

# Distribution of LLINs through Schools in Tanzania: Results after 3 Rounds

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AMP Partners Meeting

February 7, 2017



# NATNETS Objective and Strategies

## **Strategic Objective:**

By 2020 at least 85% of the population of Tanzania, living in all transmission settings and control stages, have access to an LLIN within their household

## **NATNETS Strategies:**

1. Mass LLIN campaign
2. School Net Programme
3. Health Facility based distribution
4. Commercial market for LLINs

**Continuous  
Distribution  
("Keep Up")**

# Overview School Net Programme

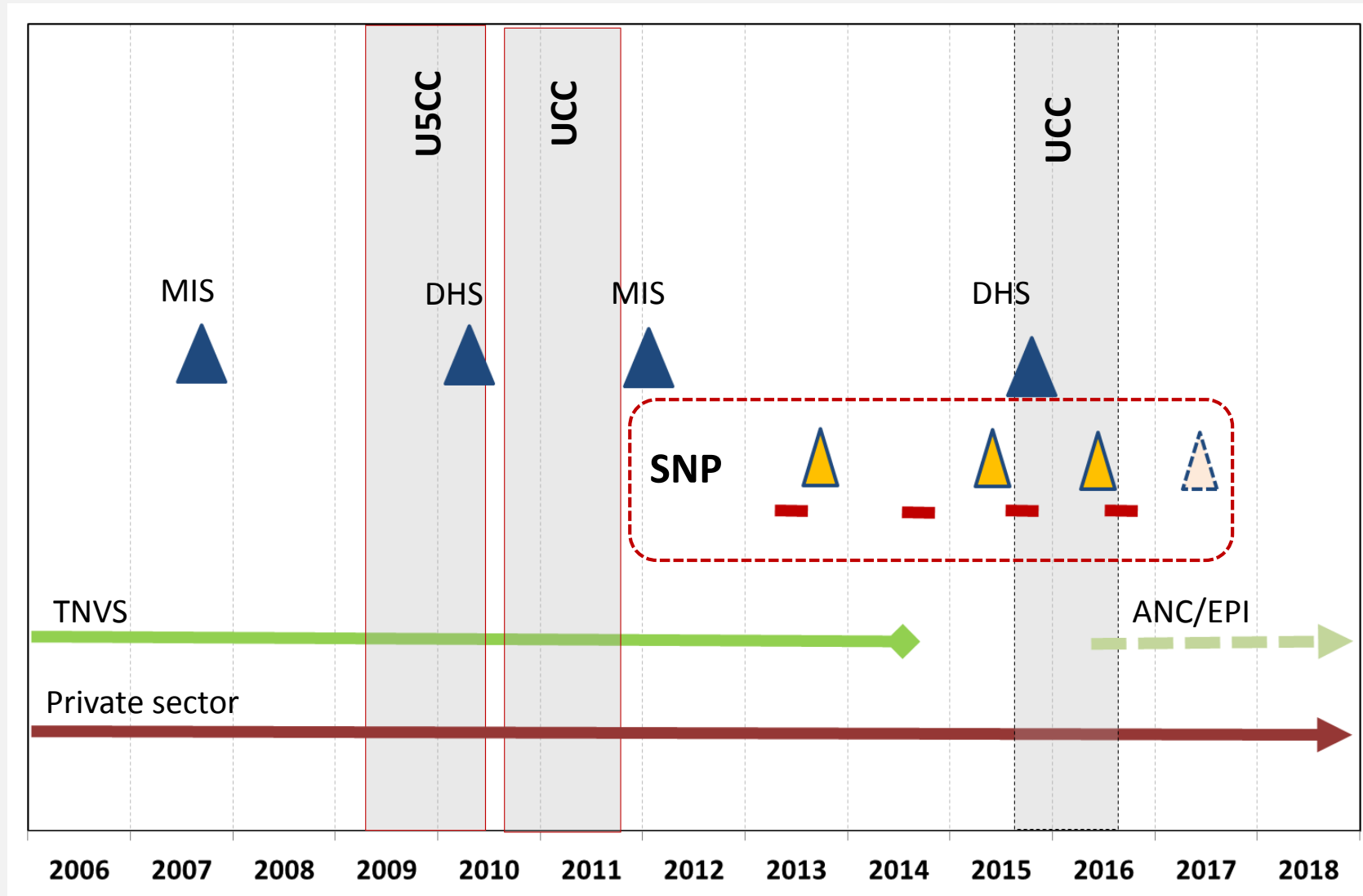
- Starting in 2013, Tanzania implemented school distribution in three southern regions - Mtwara, Lindi, and Ruvuma. This mechanism aimed to maintain universal coverage following a mass campaign in 2010/11. No subsequent UCC in these three regions.

