de la présentation

- 1) Background
- 2) Justification of the survey
- 3) Objective of survey
- 4) Methodology
- 5) Expected results
- 6) Principle indicators
- 7) Results
- 8) Conclusion



République Centrafricaine (RCA)

7 Regions of RCA



- ❖ Situation: continental
- ❖ Population 5.154.080 (2017)
- ❖ Area: 623.000 km²
- ❖ Régions = 7
- ❖ Préfectures/Distrcts: = 30
- ❖ Sous-préfectures: = 79
- ❖ Social progress/infrastructure rank (IDH): 185 out of 187 countries
- ❖ 62,8% of pop. living with < 1.25 USD/day
- ❖ 92 IDP sites open: 384.884 IDP pop.

Présentation



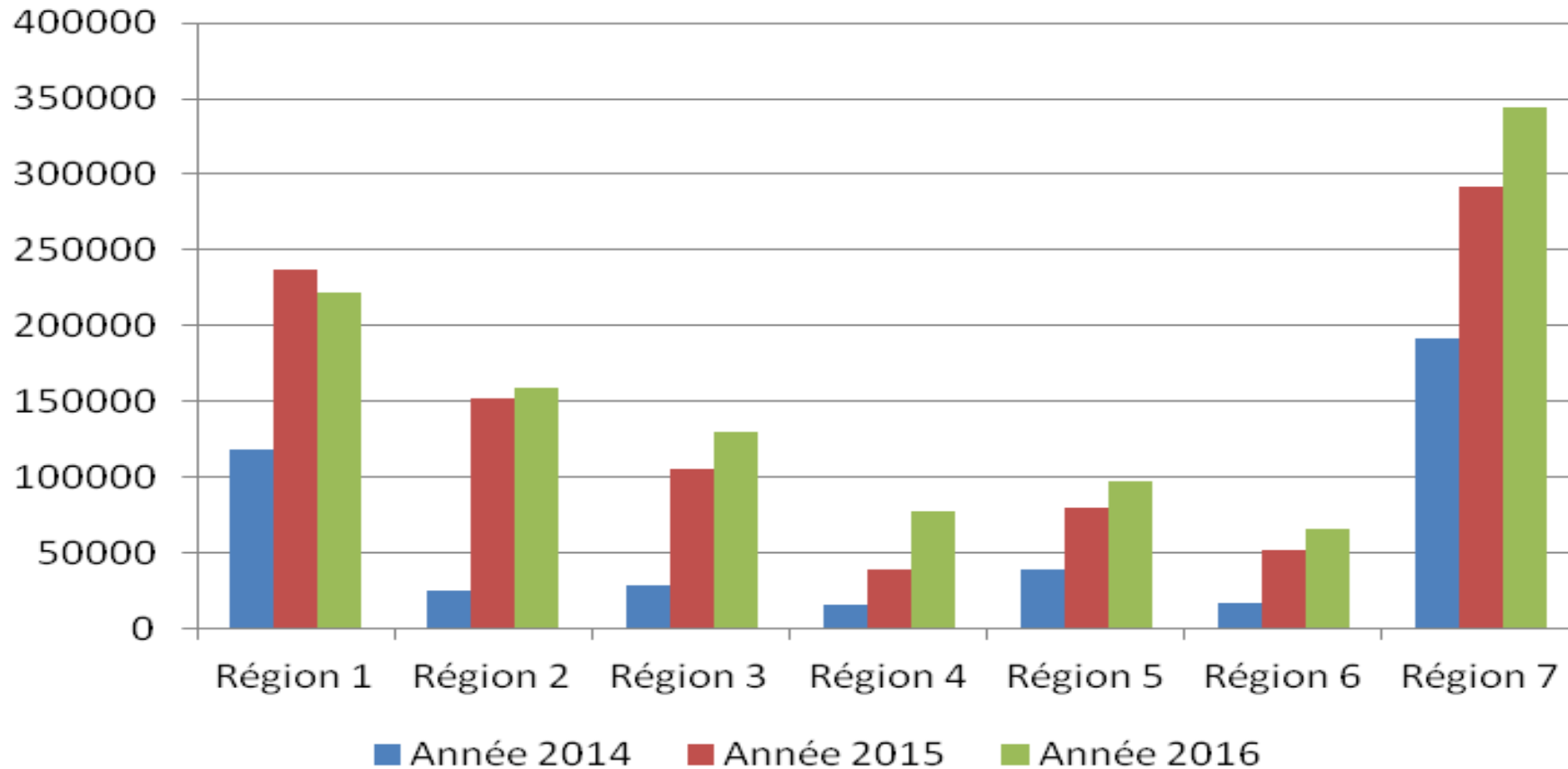
- ✘ Since Décembre 2012, country disturbed by military-political crisis
- ✘ With free & democratic elections in décembre 2015, progress in security and climate of social cohesion
- ✘ To accelerate economy and reduce poverty, gov. Adopted plan for revitalization and consolidation of peace 2017-2021

This plan permitted mobilization of \$USD 2,2 billion during the Round Table for donors in Brussels in Nov 2016

Justification of the survey 1

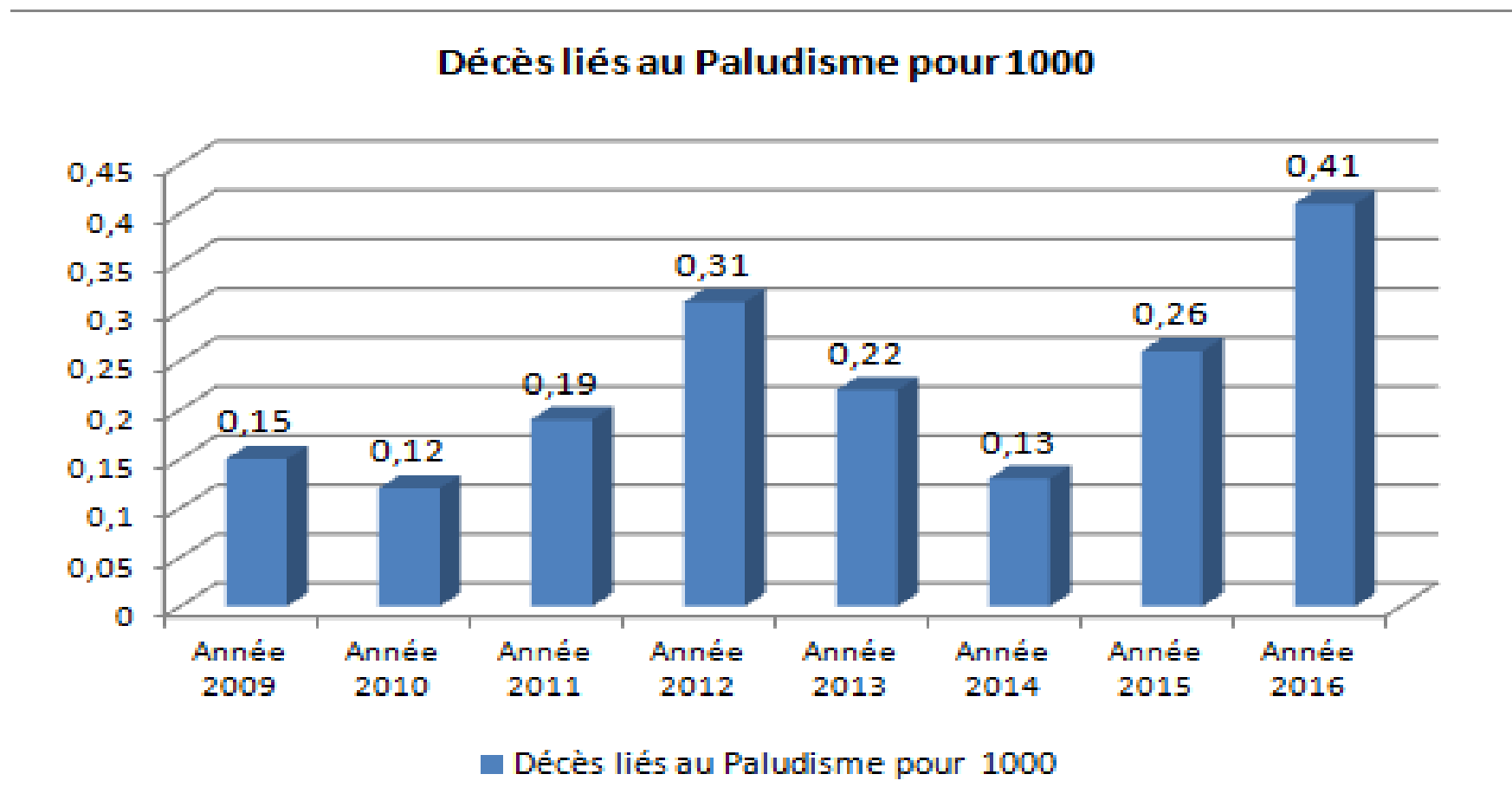
- In RCA, malaria is a public health problems
- In 2013, malaria represented 59% of outpatient consultations and 34% of inpatient deaths (RMP 2014).
- Infants <5 years account for 52% of reported malaria cases.
- These indicators have remained stable from 2014 à 2016.
- Malaria (RDT) prevalence, May 2016: RS 1-3: 76%; RS 4-6: 90%; Bangui: 21%; National: 73%

Evolution of reported cases of 2014 to 2016



Since 2014, the number of reported cases has doubled compared to 2016

Evolution of deaths 2009 to 2016



Since 2014, the number of malaria deaths doubled in 2015 and tripled in 2016

Justification of survey (2)

Faced with the degradation of the malaria situation, several questions arose, including:

- ✘ (1) needs for a population survey
- ✘ (2) access and utilization of LLINs by the population
- ✘ (3) quality of communication during and after the LLIN campaign
- ✘ (4) average duration of LLINs in households in a complex operating environment (COE)

Justification of the survey (3)

- ✘ Need recent data (last MIS/MICS was done in 2010)
- ✘ Need to examine indicators to see the impact of the interventions
- ✘ The following slides show the principal results obtained in a complex environment

How a Complex Operating Environment (COE) might be different

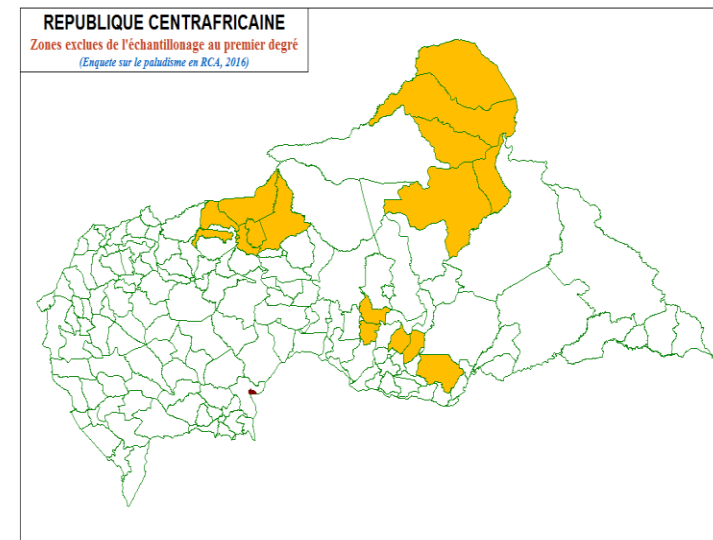
- Nearly all aspects are more difficult
- Fewer personnel, less resources, more difficult and dangerous movement
- Population movements make denominators more uncertain
- Health and safety of workers are at greater risk

Dates of mass campaigns

- Bangui
 - By UNICEF, July/August 2014
- Regions 1, 2, and 3
 - Region 1: December 2014
 - Region 2: April 2015
 - Region 3: July 2015

Methodology of surveys in conflict settings

- Regions 1-3
 - 8% of population excluded from initial sampling frame
 - 3 of 33 clusters excluded during field work
- National survey
 - 9% of population excluded from initial sampling frame
 - 8 of 55 clusters excluded during field work



	National	National		R1-3, 2015	National, MIS 2016	
	MICS 2010	TRaC 2011		Ban, 2015	Region group	National
Poss: HH >=1 LLIN	47	71				77
				(1-3) 90	(1-3) 86	
					(4-6) 47	
				(B) 80	(B) 92	
Access1: Pop 1/2	---	---				49
				(1-3) 74	(1-3) 57	
					(4-6) 21	
					(B) 64	
Access2: % Sl. Spaces	---	---				65
				(1-3) 78	(1-3) 74	
					(4-6) 33	
					(B) 70	
Use, all ages	36*	56 (62*)				56
				(1-3) 80	(1-3) 66	
					(4-6) 27	
				(B) 80	(B) 56	
% LLINs used last night	---	86				87
				(1-3) 85	(1-3) 83	

What are the gaps to reach near 100% ITN use?

- Access
- Use given access
- Retention

Plans

- Qualitative investigation of ITN distribution and use
- Communication plan for improving net use
 - Link to qualitative investigation
- Mass campaign in Regions 4-6 in 2017
- Post-campaign survey to measure access and use
- Start continuous distribution in 2017 in health facilities among ANC and EPI clients

Conclusions

- Initial ITN use (80%) was very high after the R1-3 campaign given civil conflict and COE
- ITN use remained moderately high (66%, 56%) after ~18-24 months but declined as experienced in other countries (note: no continuous distribution)
- Insufficient timely funding for mass campaign for 30% of the country and routine distribution in this COE
- Successful implementation of two surveys in COE
- Need faster implementation of qualitative investigation to help with communication plan and next mass distribution in R4-6
- We need to improve all aspects (access, use given access, and retention) to reach near 100% ITN use.



Je vous remercie