

AMP The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

AMP Conference call minutes: www.allianceformalariaprevention.com

June 3rd, 2020

If you wish to be added to or taken off this mailing list please contact: or Egle.ALEKNAITE@ifrc.org or jason.peat@ifrc.org.

Do you have a topic / issue / country specific update to share with the AMP partnership? Send a summary of the topic you would like to discuss to Egle.ALEKNAITE@ifrc.org or jason.peat@ifrc.org and AMP will schedule your update at the start of an upcoming AMP conference call.

Agenda – June 3rd AMP conference call

Chair : Jason Peat

Rapporteur : Jason Peat

- Introductions
- Review of minutes from last week's AMP conference call
- Presentation from NMCP Benin on ITN distribution during COVID-19 pandemic

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

ORGANISATION	NAME
AMP participants	Dorothy Onyango, Alain Daudrumez, Gregory Pirio, Pauline Njah, Brian Lusambili, Valence Nimbona, Eric Phollet, Eloi Oboussoumi, Miko Thomas, Yves Cyaka, Terry Wanjiru, Fikadu Batu, Hamisu Hasan, Zainab Ali
BASF	
Buy a Net	
CDC/PMI	
CHAI	Tara Seethaler
CRS	
Global Fund	
IFRC	Marcy Erskine, Egle Aleknaite
Against Malaria Foundation	Peter Sheratt
Independent participants	Godwin Aidenagbon, David Gittelman
IPHA	Jessica Rockwood
JC Flowers Foundation	
JHU Centre for Communications	
JSI	
Mainpol GmbH	
Malaria No More	
Milliner Global Associates	
Plan Canada	
PSI	Chris Lourenco, Kathryn Malhotra
RBM	
Real Relief Health	Annette Braee



For additional information:

www.allianceformalariaprevention.com

and allianceformalariaprevention@gmail.com

Results in Health	Cedric Mingat
Rotarians Against Malaria	Drake Zimmerman
Rotarians Malaria Partners	Jeff Pritchard
Tropical Health	Hannah Koenker
UNICEF	Lotte Purup
UN Foundation	
USAID/PMI	
VectorLink	
VF	
WHO	Jan Kolaczinski
World Vision	

AMP working group updates:

Country support working group:

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

- No update

Current AMP TA missions

Country	Type of technical support requested from AMP	Partner/Funding source	Mission dates
Mauritania	Implementation/SBCC Logistics/Microplanning	CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	27 th of Jan-3 rd of March 27 th of Jan-12 th of March
Guinea-Bissau	Implementation/SBCC Logistics	CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	15 th of Feb-13 th of March 15 th of Feb-13 th of March

Planned AMP TA mission 2020

Country	Type of technical support requested from AMP	Partner/Funding source	Mission dates
Benin	Implementation	CRSPC/UNOPS	1 st -25 th of March
Chad	Implementation	IFRC/UNDP	March
Nigeria	SBCC Implementation Implementation Implementation SBCC	IFRC/CRS IFRC/CRS IFRC/CRS IFRC/CRS IFRC/CRS	March-April April-May July-September August-October August-October
Sudan	Implementation/logistics	CRSPC/UNOPS	March-April

Completed AMP TA support (distance and in-country) in 2020

Country	Type of technical support requested from AMP	Partner/Funding source	Mission dates
Haiti	Logistics	CRSPC/UNOPS	8 th -29 th of January

	SBCC Implementation	CRSPC/UNOPS CRSPC/UNOPS	8 th -29 th of January 21 st – 31 st of January
Sierra Leone	Implementation SBCC	IFRC/RBM CRSPC/UNOPS	January 8 - January 25 January 6 - January 27
Sudan	Logistics	CRSPC/UNOPS	January 2 nd – January 29 th

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

FOCUS TOPIC – IDM model COVID-19 impact on EPI campaigns (Brittany Hagedorn & Kurt Frey IDM)

See PPT “*Impact of Campaigns on COVID transmission - AMP 3June2020*” and supporting paper “*Effect_of_campaigns_COVID_transmission_in_LMIC*” attached

AMP ‘ACTIVE COUNTRIES’

Colour coding:

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

BENIN	
Country summary	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>L'arrivée tardive de 300 000 MIILD PBO commandées par le gouvernement.</p> <p>Non rechargement à temps des smartphones due à l'insuffisance en power Bank dans certains départements car du département d'Alibori.</p> <p>Certains dénombreurs ne sont pas encore payés pour leur formation et ceci les démoralisent.</p> <p>Problème de connexion internet réseau qui flotte.</p> <p>Quelques difficultés rencontrées avec le marquage des portes.</p>
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	

CAMEROUN	
Country summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result of the distribution in the Far North 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. Results of the distribution in the North and Adamaoua 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:

	<p>The Adamaoua region: 94% of area distribution reports are available to date, with:</p> <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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	<p>Bref résumé des objectifs de l'AT</p> <p>Cet appui à distance de l'AMP a pour objectifs de :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapter la stratégie au nouveau contexte d'apparition du COVID-19 ; • Appuyer le PNLP avec la mise à jour de tous les documents, la quantification et outils pour la mise en œuvre de la campagne • Assurer le suivi de la mise en œuvre des différents plans d'action ajustés (plan de mise en œuvre, micro plan, plan logistique et plan communication) <p>Situation globale de la planification et mise en œuvre de la campagne :</p> <p>Deux régions du Cameroun sont entrain de préparer la campagne de masse pour la distribution des MILDA. La région du Nord-Ouest, après avoir fait l'exercice de macroplanification des réunions de plaidoyer sont encours et déjà fini dans 13 sur 19 districts. En discussion avec la région, les rapports de ces réunions du Nord-Ouest seront disponibles d'ici la fin du mois de juin afin de pouvoir ajusté les documents macroplan encours de production.</p> <p>Aspects technique, communication et logistique :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration du plan d'action de la campagne de la région du Nord-Ouest/Cameroun. • Elaboration du plan logistique de la campagne de la région du Nord-Ouest/Cameroun. • Elaboration du plan communication de la campagne de la région du Nord-Ouest/Cameroun. • Elaboration d'un plan de plaidoyer de la campagne de la région du Nord-Ouest/Cameroun. • Elaboration d'un plan de la gestion des risques pour la campagne du Nord-ouest/Cameroun.

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</p>

	<p>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
Update June 3rd AMP call	<p>Situation globale de la planification et mise en œuvre de la campagne :</p> <p>Les activités réalisées sur la période du 25 au 31 Mai 2020 ont porté essentiellement sur :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Préparation de la formation des formateurs du niveau central, régional et district réalisée le 25 mai 2020 • Facilitation de la formation des formateurs du niveau central, régional et de district à la mise en œuvre de la campagne de distribution de MILD réalisée le 26 mai 2020 • Organisation de la mission de collecte de liste des acteurs de la campagne et validation des entrepôts et site de pré positionnement des MILD : mission en cours depuis le 28 mai 2020 dans les sous-préfectures de Bouca, Bozoum, Bossemptélé et Kouï. Sauf Kabo (raison de sécurité) • Mis à jour du chronogramme de la campagne avec projection de la distribution de MILD du 13 au 15 juin 2020 • Début de réalisation par les radios locales des activités de communication en faveur de la campagne de distribution de MILD dans les 5 sous-préfectures de la RS3 • Participation à 2 téléconférences (AMP) • Production des rapports hebdomadaires (APP et RBM).

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 hbtts 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;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 implementation of subsequent phases by over-consuming their resources through potential adjustments during the early phases. <p>Procurement of communication tools and materials :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays in decision making on the process and the actors may impact the timeline.
<p>Update June 3rd AMP call</p>	<p>Situation globale de la planification et mise en œuvre de la campagne :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 270 400 de MILDA sont déjà livrées au pays et permettent de couvrir les 13 premières provinces ; • 1 230 000 MILDA sont attendues d'ici au mois de juillet, elles permettront de couvrir les 6 provinces additionnelles; • Les 8 provinces retenues pour distribuer d'ici à juillet sont: Moyen chari, Salamat ; Mandoul, Logone Occidental ; Logone Oriental, Tandjilé, Mayo Kébi Ouest, Mayo Kébi Est; • Les 5 provinces retenues pour Octobre-Décembre sont: Guéra, Ndjaména, Lac, Hadjer lamis et Bahr el Ghazal ; • Le budget pour les coûts opérationnels est disponible pour couvrir les 13 provinces ; • Les microplans sont déjà disponibles pour les phases 1 et 2 concernant 6 provinces, les corrections sont déjà faites, les synthèses et analyses réalisées et les écarts identifiés ; • Une partie des outils (estimée à 40% selon le PNUD) est déjà livrée et prête à être distribué par le PAM, le complément étant prévu les jours à venir ; • Un draft de chronogramme global de la CDM (toutes phases prises en compte) a été élaboré et partagé par l'AMP ; • Pour les phases 1 et 2, il est finalement retenu que le monitoring indépendant ne sera pas réalisé pour plus de souplesse et de rapidité dans la mise en œuvre (les économies réalisées contribueront à couvrir les coûts supplémentaires liés à l'adaptation). Sa faisabilité sera évaluée pour décider de son maintien ou non pour les phases restantes (3, 4 et 5) ; • Découplage des phases 1 et 2 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ seule la phase 1 sera mise en œuvre en cette période, ○ la phase 2 est finalement décalée : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ plan de livraison des MILDA pas encore prêt, ▪ pas suffisamment de RH pour coupler les deux phases • La livraison des MILDA aux sites de la phase 1 a démarré la semaine passée; • La distribution pour la phase 1 est planifiée du lundi 01^{er} au samedi 06 juin 2020 <p>Défis majeurs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assurer une bonne communication COVID 19/ Malaria avec anticipation sur les rumeurs ; • Assurer une relation de confiance entre acteurs et les ménages ;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mettre en place un dispositif efficace de ravitaillement des équipes porte-à-porte en MILDA pour éviter les ruptures ; • Maintenir une traçabilité minimale des MILDA ; • Assurer une livraison à temps des MILDA par les transporteurs sur les SF ; • Maintenir une veille rigoureuse sur les mesures de protection contre le COVID 19 durant toutes les activités de mise en œuvre y compris les opérations logistiques.
--	---

COTE D'IVOIRE	
Country summary	
Update June 3rd AMP call	

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)	
Country summary	
Update June 3rd AMP call	

ETHIOPIA	
Country summary	
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	

HAITI	
Country summary	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.
Update June 3rd AMP call	Situation globale de la planification et mise en œuvre de la campagne : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'approche retenue en accord avec le FM est la distribution couplée au dénombrement des ménages en porte-à-porte pour une durée de 20 jours ; • Toutes les populations des localités cibles sont bénéficiaires ; • La distribution se fera courant 2020 en une seule phase mais en 4 étapes avec enrôlement des départements par étape ; • La commande initiale de 890 000 MILDA est livrée au courant de mai 2020 et 200 000 pièces sont attendues en juillet 2020 ; • La logistique des MILDA est contractualisée à l'OIM qui démarré le processus de sélection des acteurs de la logistique ; • Une agence est déjà contractualisée pour l'élaboration des messages et la production des supports de communication ; • Le budget a été revu avec l'intégration des besoins COVID 19 et la version finale est attendue de l'OIM pour soumission au FM pour validation ; • Premier contact avec la team AMP ce mardi 02 juin 2020.

LIBERIA	
Country summary	
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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.
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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 Nkhosha 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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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
Update June 3rd AMP call	

MOZAMBIQUE	
Country summary	<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 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</p>

	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.
Update June 3rd AMP call	

NIGER	
Country summary	
Update June 3rd AMP call	<p><u>Situation actuelle</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La stratégie : le pays a décidé d'harmoniser la stratégie de distribution porte à porte à toutes les 6 régions concernées par la CDM ; • Le transport et pré-positionnement des MILDA : Le PNLP a précisé que jusqu'au 19 Mai 2020, 76% du stock central de MILDA était déjà déployé au niveau des régions et qu'il restait seulement la région de Tillabéry; • Les magasiniers sont actuellement affectés à leur poste d'attache ; • La publication des spots par rapport à la campagne a déjà démarré au niveau des médias ; • La supervision : Le PNLP a eu d'une part la dérogation d'organiser une supervision intégrée et en cascade des activités à partir du niveau central et d'autre part la supervision de proximité sera assurée par les Responsables des Centres de Santé Intégrés (CSI) ; • L'Équipement de Protection Individuelle (EPI) contre COVID-19 : il y aura (1) des masques en tissus fabriqués localement et réutilisables et une dotation de 2 paires de gants par jour pour chaque agent distributeur. • Les mécanismes et moyens de ravitaillement des Equipes de Porte à Porte (EPP) : Il est prévu des Sites de pré positionnement (SPP) au niveau des villages ou Quartiers dans les zones de sécurité pour rapprocher les stocks de MILDA aux EPP. Pour les zones d'insécurité, le CSI est le seul lieu de pré positionnement. Pour ravitailler les EPP durant la distribution des véhicules et des charrettes seront mobilisés. • Il est prévu un gardien à cet effet sur proposition du chef de village ; • Des aide-mémoires pour les acteurs clés opérationnels de la campagne ont été validés par le PNLP et il est prévu qu'ils soient déployés vers les Districts en même temps que les superviseurs à partir du 2 juin 2020 <p><u>Points en suspens</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'organisation prochaine des sessions de Formation des agents distributeurs sous forme de briefing ; • Un problème de disponibilité de véhicules de supervision car la plupart des véhicules du PNLP sont actuellement engagés dans la riposte contre COVID-19 ; • L'organisation de la logistique inverse, de la gestion des reliquats et de la gestion de déchets <p><u>Prochaines étapes : Prendre une mise à jour pour s'assurer que :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le PNLP a déjà procédé à la formation des agents de distribution ; • Le PNLP a déjà procédé à la multiplication des aide-mémoire et à leur expédition au niveau de Districts ; • Le PNLP a réussi à mobiliser les véhicules requis pour la supervision et a pris en compte les mesures de distanciation dans l'affectation des superviseurs dans les véhicules (<i>4 personnes max y compris chauffeurs si véhicule double cabine ou Jeep / 2 personnes max y compris chauffeur si véhicule simple cabine</i>) • Le PNLP a organisé la logistique inverse, la gestion des reliquats et la gestion de déchets

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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	<p>The following main items were discussed during the call:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal by the Nigerian Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) to integrate COVID-19 surveillance of suspected cases (limited to case finding and not testing), in the ITN campaign distribution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Integration of COVID-19 and malaria messaging during HH registration and distribution. Both COVID-19 and malaria messages to be reduced in length so as not to overload social mobilisers and households ◦ Updated messages will be shared with the NMEP, who will subsequently share with AMP for comments and review. ◦ The NCDC will take part in the training of social mobilisers if needed ◦ Still considering whether to integrate active case findings in the door to door distribution process, which will then be subsequently followed up by a more specialised team. ◦ Currently no additional funding for this • Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan (RAMP) and acceptable losses in campaigns given the COVID-19 context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ GF has advised to plan for the highest accountability ◦ All risks associated with losses should be well detailed in the RAMP with appropriate mitigation measures detailed out and put in place ◦ Ensure that insurance of ITNs is properly captured in the RAMP as an important mitigation measure • ICT4D <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Activation of video prompts on the device for users at the beginning and end of each day will be too heavy. Suggestion that this be done in text prompt ◦ Consider sending video prompts on WhatsApp numbers of campaign personnel • Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Activation of the broader membership of the three workstreams, including for PMI campaigns since there is overlap in SBC, logistics and other areas, such as microplanning. The document describing training levels and needs was reviewed and workstreams will be responsible for development of the different materials (agendas, SOPs, training manuals, presentations, etc.) for review by the broader campaign coordinating committee. Team leaders tentatively identified. <p>General campaign team update on 01 June 2020</p> <p>Presentation of the revised strategy was made, given that the call has now been opened to a larger group of persons (at NMEP and partners). The following main items were discussed during the call:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Teams assigned to each thematic area (implementation, logistics, demand creation, and ICT4D) ◦ ICT4D thematic area is dependent on the other workstreams and will need to work together, an ICT4D rep has been placed in each workstream to collate relevant documents as they are developed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given that net cards will not be used in single phase door to door distribution, the NMEP questioned what measures will be adopted by the logistics workstream in respect to the reconciliation of documents and how to authenticate the actual number of nets that households received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistics and technical workstreams will need to work together on the ITN reconciliation issue ICT4D considering implementing “geolocation” as well as a “running stock of ITNs” in the devices to show when, where (which HH through geolocation) and how many ITNs (through running balance) are distributed Nigerian team to consider strategy / contingency plans in regard to the possibility of one HHR / distribution team member not being able to work because of COVID-19. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do both team members stop working if only one is showing COVID-19 symptoms (given that they are working regularly together)? Does that mean that the whole team will need to be replaced? Will they be paid in full for the time that they are not able to work? I.e. This could encourage people to 1) not report illnesses or 2) not show up for work
--	--

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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	

RWANDA	
Country summary	
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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</p>

	<p>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>
<p>Update June 3rd AMP call</p>	<p>Meetings/Contacts:</p> <p>During the period, a general update call was held with the Sierra Leone NMCP and partners (including PMI, Global Fund, Catholic Relief Services) on 02 June. The following issues were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 cases are increasing daily and all but one of the districts (Karene) now have confirmed COVID-19 cases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The majority of the cases are in Western Area Urban. ○ 10.6% of cases are amongst health care workers. ○ COVID-19 response request has been submitted to the GF. • Concerns that COVID-19 prevention measures have not been taken into consideration in the implementation of different health interventions, as per proposals submitted to (and approved by) the GF. Call to take place next week with NMCP and CT – issues arising before can be emailed. • Case management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presumptive treatment being conducted at community level by CHWs, given that CHWs do not have PPEs and cannot safely test for malaria. ○ PPEs being prioritised at PHU and hospitals. <p>Distribution completed in 14 districts (although mopping up is still on-going and not all districts have reported as yet). Current figures (note that data is not final) indicate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~120% of microplanning HH population (for the 14 districts) registered during door to door HH registration – varies by districts • ~85% of microplanning population has been covered (collected their nets) • ~15% of ITNs remaining

	<p>Training was conducted at all levels (national, district and PHU level)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District and PHU supervisors training were not completed as planned, but rather using the SOPs. • Additional social mobiliser (additional from UNICEF) was also trained. A 2-page communication guide was developed on COVID-19 prevention measures, and this was used by the social mobiliser to disseminate information to HHs during the door to door HH registration. • COVID-19 prevention measures were followed during the training. <p>Household registration: Compliance of HH registration team with COVID-19 prevention measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical distancing was respected during HH registration. • All team members had face masks and were wearing them during HH registration. • Hand sanitisers (for distribution teams) were donated by various partners, and were used frequently. <p>Distribution point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High demand for the bed nets at the community level, might be a result of strong social mobilisation. ○ Additional handwashing stations (more than 1 in some cases) made available at DPs. ○ Elbow gloves and facemasks were used by distributors. <p>Challenges (experienced by the campaign):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was noted that there were some challenges to maintain physical distancing during the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobile units for street / town announcement: This was implemented by a group of people travelling (in the same vehicle) and disseminating campaign information live in fixed areas, as opposed to a single vehicle disseminating pre-recorded information over a PA system (as was originally discussed with the NMCP SBC team). ○ Distribution of ITNs through fixed distribution points: Local stakeholders e.g. paramount chiefs, had to be involved to ensure that physical distancing was respected at the DP. It is important to note that in some DPs, distribution was well organised, with household representatives maintaining physical distancing in an orderly manner. This can be explained by some DPs being opened for 5 days, and others for 7 days. • There was high demand (at the community level) for the ITNs (especially for polyester nets). This is a lesson learnt for future campaigns. • At the beginning of the campaign, there were stockout issues in some areas (especially peri urban areas). DHMT had to implement reverse logistics, as some areas were over supplied with nets.
--	---

SOUTH SUDAN	
Country summary	
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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.
Update June 3rd AMP call	<p>1. Country discussions and key decisions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2020 LLIN distribution campaign was planned to be implemented in two phases based on the arrival of nets in-country. UNICEF has already placed the order for the nets covering both phases of the campaign. In-country delivery is anticipated to be between July-September 2020. The focus of the 2020 campaign is still around localities (staggered annually) rather than nationwide mass campaigns every three years' as recommended in the Malaria Program Review (MPR) 2018 Discussion between GF, AMP and country teams have resolved that the country will make this transition in the 2022 campaign. Additionally, there have been discussions around determining a common baseline for population estimates for planning purposes. At the moment, there are varying population estimates from various sources. Discussions between GF and the country team (through the weekly call) have resolved that future planning will use the highest number point to cover for any net gaps. This will not apply for the 2020 campaign. The default strategy was fixed point distribution however with COVID-19 pandemic last week (27th May, 2020) the country made some critical decisions around the 2020 campaign as follows; i) the country will adapt a single phase door to door distribution where registration and distribution will be done simultaneously ii) virtual microplanning iii) Face to face cascade training (observing COVID-19 preventive measures) iv) paper data collection. <p>2. Activities accomplished</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall campaign POA (including Logistics plan of Action, SBC plan of Action, Timelines, Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan (RAMP), rumour management plan). Macro quantification, storage plan and preliminary transport plans Logistics budget templates developed for in-country costing of activities Final report submitted to Sudan for approval. Worked with the logistics subcommittee to discuss different last mile logistics options to support the D2D distribution process The AMP team has been supporting country discussions (via weekly calls with GF, Sudan country team partners), to determine a common population base which can be used in the planning process, adapting the distribution process in the COVID-19 context and transition from locality to state wide distribution. These discussions have led to critical decisions being arrived at as indicated in section 2 above. Received four sources of population figures, analyzed and discussed them with the country. It was agreed that the source with the highest population numbers were the best one for planning purposes. Supported country to make critical strategic decisions as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution strategy will be single phase door to door strategy Microplanning will be conducted by localities and administrative units without workshops and with remote support from the Federal team Cascade training will be conducted face to face

TANZANIA

Country summary

Update June 3rd AMP call	
-------------------------------------	--

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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	

UGANDA	
Country summary	
Update June 3rd AMP call	

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>
Update June 3rd AMP call	Objectives for the mission:

	<p>Given the current COVID-19 pandemic and different national restrictions being put in place in Zambia and other countries to prevent its transmission, the Zambian NMEC has requested support from AMP to review the original plans and design for the ITN mass distribution of 2020. The purpose of the TA support is to support the NMEC to adapt the existing ITN campaign strategies and accelerate distribution schedules as much as possible, including determining how to best carry out a campaign safely during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Meetings/Contacts:</p> <p>The National Coordination Committee (NCC) held a virtual conference call on 28 May. The objective of the call was to review and approve the following macro level documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Campaign plan of action• Logistics plan of action• SBC plan of action• M&E plan of action• Campaign budget <p>The various plans of actions were presented (except for the campaign budget) which was summarized as part of the presentation on the campaign plan of action.</p> <p>There were no issues raised during the presentations, and as such, the NCC approved the various plans that were presented.</p>
--	--

Additional Country Updates Africa / Asia Pacific / Americas:

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