	Timing	Classes	ITNs issued
SNP1	July 2013	Primary 1,3,5,7; Secondary 2,4	437,930
SNP2	August 2014	Primary 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, Secondary 2, 4 (in Lindi also Primary 2 and 4)	489,099
SNP3	August 2015	Primary 1-3,5,7 (Mtwara/Ruvuma); Primary 1-5,7 (Lindi)	494,407
SNP4	August 2016	Primary 1 in four Lake Zone Regions; Primary 1-5,7 (Mtwara/Ruvuma); Primary 1-4,7 (Lindi)	1,133,241

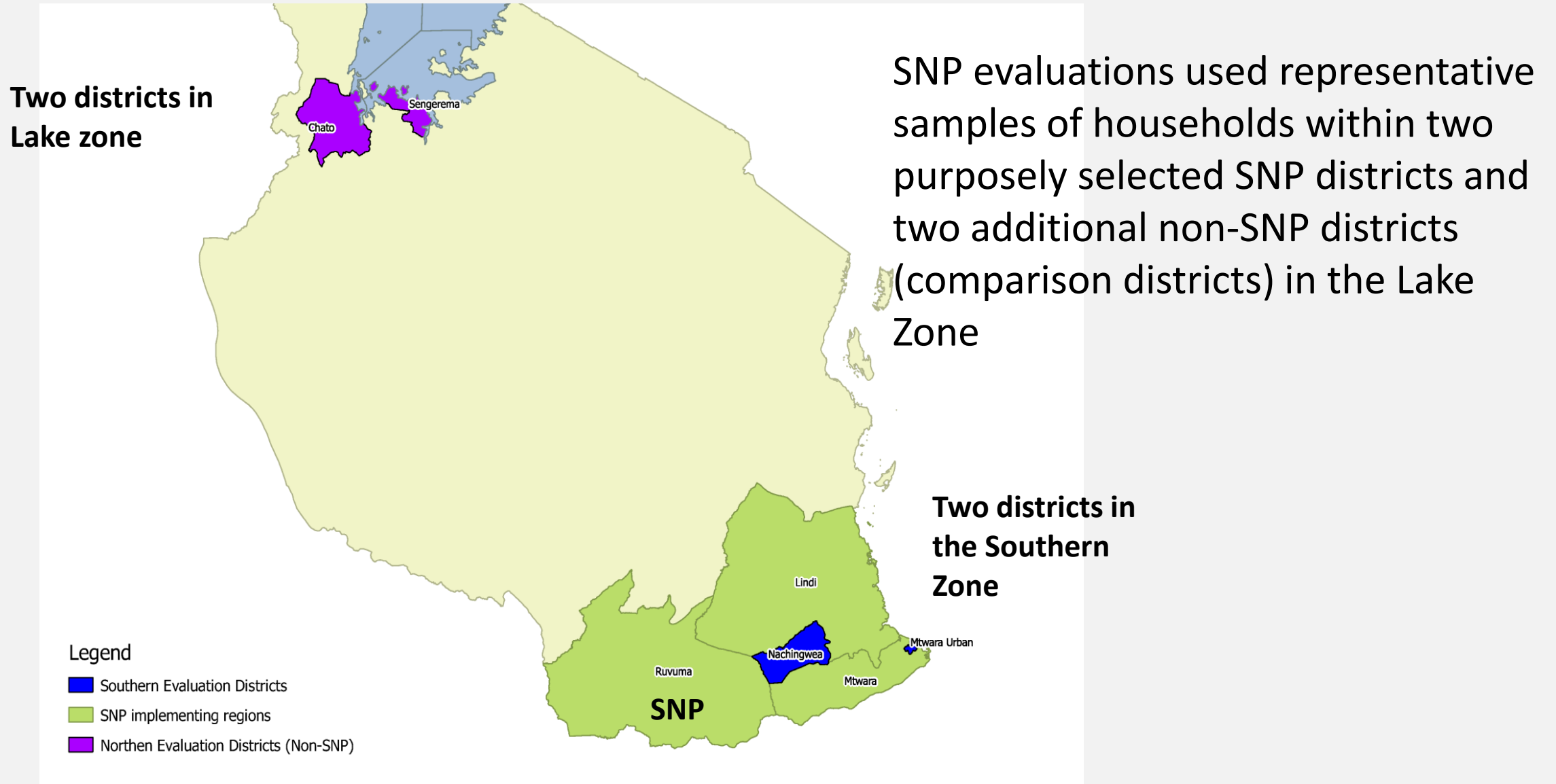
# Analysis Presented Includes:

- Available data from household surveys
  - DHS, MIS, SNP1, SNP2 and SNP3
- Secondary and trend-analysis of relevant ITN indicators
- Poses the following major evaluation questions:
  - Does SNP maintain universal coverage?
  - What happens to households not reached by SNP or ANC/EPI?
  - How do the results differ from assumptions?

