

AMP The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

Summary of activities 2015

1. AMP 2015 work plan, budget and positioning

The AMP 2015 proposal, work plan and budget were disseminated at the AMP Partners' meeting in the first quarter of 2015, through the AMP list serve, and was made accessible through the AMP website. Partners that contributed to technical assistance support to countries in 2015 included IFRC, Johns Hopkins University – VectorWorks project, Norwegian Red Cross, the United Nations Foundation and USAID-PMI.

USAID OGAC funding to the amount of USD 500,000 was approved to respond rapidly to technical assistance needs of PMI and non-PMI countries requiring planning, logistics, communications and M&E support in planning mass LLIN campaigns and continuous distribution activities.

USAID funding for focused technical assistance to Angola and Kenya mass LLIN campaigns was approved and both projects were wrapped up in the first quarter of 2015.

The United National Foundation / Nothing But Nets project contributed in 2015 a total of USD 177,913 to all AMP coordination activities and to the AMP Net Mapping Project, co-funded by the Norwegian Red Cross.

In an effort to continue to coordinate with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) on the work AMP is conducting in terms of supporting ongoing Global Fund malaria country grants, AMP has met on several occasions with the Global Fund's TA hub to continue discussions on the best way forward to ensure Global Fund grants can fund in-country and distance TA related to LLIN distributions, and has coordinated its TA responses with individual Fund Portfolio Managers at the Global Fund through regular calls and face to face meetings.


RBM transitioning process: AMP engaged in the consultative process / reformulation of RBM. It was agreed by the AMP core group that IFRC will prepare a briefing package addressed to IFRC leadership related to the possible IFRC role in country support aspect of the new RBM structure. AMP can advocate to be a partner committee and a working group within the new structure and there is an opportunity to broaden the mandate on implementation as we approach the transition committee with our preferences.

The RBM Governance committee meeting was held in Geneva on November 4, 2015 – AMP attended as it was suggested that the AMP chair be included in the Country Support Partner Committee planning. The objective of the meeting was to complete a TOR document for inclusion in the TOC report to the RBM Board

2. Country support – Mapping, facilitating and providing technical assistance to countries

Summary of technical assistance provided by AMP in 2015:

- Total number of AMP TA missions in 2015 - **29**

Country	Type of technical support requested from AMP	Partner / Funding source	Mission dates
Angola	1 x Communications Distance support	AMP OGAC AMP OGAC	February/March 2015
	1 x Communications Distance support	AMP OGAC AMP OGAC	April/May 2015
			

For additional information:

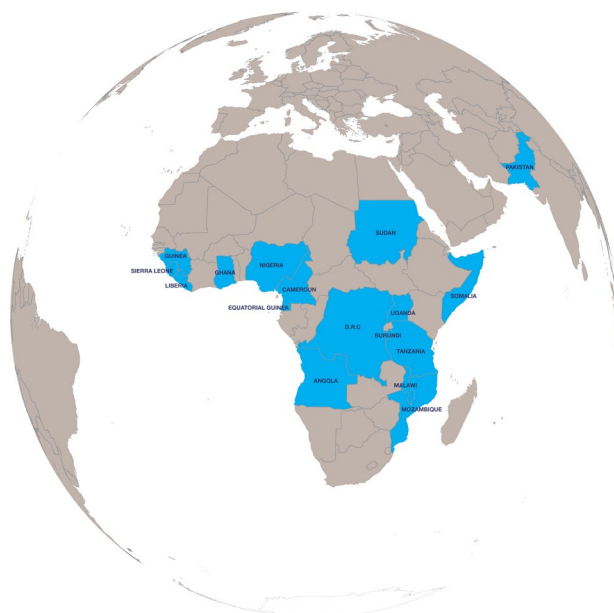
www.allianceformalariaprevention.com
and allianceformalariaprevention@gmail.com

Burundi	M&E	MORE working group	Q1 2015
Cameroun	3 x Microplanning	AMP OGAC	March - April 2015
DRC	Distance support	N/A	Q4 2015
Equatorial Guinea	Communications – distance support	AMP OGAC	Q3 2015
Ghana	Communications	Distance support	April 2015
Guinea	1 x Implementation 1 x Logistics	AMP OGAC AMP OGAC	December 2015 December 2015
Liberia	Implementation	AMP OGAC / VectorWorks	March – May 2015
	Logistics	AMP OGAC	February – July 2015
Malawi	Implementation	AMP OGAC	February 2015
	Remote support		March-May 2015
	Implementation	AMP OGAC	September 2015
	Logistics	AMP OGAC	October 2015
	Implementation	AMP OGAC	December 2015
Mozambique	Logistics	AMP OGAC	December 2015
	Communications	AMP OGAC	October – November 2015
Nigeria	Implementation	AMP OGAC	October – November 2015
	Logistics	AMP OGAC	October – November 2015
	Communications	AMP OGAC	October – November 2015
	Implementation	AMP OGAC	October – November 2015
	Logistics	AMP OGAC	October – November 2015
Nigeria	2 x Commodity Management Assessment	AMP OGAC	March 2015
	2 x pilot CMA	AMP OGAC	April-May 2015
	Implementation (Micro Planning support)	AMP OGAC	June 2015
	2 x CMA training	AMP OGAC	July 2015
	3 x End process evaluation in PMI states	IFRC	September 2015
Pakistan	Distance support	N/A	MORE working group distance support ongoing
Sierra Leone	Distance support	N/A	Q2 2015
Somalia	Distance support	N/A	Q2 2015
Sudan	M&E (LLIN tracking system)	AMP OGAC + Distance support from MORE and AMP	March – April 2015 Completed
Tanzania	Distance support	N/A	Q2 2015
Uganda	Implementation	AMP OGAC	October 2015
	Logistics	AMP OGAC	October 2015
Total # of countries supported by AMP in 2015 (distance and in-county) :		17	

*Terms of reference and mission reports for all the above-mentioned technical assistance missions are available on the AMP website at the following address: <http://allianceformalariaprevention.com/technical-support.php>.

- Technical assistance to countries in 2015
In 2015, AMP continued to provide high level technical assistance to countries planning LLIN distribution campaigns which proved to be a determining factor in keeping LLIN distributions on

track and supporting countries to achieve their universal coverage targets. Funds received by AMP in 2015 have been instrumental in keeping LLIN campaigns on track and have contributed to the successful delivery of over 41.5 million nets to their targeted recipients in Sub-Saharan Africa and beyond. In 2015 alone, AMP was able to support a total of 17 countries through 29 in-country missions and distance support. Through these actions, AMP has contributed to saving 1'059'993 lives over a 3-year LLIN lifespan¹. A mapping of 2015 TA needs was developed early in the year and was included in the 2015 AMP funding proposal. Partners that contributed to technical assistance support to countries included IFRC, Johns Hopkins University – VectorWorks project, Norwegian Red Cross, the United Nations Foundation and USAID-PMI.



Countries that received AMP TA in 2015

- **AMP training of TA providers:**
At the start of the year, following the AMP Partners' meeting in Geneva, AMP Technical Assistance Providers underwent a training with the aim of ensuring the highest level of technical assistance be provided over the course of the year. The workshop was held in Geneva at IFRC headquarters from 2nd to 4th February 2015 during which 17 TA providers (English and French speaking) were trained on the latest AMP standards. The objective was for AMP to bring together its roster of technical assistance providers in order to provide them with updated guidelines and materials for the harmonization of AMP's support to countries. This refresher training was led by the AMP Senior Implementation Technician, and supported by facilitators identified within the partnership. The workshop was critical in ensuring continued quality and consistency of the level of technical support provided by AMP technical assistance providers for all country support going forward.
- **Commodity Management Assessment:**
During the reporting period, AMP has worked on designing an assessment of accountability of supply chain management. AMP has worked in support of the Nigeria NMEP in developing a means for countries to look at the effectiveness of their supply chain to be able to improve their management based on weaknesses identified. While the tools were developed in Nigeria and will be rolling out in more than 15 Nigerian states, other countries have already expressed an interest in picking this up and using the tools which can easily be adapted to country-specific contexts. The CMA tools developed in Nigeria have already been shared with Tanzania for example. Anytime a CMA rolls out in a country, it is going to need to be adapted to how the country manages the supply chain, where the nets are stored throughout the transport process

¹ Based on the Cochrane Review that states that for every 1,000 children sleeping under an ITN, 5.5 lives will be saved each year at 70% net usage.

and the lowest level tracking tools. In 2015, AMP developed a CMA advocacy report based on the Nigeria experience which will be published and disseminated at the AMP Partners' meeting in early 2016. The complete CMA implementation package and tools were finalised in the reporting period and need to be posted on the AMP website.

▪ ITN Distribution in Complex Emergencies

As part of the AMP country support work plan for 2015 - 2016, AMP has been working to gather country and partner experiences with mass LLIN distribution in complex operating environments. Complex operating environments may be related to conflict and insecurity, disease outbreak (such as EVD) or population movement affecting all or part of a country (e.g. internally displaced persons and / or refugees). These experiences and lessons learned will be used to update existing guidance for countries around planning and implementing campaign or continuous distribution in these contexts. The final AMP guideline document will be available in 2016. In 2015, AMP has provided input into the WHO guidance on how LLINs can be distributed in emergency context situations like the Ebola crisis in Liberia, when health systems have failed. Two long term technical assistance missions were deployed in the first quarter of 2015 and AMP provided technical support at a distance on micro-planning and modification of tools in light of the change of strategy following the Ebola situation. Furthermore, based on the AMP core group meeting in August, the key theme identified for the AMP partners meeting in 2016 is LLINs in complex operating environments given that the "last mile" is to reach populations in these contexts. During the reporting period, work has started on the development of the agenda based on this theme.

▪ Technical assistance to countries planning for 2016

Planning for technical assistance needs and movement for 2016 has commenced in late 2015 and a proposal is to be submitted for USAID OGAC funding to the amount of 500,000 USD for 2016 which can be programmed for technical assistance to countries and training to build in-country capacity in non-PMI countries.

3. Priority issues addressed by AMP's Emerging Issues working group in 2015:

On behalf of AMP, the Emerging Issues Working Group provides support to AMP by identifying and addressing emergent issues related to scaling up ITN ownership and use before, during, and after mass distribution campaigns. At the 2015 Partners Meeting, the EIWG held a side meeting on January 27th and identified and prioritized key issues for the EIWG to address and advise AMP on in 2015. These included:

- ✓ LLIN Packaging: Ensure that the AMP Guidance is updated with latest documents/tools/findings
- ✓ LLIN End of Life: Ensure that there are key documents available for partners and countries to adequately address this issue.
- ✓ LLIN Misuse: Clarify and define the difference between misuse and repurposing. Include guidance documents on websites, in the AMP toolkit and VCWG website.
- ✓ LLIN Distribution Accountability: What are the minimum standards needed for documenting nets received at the beneficiary level? What monitoring standards are needed to document the campaign-related training activities that have been successfully achieved?
- ✓ Insecticide Resistance: How should countries incorporate insecticide resistance monitoring into their ITN programs? What are the procurement implications of insecticide resistance data?
- ✓ Document LLIN preferences: How can we create a standardized tool for documenting net preferences and measuring the impact of LLIN use?
- ✓ Strengthening responses within a complex emergency: How can we best adjust mass campaigns/ITN distribution within complex emergencies? This work should be based on AMP experience in 2014/2015 in CAR, and Ebola-affected countries. Issues may include adjustments to quantification methodologies, targeted campaign designs, house hold registration plans, etc.

The EIWG organized itself around the emerging issues that were identified at the Partner's Meeting in January. The goal was to form one or two working groups around the most important issues and get those discussions started. A new co-chair for the Emerging Issues Working Group was appointed from

the private sector. Caroline Desrousseau, Vestergaard Frandsen is now co-chairing the working group alongside Megan Fotheringham, USAID-PMI.

During the reporting period, a particular focus was directed to LLIN distribution accountability and conference calls were organised around this topic. Setting minimum standards for documenting nets received at the beneficiary level is important. Right now, countries are asking complex questions and collecting data that isn't needed. The DELIVER project is looking into the US Government regulations on this issue to identify the minimum data points needed. The goal for EIWG is to identify a core set of minimum required indicators to document completion of distribution activity and promote this use at the country level with NMCPs. The group defined the problem and also started thinking about ways that AMP could address it.

There are two different types of accountability and documentation associated with mass campaigns. Programmatic Accountability, largely driven by an NMCP's/implementing partner's need to show that mass campaign has had the impact that was promised; and Implementation Accountability, driven by the implementing partner/donor's need to pass external audits and document that the mass campaign funds are accounted for and to ensure that waste/fraud was not involved. Possible solutions identified by EIWG to address the identified constraints include

1. *Expand Country Resources:*
 - *Create a repository of tools to expand country resources:* consensus was that a repository of key, recommended tools could be helpful. The key would be to use successful examples from countries to highlight the minimum information needed for registration, chain of custody, and for final distribution documentation.
 - *Write up country data collection success stories:* find the best practices and show countries how they can follow suit.
 - *Identify country-based lessons learned and note the specific data accountability problems.*
2. *Find out what the NMCPs think:* Survey the NMCPs to find out why all the extra data is being collected to understand what they want to use it for. If it is not being used, identify whether or not some small TA could help them use the data, or if the NMCP is amenable to streamlining their data collection needs.
3. *Find out what Donors think:* What do the donors want/need with the data?
4. *Create a clear operational definition of what constitutes a distributed net.* Have the malaria community create a minimum standard of a "distributed net" as a starting point, that can then be adopted by NMCPs, implementing partners, etc. Partner with the HWG to have the final definition included in the technical guidance document, and to have an operation statement issued. Discussions focused on how a universal definition of a distributed net might not work, as there would be too many country-specific variations to take into consideration. But, there was interest in discussing whether or not a guidance document to help country partners agree on a campaign-specific definition would be helpful.
5. *Maintaining and documenting the chain of custody:* In campaign settings there are multiple stakeholders who take custody of the nets at different stages. This is a risk point, where full accountability is needed. However, at the final/lowest point of the distribution chain, when nets are handed over to the local government/community level the implementing partner no longer has accountability, and can only monitor the nets, which can become quite difficult to do. One additional challenge: accounting for nets that are "left over" after the campaign. Often times there are no standardized methods to account for these nets, unlike the nets going into households. This challenge needs to be anticipated and planned for accordingly.
6. *Registration:* Often it is tempting to add more questions to the registration process, which results in extra data being collected but is likely to not be used. AMP could work to curtail this temptation by national programs to ask for data that is nice to know (yet still not used) vs. what is absolutely needed to know (and required to actually conduct the campaign).

Another important area of focus in 2015 has been on ITN preferences. It is important to understand how ITN preferences have an impact (if at all) on use in different settings, especially in pre-elimination

settings. The EIWG's goal is to develop a method for identifying how net preferences affect actual use in different settings, and when found, how to incorporate those preferences into procurements. The group discussed the various perspectives on how ITN preferences for shapes, colours, sizes and material may have an impact on use. It established useful distinctions between preference and acceptance. It also identified that the issues at hand and the mechanisms by which net preferences have an impact are very different for the public sector and the private sector. Initial discussions focused very much on the public sector side and a second stream focusing on the private sector challenges will be opened up in the next quarter.

On the public sector side, donors and procurement agencies are approached with requests for catering to users' preferences with an objective of increasing use or to avoid decreasing levels of use in pre-elimination settings. A suggested criteria for determining whether or not to consider preferences in public-sector procurement decisions is determining how much greater use will be gained by tailoring the ITN specifications to meet stated preferences. For pre-elimination settings, the concern is that people may not see the need to use a net anymore as malaria incidence rates fall.

The key question identified by the group as an issue was: is there enough data looking at acceptance for representative samples of population to make a change in procurement decisions? The group acknowledged that there is a lot of anecdotal information to be compiled from various studies that did not necessarily focus on net preferences. However, qualitative studies are few and have the obvious limitation of using a small sampling size, and cross-over design studies are difficult to carry out. From various articles and studies, it seems that in Sub-Saharan Africa, catering for users' preferences does not significantly impact the usage/acceptance rate.

Actions/Solutions: The group elected to focus their first action on Sub-Saharan Africa and countries in the control phase of the malaria continuum rather than on the Greater Mekong because of the large amount of nets distributed there and the potential for savings. This does not prevent for further action to be taken to explore further the impact of net preferences in pre-elimination settings. The group decided to explore this topic further through a literature review of all the data currently available to determine if it is possible to confirm that acceptance of nets distributed is high even when the specifications do not reflect the users' stated preferences. If data was to be found insufficient to demonstrate the impact of net preferences on use, the group would then contemplate how to promote and support a study to be carried out.

On the private sector side, the challenge is to build (or rebuild) a market while it is saturated with mass distribution nets funded by the public sector. This issue is important for the sustainability of the malaria prevention programs and the development of continuous distribution channels. The key question here is to determine how net preferences (and product differentiation) can influence the amount of money that a consumer is willing to pay for a net.

Discussions have focused on the topic of how to build (or rebuild) a market while it is saturated with mass distribution nets funded by the public sector. This issue is important for the sustainability of the malaria prevention programs and the development of continuous distribution channels. PSI has introduced the notion of "total market approach" and the opportunity given by this approach to consider how the private sector can contribute to the malaria community's coverage targets. PSI has experience in Senegal from testing various channels for continuous distribution with support from the NMCP and PMI. PSI made nets available in private sector outlets (pharmacies) and sold over 120,000 nets in a period of 12 months in Dakar. Nets were the same as the nets distributed in mass distribution. The purchase was subsidized.

Key issues for the creation of a private sector market are the size of the market and the return on investment. It was highlighted that very few countries would present a sizeable urban population with the ability to pay for nets. Therefore viable opportunities are probably few at the moment but could multiply overtime. Countries in the elimination phase of the malaria continuum may have an interest in promoting the development of such a private sector market. However, the cost of organizing and maintaining a distribution network, the necessary investment in marketing and promotion, as well as the regulatory environment may present challenges. The heart of the matter is the question of whether manufacturers would want to invest in developing these markets and bear the related costs.

One clear output of these discussions is the need for the policy environment to support the creation of a space for private sector sales (for instance, prevent competition of mass distribution nets with retail nets in urban areas) so as to create high volume/high margin markets attractive to manufacturers and distributors. Emerging from the discussion was interest in revisiting urban distributions within national mass campaign efforts—both to identify how to best reach the specific malaria prevention needs of this population as well as do it in a way that maximizes the advantages that urban settings provide (e.g. high density, private sector channel(s)) and minimizes the disadvantages (e.g. security concerns, lower malaria risk, ratio of nets to available living space, etc). The group elected to form a subgroup of interested parties to define what such a policy framework would look like and get back to the wider group for inputs. This work should be used as a stepping stone to promote the creation of such markets and as a blueprint for the implementation of pilots.

The AMP core group decided in the second half of 2015 to hold its working group calls during the 10 am AMP partner's call time slot on Wednesdays once a month to encourage more participation and revitalise the AMP weekly calls. The goal is to increase the level of participation among the partnership for the working group calls, and streamline the number of calls that partners are on. Once a month a working group (MORE, EIWG, Country Support) will host a meeting during the partner's call.

4. Priority issues addressed by AMP's MORE working group in 2015:

AMP receives many requests to help develop guidance on LLIN monitoring, evaluation and operations research. From the 2015 annual meeting, conference calls and individual observations, the AMP MORE working group assembled a list of critical issues. In order to develop a structured way to respond, and to engage MORE group members in the process, the working group set up a survey (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GDNMLB3>) to help prioritize the issues for 2015/mid-2016, and to consider lending support to the MORE group's work. The list of identified priorities is as follows below:

- ✓ Post-campaign evaluation: Review approaches to post campaign monitoring/evaluation; compile existing tools/methodologies; create a decision tree on where and when to do post-campaign evaluation
- ✓ Rapid monitoring: Provide updated guidance on sampling, with options that are cost-effective and truly "rapid."
- ✓ Determine minimum data requirements: Hold discussions with national programs and funding partners to determine the minimum data requirements needed for programmatic decision-making and reporting.
- ✓ Routine distribution: Beyond current approaches, how can countries measure: the impact of routine distribution on maintaining and increasing coverage and use post-campaign; the relative contribution of various routine distribution approaches.
- ✓ M&E of targeted campaigns (e.g., specific populations or geographic areas): What data are necessary? Which data tools are needed? What data collection methods should be used?
- ✓ Update of M&E Section of AMP toolkit
- ✓ Operations Research: Identify and attempt to address key OR gaps and priorities related to campaigns and continuous distribution
- ✓ Technical assistance: Provide ad-hoc M&E assistance to country programs at a distance, or facilitate on the ground TA referring to specialist registry.

MORE provided country specific support upon request as follows during the reporting period and established separate work streams for country specific discussions.

Liberia LLIN campaign evaluation: Liberia has intended to conduct a survey to measure LLIN coverage and utilization 3 months after its campaign. The program wants to better understand the effectiveness of their social mobilization campaign, especially since this is its first national-level universal coverage campaign. This was to be included in the Liberia MIS, but this survey has been delayed because of the Ebola epidemic, possibly for up to 12 months. The MORE group is working with NMCP and partners in trying to determine the best way forward, and to satisfy the information needs of the country and donors. An LLIN Distribution campaign is ongoing in Liberia and the NMCP plans to do a post distribution within 90 days in the areas that are easiest to access. The protocol and methodology are under discussion with MORE and NMCP is open to receiving input on their tools.

There will be 2 districts sampled randomly with 160 households in each sample, this would be a small overall sample, but would be sufficient to assess the performance of the campaign. The AMP toolkit has a section on sample size calculations, which is a helpful reference. There is some concern in concentrating in the easiest to reach areas as these may have higher LLIN coverage rates.

This survey would look at outcomes, specifically coverage. Process indicators are being collected through the end process which has been going on for about 25 days and includes monitoring of training, the distribution process, and satisfaction indicators.

NMCP has requested assistance to the MORE group in designing the methodology for the post-campaign survey.

Benin: the country conducted a campaign in the autumn of 2014, followed by a rapid assessment. They are now looking into doing a 6 month follow up campaign in Q2 2015, and possibly conducting a combined MIS/post-campaign evaluation. While the country believes it has reached universal coverage, they want to know the present level of possession at the household level.

Burundi: the MORE working group has worked on a review of the survey protocol for the post-campaign evaluation, especially given the large sample proposed in what was supposed to be a "rapid" survey at the end of last year. In early 2015, the AMP MORE working group submitted the final survey report with its recommendations to the Burundi country team.

Sudan: the MORE working group worked with the country and an in-country AMP TA provider to support and provide guidance on the development of an LLIN tracking system. NMCP is interested to know more about the durability of LLINs and wants to study this under operational conditions found in the country. Questions of interest include: What happens to the LLINs received by the HHs from a campaign? How many are retained in the households? What are the reasons for net loss? What is the condition of the nets over time? The Sudan LLIN Tracking system document final draft was completed within the reporting period and a final laid out version will be shared with the Sudanese country team early July 2015. Before the material was sent to an editor, the AMP MORE group reviewed the draft version including sections on the Periodic Assessment Survey (and the draft survey questionnaire) and Bio-efficacy Testing. These items were singled out because their technical content is challenging and the aim is to publish a high quality protocol and execution of the survey.

The decision was taken to create an advocacy report on the LLIN tracking system which will be developed and generated within the next reporting period to make information available to other countries in a more generic format.

Pakistan: The country finalized the national M&E framework and short & long term work plan for their LLINs program, and was provided with guidance and feedback from MORE. Their national M&E framework deals with all tiers/levels (district, provincial and national) of the program. NMCP has highly acknowledged the support from the MORE working group and from VSWG.

The MORE group has developed a detailed terms of reference for each work stream leader and members which were shared across the MORE working group membership. This can be shared on demand.

The AMP core group decided in the second half of 2015 to hold its working group calls during the 10 am AMP partner's call time slot on Wednesdays once a month to encourage more participation and revitalise the AMP weekly calls. The goal is to increase the level of participation among the partnership for the working group calls, and streamline the number of calls that partners are on. Once a month a working group (MORE, EIWG, Country Support) will host a meeting during the partner's call.

5. Priority issues addressed by AMP's Net Mapping Project in 2015:

The AMP Net Mapping Project continued the program of data collection every quarter. All current manufacturers were contacted for LLIN delivery information by country and a report was prepared with pooled data for each quarter in 2015. Deliveries to date since 2004 show 1.2 billion LLINs have been produced and delivered worldwide. The AMP Net Mapping Project is the definitive tracking mechanism for this activity and data from the project is used by many organizations including the World Health Organization, the Global Fund, UNICEF, and the President's Malaria Initiative.

In addition to tracking LLIN delivery data in 2015, a concerted effort was made to investigate various options for mapping the data. It has been a long term goal of the AMP to be able to map the data to better show net gaps and needs on a global basis. The current program of producing quarterly excel tables could be greatly enhanced by maps. Several organizations both public and private were interviewed to determine their capability to construct a web-based interactive mapping system that could visualize the complete picture of LLIN production, delivery and use by country.

The University of Mary Washington (USA), Manta Ray (London), Citi University (London), and Ishahadi (Nairobi) were contacted and initial discussion were held to determine interest, capability and cost of developing such a program. The University of Mary Washington and Manta Ray were identified as the best options for developing the mapping program. