

AMP The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

AMP Conference call minutes: www.allianceformalariaprevention.com

10 June 2020

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Agenda – 10 June 2020 AMP conference call

Chair : Jason Peat

Rapporteur : Egle Aleknaite

- Introductions
- South Sudan Learnings from NBeG State campaign during COVID 19 - Dr. Harriet Akello Pasquale (National Malaria Control Program Director – South Sudan)
- Country Updates
- Working Group Updates
- AoB

Next conference call: **Wednesday 17 June 2020, 10:00 EDT, 14:00 GMT / UTC, 16:00 CEST**

ORGANISATION	NAME
AMP participants	Dorothy Onyango, Gregory Pirio, Jean Marc Gregoire, Jeronimo Zendabela, Brian Lusambili, Miko Thomas, Hamisu Hasan, Kamel Maina
BASF	Alex Heismch
Buy a Net	
CDC/PMI	Anna Bowen
CHAI	Tara Seethaler
CRS	
Global Fund	Sussann Nasr
IFRC	Marcy Erskine, Egle Aleknaite
Against Malaria Foundation	Peter Sheratt
Independent participants	Godwin Aidenagbon, David Gittelman, James
IPHA	Jessica Rockwood
JC Flowers Foundation	
JHU Centre for Communications	
JSI	
Mainpol GmbH	
Malaria No More	
Milliner Global Associates	John Milliner
Plan Canada	
PSI	Chris Lourenco, Kathryn Malhotra
RBM	Monique Murindahabi
Real Relief Health	

Page Break

Results in Health	
Rotarians Against Malaria	Drake Zimmerman
Rotarians Malaria Partners	Jeff Pritchard

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Tropical Health	Hannah Koenker
UNICEF	
UN Foundation	
USAID/PMI	Lilia Gerberg
VectorLink	JMiller
VF	Aur�lie Delbaere
WHO	Jan Kolaczinski
World Vision	Gagik Karapetyan

FOCUS TOPIC

South Sudan Learnings from NBeG State campaign during COVID 19 (Dr. Harriet Akello Pasquale)

See PPT on South Sudan Learnings from NBeG State campaign during COVID 19 attached.

Summary of presentation:

- ITN distribution is a key Malaria prevention and control intervention in South Sudan
- In 2020, South Sudan aims to distribute more than 7,8 mln nets in 8 states
- First campaign microplanning took place before the country was affected by Covid19 pandemic
- After first confirmed case of Covid19 in country, the governmental authorities created high-level Taskforce for Covid 19 and issued decree on special hygiene and prevention measures impacting planned ITN distribution course. Unprecedented situation and new hygiene and prevention measures led to modifications of the methodology of distributions and initiation of new plan
- As of June 2020, South Sudan has reported 1604 confirmed Covid19 cases, 19 deaths and 15 recoveries. The number of confirmed cases is rapidly increasing, the pandemic touched 6 provinces of the country
- In addition, testing capacity in country is low, rapid response teams encountering payment problems and health facilities don't have enough capacity leading to some patients not receiving appropriate care for other serious medical conditions
- The South Sudan Malaria technical working group in collaboration with main partners in country works towards continuous and rapid adaptation of methodology to new precautionary measures allowing to continue the implementation of malaria prevention campaigns in country
- The ITN distribution campaigns are based on malaria burden and intervention stratification with adapted measures of crowd control and respect of social distancing, protection of net distribution teams and beneficiary households, communication and rumor control
- To implement new measures for campaigns it was decided to opt for door to door distribution, adapt training facilities and allow some training to take place in open air, install hand washing points and social distancing markings on the ground, integrate communication team into planning and implementation of campaigns, hire security team for crowd control
- Team increased collaboration with governmental authorities and other local actors allowing better access and planning
- Guidance and other related communication materials were translated into local languages allowing wider spread of information
- Extension of total number of campaign days was necessary to reach bigger number of populations
- Working closely with Covid19 monitoring teams on the ground as well as with local leaders to share information lessons learned effectively, monitor data and adapt methodology and distribution strategies as necessary

Main discussion points from Q&A

- Is there any planning for routine distributions after mass distribution in case current capping at 3 nets per household would not be sufficient?
Not for the moment, no funds for additional nets

- Were there any trainings / orientation sessions organized for Community Leaders?
Community leaders were engaged from beginning, participated in planning meetings. During campaigns they were selected as communicators as they could share the information in local languages, allowing better understanding.

- Update on distribution points in urban settings in South Sudan?
Distribution in urban settings has not yet taken place. Overcrowding of urban territories will present additional challenges to the distribution teams. Door to door distribution will be privileged.

AMP working group updates:

Country support working group:

Chair: Marcy Erskine IFRC – marcy.erskine@ifrc.org

- No update

Current AMP TA support – since start of COVID-19/no travel – March to current

Country	Type of technical support	Campaign scope	Estimated timing	Partner/ Funding source
Cameroon	Strategy Logistics SBC	Littoral Northwest regions	June July/August	CRSPC/UNOPS
Central African Republic	Strategy Logistics SBC	RS3 (5 districts) RS1	June September/October	CRSPC/UNOPS
Comoros	Strategy Logistics SBC	Malaria endemic areas	Q3?	IFRC/AMP
Congo Brazza	Development of final campaign report Development of post-campaign protocol	N/A	June June/July	CRSPC/UNOPS
DRC	Strategy/general	Targeted provinces	Ongoing throughout 2020	IFRC/AMP
Haiti	Strategy Logistics SBC	Malaria endemic strata	July/August	CRSPC/UNOPS
Liberia	Strategy/general	National	2021	IFRC/AMP
Mali	Process evaluation	4 regions	June/July	PSI/NNP
Mauritania	Strategy Logistics SBC	Malaria endemic regions	August/September	CRSPC/UNOPS
Mozambique	Strategy Logistics	7 provinces	July – December	CRSPC/UNOPS IFRC/AMP

	SBC			
Nigeria	Strategy Logistics SBC	Targeted states	July – December	IFRC/CRS CRSPC/UNOPS IFRC/AMP
Pakistan	Strategy/SBC Logistics	Targeted areas	August/September	CRSPC/UNOPS
Rwanda	General/NNP	National phased	June/July	IFRC/AMP
Sierra Leone	Strategy Logistics SBC	National	May/June	CRSPC/UNOPS
Sudan	Strategy Logistics SBC	Targeted localities in states	Q2/Q3	CRSPC/UNOPS
Tchad	Strategy/Logistics SBC	National phased	June – December	IFRC/UNDP CRSPC/UNOPS
Togo	Strategy Logistics SBC Finance	National	August/September	CRSPC/UNOPS
Uganda	Strategy Logistics SBC	National phased	July – December	CRSPC/UNOPS IFRC/AMP
Zambia	Strategy Logistics SBC	National, areas not targeted for IRS	Q4	CRSPC/UNOPS IFRC/AMP

Planned AMP TA 2020

Country	Type of technical support	Partner/Funding source	Campaign dates
Cote d'Ivoire	Under discussion	CRSPC/UNOPS	2021 – TBD
Madagascar	Under discussion	CRSPC/UNOPS	2021 – TBD
Malawi	Under discussion	CRSPC/UNOPS	2021 – TBD

Completed AMP TA support (in-country) in 2020

Country	Type of technical support	Partner/Funding source	Mission dates
Benin	Implementation	CRSPC/UNOPS	March 1 – 25
Guinea-Bissau	Implementation/SBC Logistics	CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	15 Feb – 13 March 17 Feb – 10 March
Haiti	Logistics SBC Implementation	CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	January 8 – 29 January 8 – 29 January 21 – 31
Mauritania	Implementation/SBC Logistics/Microplanning	CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	27 Jan – 3 March 27 Jan – 12 March
Rwanda	SBC	CRSPC/UNOPS	January 10 – 22
Sierra Leone	Implementation SBC	CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	January 8 – Feb 2 January 6 – 27

	Logistics Finance	CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	January 8 – Feb 2 Feb 15 – 25
Sudan	Logistics/CMA Logistics/CMA SBC Logistics	CRSPC/UNOPS GF TERG CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	January 2 – 29 January 2 – 29 March 11 – March 20 March 11 – March 20

Completed AMP TA support (distance) in 2020

Country	Type of technical support	Partner/Funding source	Completed
Benin	Implementation SBC	CRSPC/UNOPS IFRC/AMP	May 2020
Kenya	General/strategy	IFRC/AMP	May 2020
Mali	General/Strategy	IFRC/AMP	May 2020
Niger	Strategy Logistics SBC	CRSPC/UNOPS	June 2020
South Sudan	General/strategy	IFRC/AMP	May 2020
Sudan	Logistics/CMA	GF TERG	March 2020

New Nets Project

Chair: Chris Lourenco – PSI (clourenco@psi.org)

- No update

Innovation and Evaluation working group:

Working Group Co-chairs:

Joe Lewinski – joseph.p.lewinski@gmail.com) & Jessica Rockwood – IPHA jrockwood@iphadvisors.com)

- No update

Net mapping project working group:

Chair: John Milliner – Milliner Global Associates jemilliner@gmail.com

- No update

Toolkit and Training working group:

Chair: Marcy Erskine- IFRC marcy.erskine@ifrc.org

- No update

Resource Mobilization working group:

Jason Peat – IFRC jason.peat@ifrc.org, Drake Zimmerman – Rotarians Action Group on Malaria drakezim@gmail.com and Jessica Rockwood – IPHA jrockwood@iphadvisors.com

- No update

AMP ‘ACTIVE COUNTRIES’

Colour coding:

AMP distance support ongoing: AMP is currently providing technical assistance via distance support.

BENIN	
Country summary	<p>Après un succès d'une phase pilote de la campagne dans la zone AS du département de l'Atlantique, la campagne a démarré pour la phase nationale. A l'arrivée du consultant, le pays était déjà au niveau de la mise en œuvre du dénombrement des ménages. Le dénombrement de ménages est planifié pour 18 jours et ce jour nous sommes au 9e jour de cet exercice.</p> <p>L'arrivée tardive de 300 000 MIILD PBO commandées par le gouvernement. Non rechargement à temps des smartphones due à l'insuffisance en power Bank dans certains départements car du département d'Alibori. Certains dénombreurs ne sont pas encore payés pour leur formation et ceci les démoralisent. Problème de connexion internet réseau qui flotte. Quelques difficultés rencontrées avec le marquage des portes.</p>
BURKINA FASO	
Country summary	<p>Burkina Faso, being the first country to distribute IG2 nets as part of the New Nets project, has the opportunity to provide a lot of information to other countries about the distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), especially for countries involved in multi-product campaigns to fight malaria through the control of vector resistance to insecticides.</p> <p>At the end of the mass campaign, several types of evaluations will be conducted to determine the effectiveness of the new ITNs against the resistance noted in the country. In order to provide information in relation to the implementation of the distribution itself, observation/evaluation missions of the campaign processes have been organized through the Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP) to provide more context for the analysis of the results.</p> <p>Ongoing issues include registration and population size population, the team have been working on comparing mapping and registration.</p>
BURUNDI	
Country summary	<p>Distribution has been completed; a post campaign survey needs to be performed but clarity will be required from the national statistical organization about the methodology.</p>
CAMEROUN	
Country summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Result of the distribution in the Far North</u> The distribution of LLINs to households enumerated in the LLIN Distribution Campaign was planned in the Far North region during the period 19-23 September 2019. After a 5-day distribution of LLINs, it was recommended that the distribution period be extended by 2 days for one sweep. It should be noted that this first phase involved only 14 of the 30 districts in the region. Provisional results at D5 are as follows: 94% of the area distribution reports are available to date, with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 91% coverage of expected households. - 92% of LLINs distributed. • <u>Results of the distribution in the North and Adamaoua</u> Given that some health areas in the Adamaoua and North regions started their distribution late due to a delay in the delivery of LLINs, the results are as follows as of today: The Adamaoua region: 94% of area distribution reports are available to date, with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 85% coverage of expected households. - 87% of LLINs distributed. <p>The North region: 94% of area distribution reports are available to date, with:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 93% coverage of expected households. - 92% of LLINs distributed. <p>Need to review the 2019 distribution in country before moving forward with GF approval- especially in the Extreme North.</p>
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

Country summary	<p>In the Central African Republic (CAR), malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality. According to data from the National Health Information System, the magnitude of this disease is constantly increasing. In 2017 and 2018, malaria is respectively responsible for 57.9% and 57.5% of reasons for consultation, compared to 40% in 2001. And among those seen in consultation, more than half are children under 5 years old (52.7%). Health data for 2017 indicate that the majority of cases (51.7%) were recorded in Bangui and in the prefectures of Ouham and Ombella-Mpoko.</p> <p>CAR plans to organize a free LLIN distribution campaign in 2019 in health regions 1, 2 and 3. The last mass campaigns in health regions 1, 2 and 3 date back to 2014 and 2015 and given the scale of morbidity and mortality, it is urgent to organize a mass campaign to protect the population against this scourge. In 2018, the mass campaign in insecure health regions 4, 5 and 6 reached 86% of the planned households. The goal for 2019 is to reach at least 90% of households.</p> <p>The country is at the stage of organizing micro-planning workshops for 39 sub-prefectures in 9 identified sites over the period from 17 to 23 June 2019. The central and regional levels will deploy teams to reinforce this important activity after a training of trainers planned in Bangui during the period from 11 to 12 June 2019.</p> <p>The security situation is stable and remains very precarious, with attacks on the civilian population by armed groups. In addition, there is a polio epidemic affecting one of the regions concerned by the campaign (RS1).</p> <p>Recruitment of NGO implementing partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable security situation - Conflict of agenda with the polio epidemic
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CHAD

Country summary	<p>Chad had planned since 2019 to organize a MDC in 2020 in 4 or 5 phases with distribution starting in February 2020 for Phase 1 concerning 3 regions (Mandoul, Moyen Chari and Salamat) covering 2,702,947 hbttts for an estimated LLIN requirement of 1,501,637. The distribution for the last one is planned for May 2020 at the latest so as to finish everything before the rains begin. Macro planning has already been carried out and the LLIN orders have been completed. There has been a delay in the implementation of the initial timeline, for example the DS micro-planning that was planned for Phase 1 in September 2019 has not started. Nevertheless, the country decided to maintain the dates selected for distribution for the phases. It was decided with the partners to work on a catch-up plan to accelerate implementation while remaining within the required quality standards.</p> <p>Because of the phasing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It will be difficult to have a consolidated global budget based on the microplans that will not be ready at the same time for a single global analysis to identify gaps or surpluses; - It will also be difficult to arbitrate on the gaps observed per phase in order to take decisions to fill the gaps (in terms of IMLD, tools, HR and even finance) for a single phase without having data from all the phases; - It will be necessary, from the outset or just at the time of validating the microplans for phase 1, to set tolerated gap thresholds to avoid compromising the
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	<p>implementation of subsequent phases by over-consuming their resources through potential adjustments during the early phases.</p> <p>Procurement of communication tools and materials : - Delays in decision making on the process and the actors may impact the timeline.</p>
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COTE D'IVOIRE	
Country summary	

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)	
Country summary	

ETHIOPIA	
Country summary	

GUINEA BISSAU	
Country summary	<p>The National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) of Guinea-Bissau plans to carry out a national mass distribution campaign in 2020 and to distribute long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) at the end of May 2019 to cover an estimated population of 2,257,982. In the country's 11 regions and 117 health areas, it is estimated that 1,450 distribution sites will be needed to deliver the nets to the population. The Global Fund has financed the purchase in 2018 of 1,341,059 LLINs which have already been delivered and stored in the country.</p> <p>An initial MPA mission to Guinea Bissau from 26 November to 12 December 2019 provided technical support in macro implementation planning, logistics, communication and budgeting. This new mission, by ensuring continuity, will support training for micro-planning workshops, review and quantification of resource requirements, organization of training, logistics management, and finalization of budgeting for implementation.</p> <p>Situation unsettled given government situation. Team is working off-site government building (government buildings surrounded by military forces). Objective of the mission to start on microplanning but as no one can go to the field, TA working on different aspects of the campaign and using this opportunity to do the TOT and implementation documents for the next phase. The TA will be leaving Guinea Bissau early next week.</p>

HAITI	
Country summary	<p>Le Programme National de Contrôle de la Malaria (PNCM) a planifié d'organiser une campagne de distribution des MILDA en 2020 (distribution aux bénéficiaires prévue en juin/juillet. L'organisation haïtienne de marketing social en santé (OHMaSS), en tant que bénéficiaire principal du Fonds Mondial est chargée de l'organisation de la campagne en collaboration avec le PNCM, en même temps, OHMaSS souhaite renforcer les capacités du PNCM et les préparer pour assumer l'organisation des prochaines campagnes.</p>

LIBERIA	
Country summary	

MADAGASCAR	
Country summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Madagascar completed a national campaign, distributing 13,129,000 nets in 106 of the 114 districts of the country. - There were several successes, challenges and innovations in the campaign. - The campaign had two separate strategies by funding partner (GF and PMI). - Objective of the mission is to support planning, implementation and development of lessons learned and recommendations for the 2021 campaign to be annexed to the final campaign report.

MALAWI	
Country summary	<p>Malawi distributed 10,6 million LLINs to more than 3.5 million households at national level, covering all 28 out of 29 districts from 24th September to 20th November 2018 targeting a total population of 17,931,638.</p> <p>The district of Nkhotakhota received indoor residual spraying in October/November 2018, and it was determined that allocated resources for the mass campaign should be diverted to other districts.</p>

MALI	
Country summary	<p>In Mali, malaria represents 32% of the reasons for consultation (DHIS2, February 2017) with socio-economic repercussions on the populations. Children under five years old, pregnant women, displaced populations and urban dwellers are the most vulnerable.</p> <p>In 2017, 2,097,797 cases of malaria were recorded in health facilities and SHA sites: 1,424,223 simple cases, 673,574 serious cases and 1,050 deaths;</p> <p>According to the Malian Demographic and Health Survey (EDSM) carried out in 2018, the prevalence of malaria is 19% compared to 36% in 2015 (EIPM) at the national level. In order to maintain this trend, Mali intends to strengthen the implementation of the various strategies to combat malaria which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prevention through the use of impregnated mosquito nets, (ii) Intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) of malaria in pregnant women, (iii) Chemo-prevention of seasonal malaria (CPS) in children under five years of age, (iv) Indoor spraying (IDS) (v) Early and adequate management of malaria cases (vi) Communication and social mobilization ; (vii) Monitoring/evaluation and operational research. (viii) Finally, programme coordination and management (ix) Control of epidemics and malaria emergencies. <p>The approaches to LLIN distribution in Mali are routine and mass campaign. Routine distribution concerns only the EPI target (children under one year of age who constitute 4% of the population) and the ANC target (pregnant women who constitute 5% of the population). Universal coverage is set up to cover the rest of the population (which is more than 90%) in order to combat malaria transmission. Universal coverage of LLINs is defined in Mali as the distribution of one (1) mosquito net for every two people.</p> <p>In Mali, the campaign takes place from one region to another according to the availability of resources with a period of 3 years between campaigns in the same region. Thus, as part of the implementation of the 2019-2021 malaria grant, the National Coordination Committee of the campaign proposes to cover the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudéni in 2019 after the 2016 edition.</p>

MAURITANIA	
Country summary	<p>Mauritania is preparing to organize a mass distribution campaign of LLINs in 2020 in the country's endemic Wilayas as part of the renewal of LLINs distributed in 2017 according to the 3-year renewal cycle recommended by WHO. This campaign, which will take place in the 36 endemic Moughataas out of the 57 Moughataas in the country, will make it possible to distribute 1,535,446 LLINs to a targeted population of 2,693,018 inhabitants at the rate of one LLIN for every two people.</p> <p>The main activities carried out concern the quantification and ordering of the campaign's LLINs (985,446 LLINs by the Global Fund and 525,000 LLINs by the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS)), macro logistics planning, review of tools, logistics action plan and risk and mitigation plan.</p> <p>The MPA arrives for a second support mission during this period with two (2) Technical Assistants to update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Campaign Action Plan, including the Behaviour Change Communication Strategy (BCCS) - The logistics action plan - The campaign chronogram - The campaign's risk analysis and mitigation plan (shared with logistics) - The Budget - The tools for the programmatic, logistical and training implementation of the campaign. <p>The main challenges remain the same as we presented last week, which is on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some areas of the campaign implementation plan that need to be validated or clarified: unique coordination of the campaign, roles of certain partners in the implementation, arrangements in terms of financial management and monitoring and evaluation. This challenge will be met with the signing of the note setting up the Campaign Coordinating Committee (CCC) which has convened its first meeting on Monday 24 February 2020. Meeting during which issues related to coordination and validation of documents will be taken into account. - The problem of the organization of the micro plan workshops faced with a risk of delay due to the non-availability of financial resources for its organization, inadequate planning and the unrepresentative profile of the participants. Indeed, an adaptation of these workshops is necessary in terms of the number of days of methodological approach with regard to the lessons learned on the 2017 campaign, the modification of the micro planning canvas and the number of micro plan templates to be filled in. - Non-compliance with the campaign chronogram: a major adjustment has been made to the chronogram. The distribution planned for June has been postponed to mid-August 2020, in order to allow the creation of an operational coordination framework for the campaign, to carry out the prior and necessary interventions for the quality of the campaign results

MOZAMBIQUE	
	<p>The Mozambique NMCP and World Vision (PR) are working towards a mass ITN distribution campaign covering all parts of the country except Maputo Province and Maputo Cidade in 2019 / 2020. Based on the quantification for procurement, approximately 14M nets will be distributed in the country.</p> <p>The ITNs to be procured and distributed include standard LLINs, PBOs and IG2. For the IG2, the quantity available is insufficient to cover an entire province, so the targeted province will</p>

	<p>receive standard and IG2 nets in 50% of districts each. Discussions are continuing on this point at the global level.</p> <p>Mozambique will hold national elections in the third quarter of 2019, which is a factor in the provincial campaign roll out. Two provinces are targeted for campaigns in 2019: Nampula and Cabo Delgado, planned for a total of approximately 5,346,710 nets to 9,623,999 persons. However, there are concerns regarding the security situation in Cabo Delgado which may create challenges for implementation of the campaign as per the planning, but the most recent information is that the campaign will go ahead. The distribution in the two provinces is scheduled for May – June 2019. Following the 2019 distributions, the country will roll out distribution in waves in 2020 for the remaining targeted provinces.</p>
Update on 10 June AMP call	<p>Campaign started in Southern provinces. Due to Covid 19 context, implementation strategies are being adapted following AMP guidance. Door to door distribution favoured. Currently facing challenges in receiving IG2 nets, organizing online trainings due to connectivity problems and experiencing security issues related to Covid19.</p>

NIGER

Country summary	
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NIGERIA

Country summary	<p>After a microplanning session, some of the immediate outputs from the micro-planning exercise in Niger State include; the LLINS Campaign Coordinating Network (LCCN) committee was inaugurated; the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for demand creation were adapted and pretested to suit the peculiarities of Niger State; LGA data were collated and validated - both P-3a (Technical), P-3b (Logistics) and P-3d (ICT4D) templates as well as warehouse/store assessment tools for all LGAs were collated. (microplanning report).</p>
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Update on 10 June AMP call	<p>Adapting tools and materials to Covid19 context Door to door distribution and virtual microplanning meetings favoured Double phase protocol being developed for SMC commodities, reassessing how to take advantage of SMC distribution. Main challenges are delays in deliveries due to Covid and lack of PPEs in PMI supported states. Team is actively reaching out to other donor to cover the gap.</p>
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PAKISTAN

Country summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update from mass campaign. First phase implemented in 14 districts. - Mid-March country is planning for 9 tribal districts to implement second phase of the mass campaign. These districts are located in complex and fragile settings and are hard to reach in terms of access. - Main issue causing delay: these districts require no objection certificate because of the presence of the military due to insecure situation. All organisations have to apply for this certification. Districts used to be administrated by tribal rules. <p>Timeline for access: National Society already working in these areas, timeline should be around 6 weeks to get access, but areas highly sensitive.</p>
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RWANDA

Country summary	
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SIERRA LEONE

Country summary	<p>The Sierra Leone NMCP is planning its integrated mass ITN & MCH distribution campaign in 2020. The current technical assistance (TA) is provided by AMP (through UNOPS/RBM and IFRC) on the country's request for support in the implementation of its microplanning activities. The TA covers implementation, logistics and social and behavioural change communication (SBCC). Finance TA is ongoing at distance in advance of the training of the finance support staff that will be deployed to each district.</p> <p>In April 2019, a team of TAs were in country to support in development of the macroplan, budget, timeline and campaign documents. Since that time, the NMCP has worked to get approvals on the different plans and budgets, including securing all of the operational costs under GF for the campaign. The nets are provided by PMI and GF and are all PBO.</p> <p>The campaign budget was developed as a stand-alone campaign but later it was agreed that the campaign will be integrated with MCH and no additional funding is provided for the MCH component.</p> <p>Increased workload for the campaign personnel but there is no increase in their number to complement the integration.</p> <p>New country clearance and waiver procedures has delayed the customs clearance process for the first lot of containers that arrived in country which led to unexpected demurrage costs.</p> <p>Insufficient details on the progress so far by IHPAU on the preparations for the campaign (e.g. engagement venues at district and PHU levels, identification of transport companies, etc.).</p> <p>Incorrect quantification of materials.</p> <p>IHPAU needs to interact more with the logistics team to have a better understanding of potential transportation challenges in WAU and WAR that will arise during micro logistics.</p> <p>It has been decided that gloves and masks will be used by personnel and DPs – this raises SBCC concerns in regard to the message that this will give to communities concerning the safety of using ITNs.</p> <p>SBCC tools and activities have not yet been finalised. This raises concerns (about quality and implementation), given the short timelines now available before HHR and distribution.</p> <p>Many activities are planned in a short period for the campaign and broader NMCP activities (e.g. MPR).</p>
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SOUTH SUDAN

Country summary	
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SUDAN

Country summary	Sudan has extensive experience with LLIN distribution, both mass and routine, but despite all efforts in the country and after scale-up of operational/programmatic coverage, there is still low access and use of LLINs as reported in MIS 2016.
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TANZANIA

Country summary	
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TOGO	
Country summary	<p>Togo's National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) plans to carry out a national mass distribution campaign in 2020 and distribute 5,965,900 long-lasting insecticidal nets to cover a target population of 9,760,887 inhabitants. In the country's 6 regions and 44 health districts covering 871 health facilities, it is estimated that 2,765 distribution sites will be needed to deliver the nets to the population.</p> <p>For this 2020 mosquito net distribution campaign, Togo needs to acquire 5,965,900 LLINs. A request has been made to the NGO Against Malaria Foundation (AMF) which, if accepted, will provide 3,890,600 LLINs or 65.21% of the nets. The remaining 2,075,300 LLINs, i.e. 34.79%, would be provided by the Global Fund.</p> <p>A request for technical support has been made to the MPA in order to accompany the finalization of the macro-planning process.</p>

UGANDA	
Country summary	

ZAMBIA	
Country summary	<p>The Zambia National Malaria Elimination Centre (NMEC) has requested support to plan the implementation of its 2020 mass ITN campaign. The last mass ITN distribution in Zambia was in 2017, where over 10 million standard LLINs were procured and distributed country wide with the support of the Global Fund, Against Malaria Foundation (AMF) and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). The NMEC is implementing several malaria interventions in Zambia, including mass Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS). In 2020, the mass ITN distribution campaign will target populations that have not benefitted from IRS. 3,474,106 households (representing approximately 15,008,137 persons) are being targeted for IRS in 2020.</p> <p>The remaining 8,713,071 estimated population will be targeted for mass ITN distribution. This represents an ITN requirement of 5,324,655 (including a 10% buffer). The NMEC have secured the procurement of approximately 2.1 million standard LLINs from PMI and is in negotiations with AMF for the procurement of the remaining nets (given insecticide resistance in the country, a request has been made for PBO nets). The GF is funding the non-net costs of the campaign.</p> <p>Ongoing concern for the country regarding the duplication of IRS and ITS. Last mile logistics tricky part of the process.</p>

Additional Country Updates Africa / Asia Pacific / Americas:

Africa / Asia Pacific / Americas additional country updates June 3rd AMP call: None