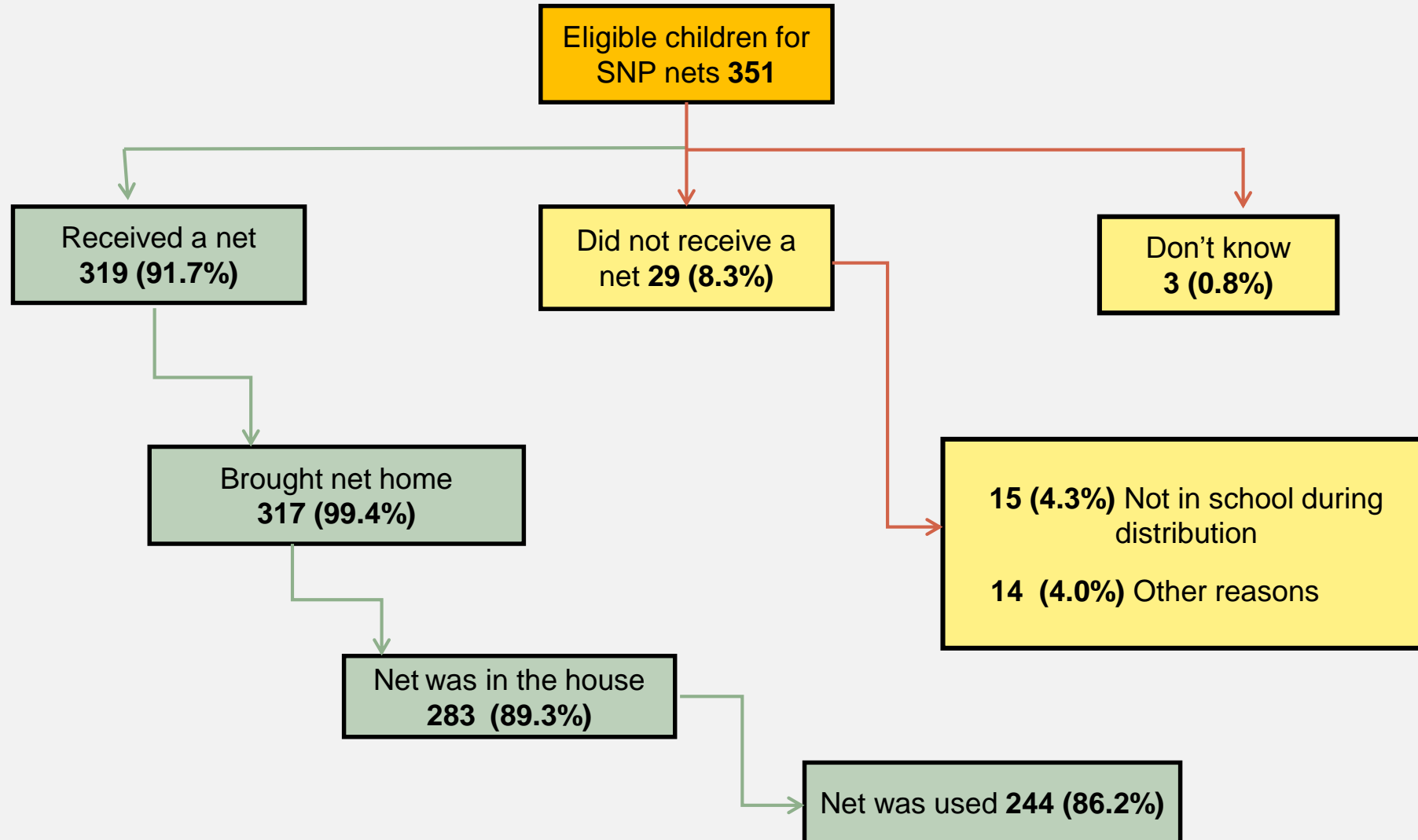
# ITN Distributions and Data Points



# SNP Evaluation Design



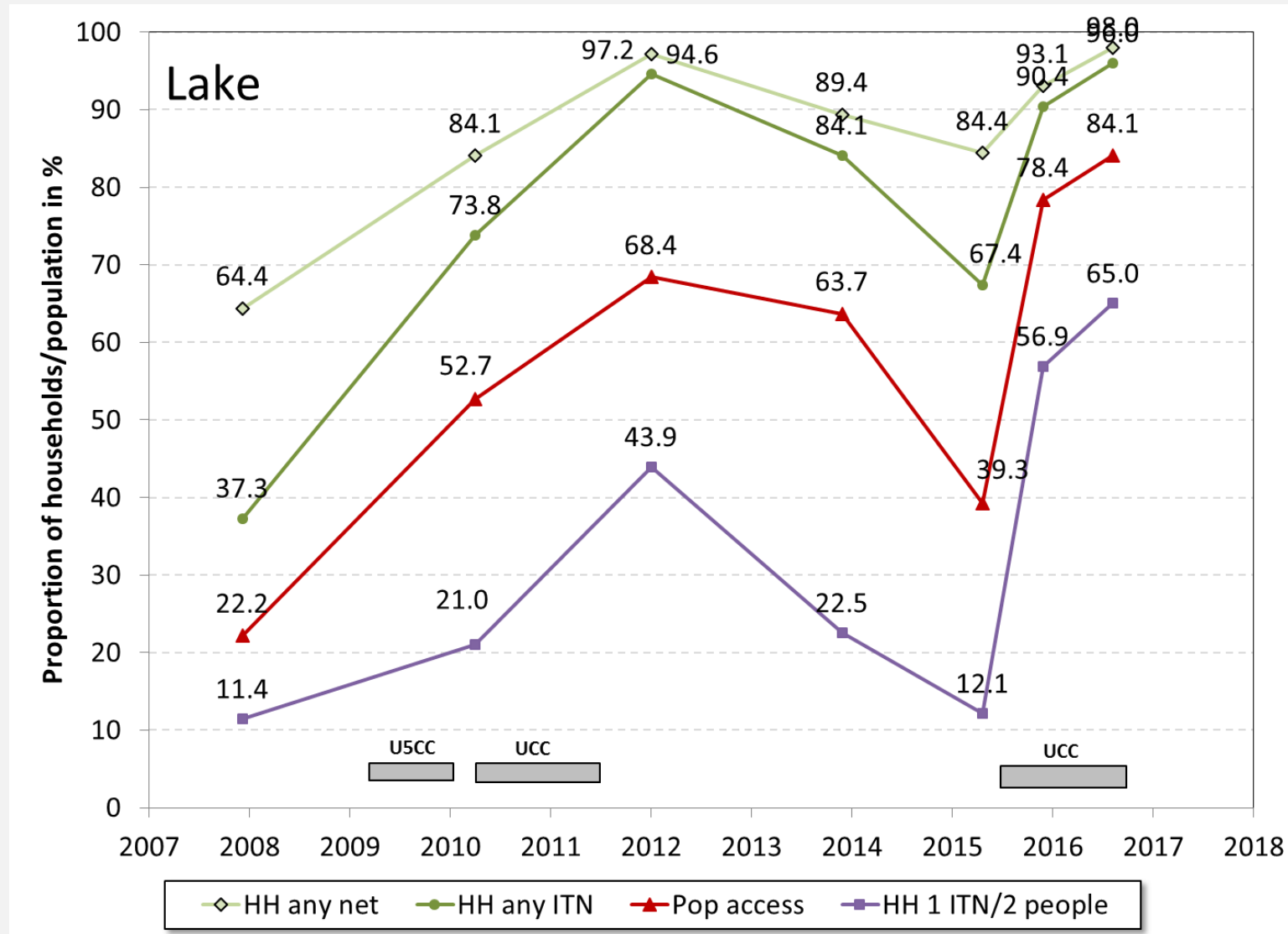
# Flow of SNP3 Nets from School to Home



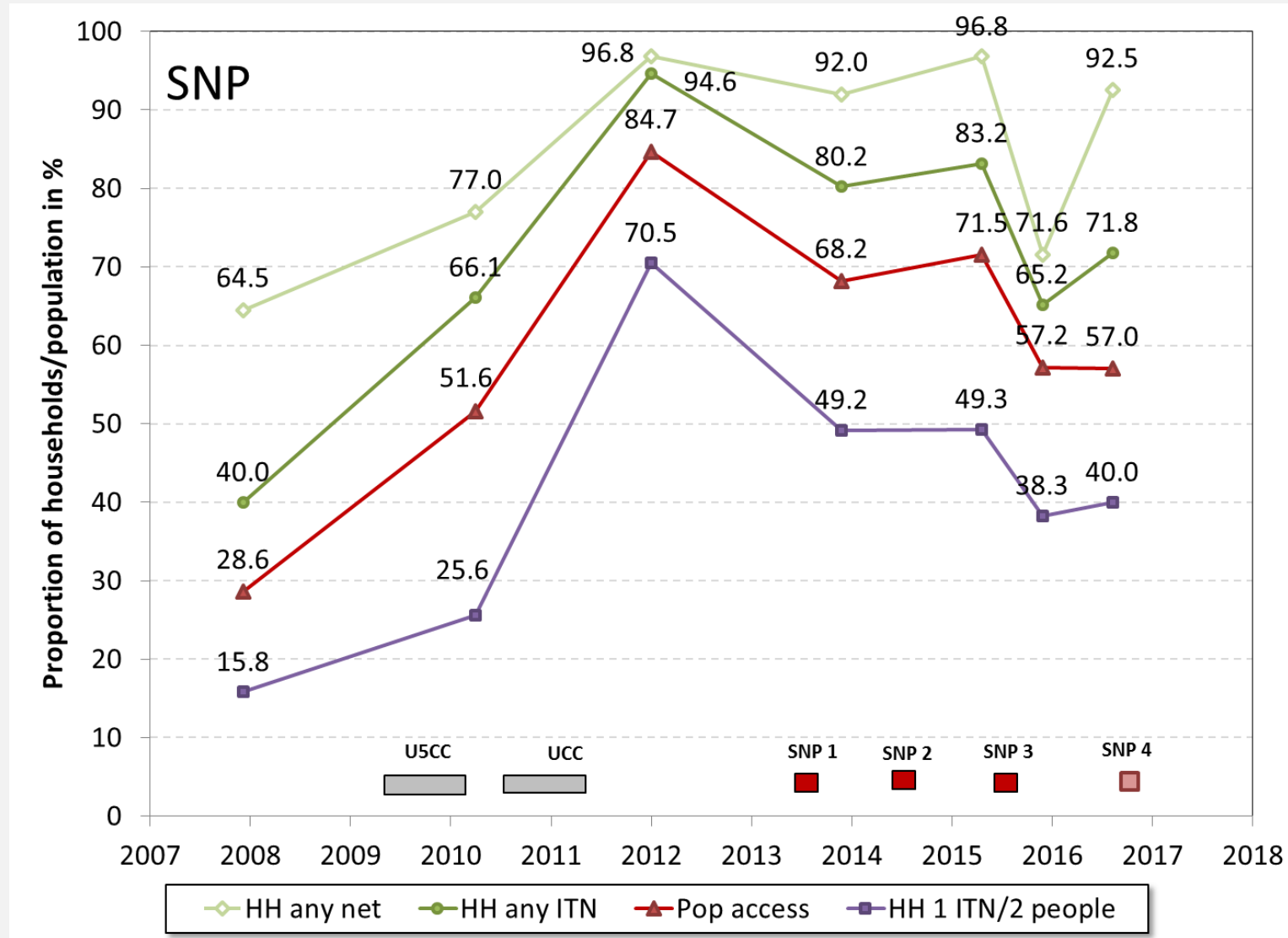
# Key Household Level Net Ownership Indicators



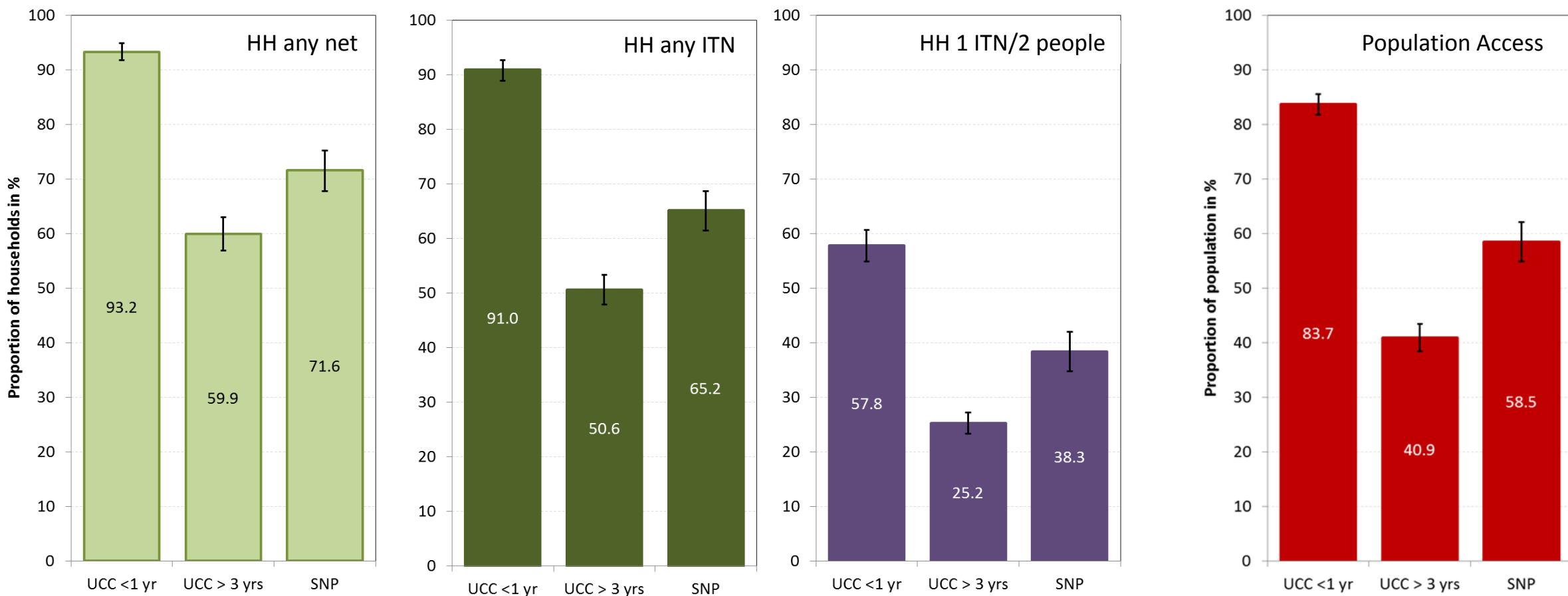
# Lake Zone: Trends 2007-2016



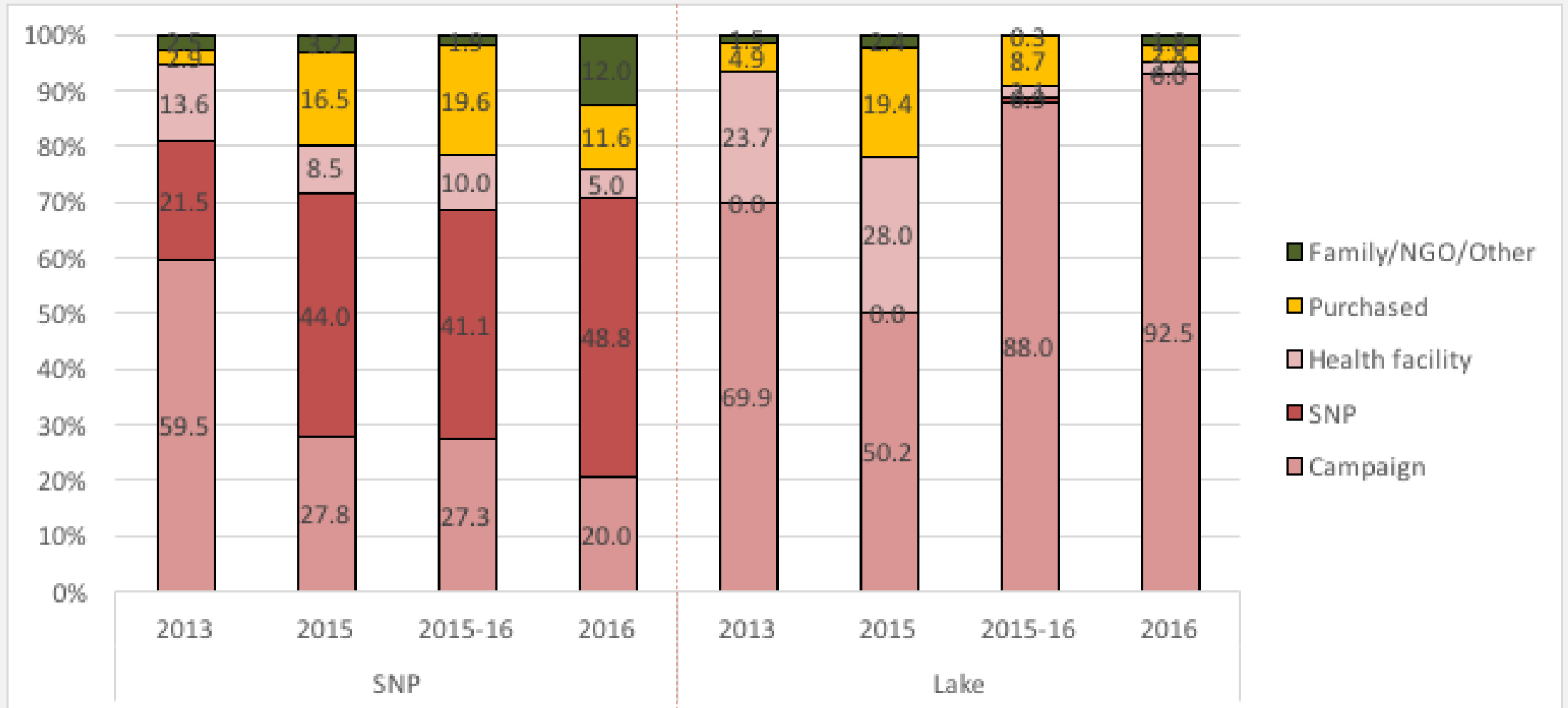
# Southern Zone: Trends 2007-2016



# DHS 2015/16: Net/ITN Ownership by Distribution Strategy



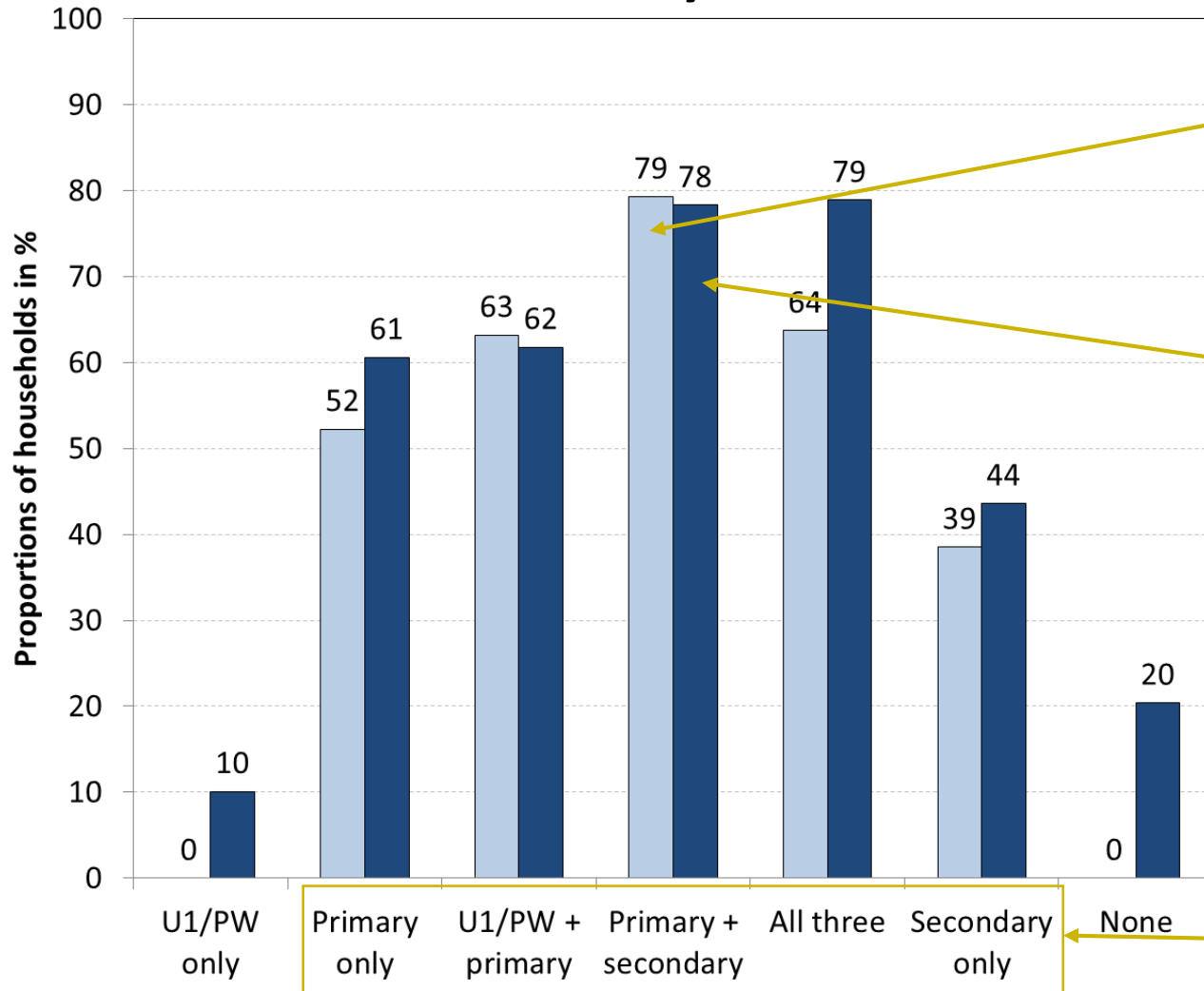
# Sources of ITNs owned over time



Who is missed?

# Any SNP ITN Ownership by Target Groups in Southern Zone

## SNP2 Evaluation – any ITN



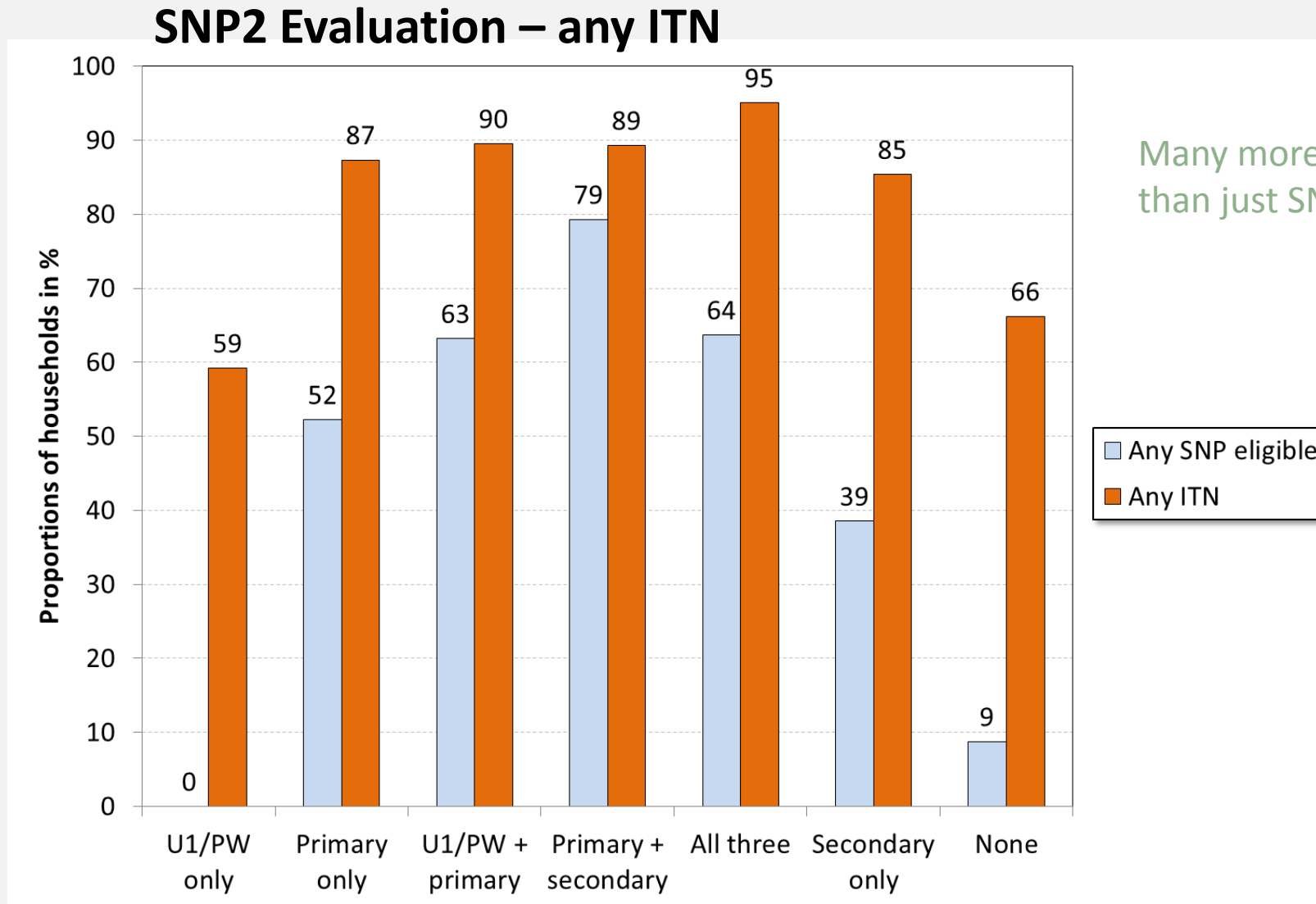
% of households that have an eligible schoolchild, within the category

% of households that have an SNP net, within the category

households that have various target groups; orange box are households that would have been targeted under SNP

In 2015 7.2% of HH gave SNP net to other HH (2013: 1.4%) from Tulane report

# Any ITN Ownership by Target Groups in Southern Zone



Many more households own ITN than just SNP nets

## Summary

- In Lake area significant depletion of protection with ITN before next UCC (large households) with access to ITN dropping as low as 40%
- Full recovery to high levels of coverage with repeat UCC
- ANC/EPI channel was interrupted after TNVS was stopped and only started just before the last surveys; as this channel is scaled back up, gains should be made
- SNP areas showed only moderate ITN coverage reductions with population access to ITN above 70% up to 5 years after UCC



## Conclusions

- The key assumptions from 2011 appear to be met from the data to date
  - SNP essentially sustained high levels of coverage (without full contribution of ANC/EPI channel)
  - A proportion of families not targeted took action to obtain additional nets
  - There was no major over-supply (less than by UCC)
- Need for SNP nets (classes) should be assessed and adjusted each round to quickly respond to trends

# Asanteni Sana! Thank you!



Children walk home after receiving ITNs from SNP4 in Mwanza Region, Tanzania. Photo: Riccardo Gangale.



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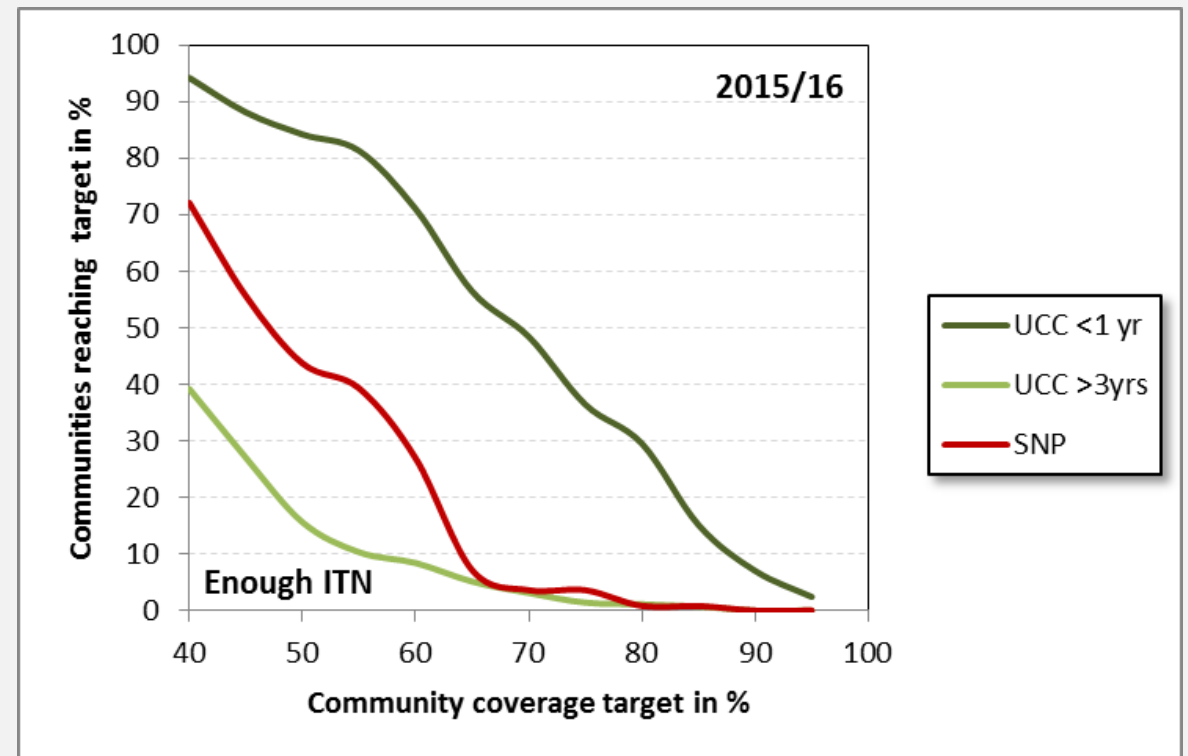
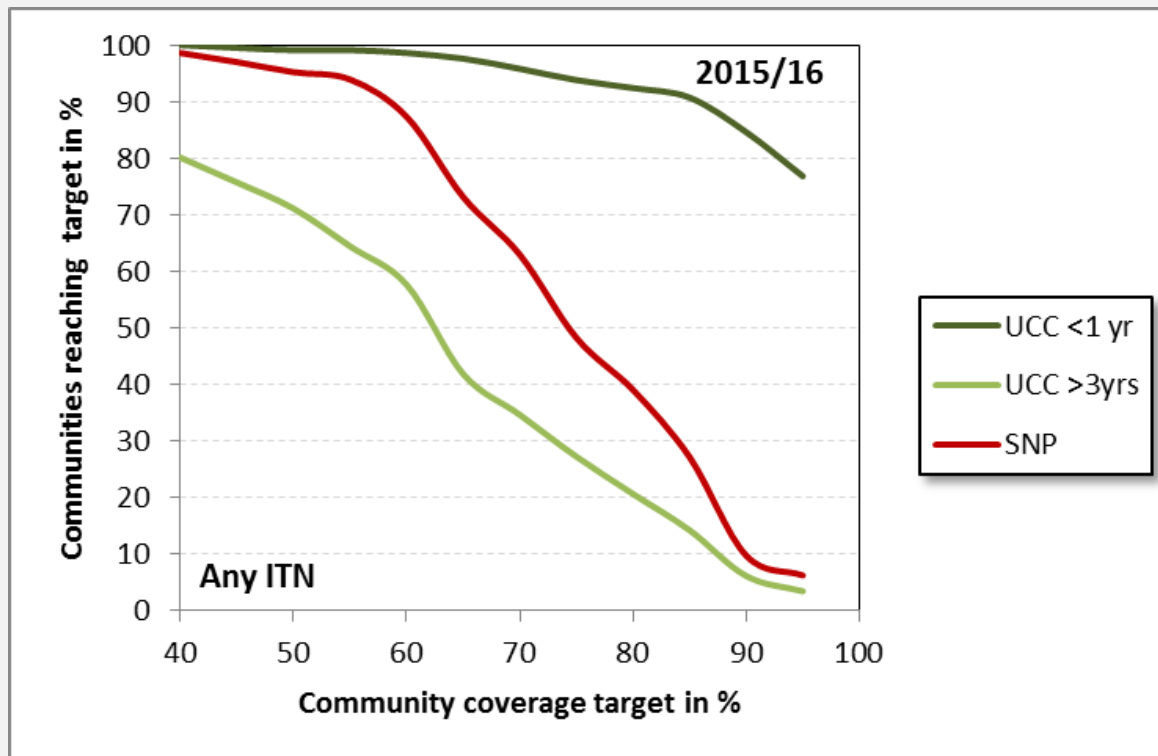


**U.S. President's Malaria Initiative**



# Level of Community Coverage

DHS 2015/16: Community coverage is determined by considering each survey cluster as a LQAS lot and estimating the % of clusters that reach a given coverage target (see Biedron et al. 2009)



# Level of Community Coverage

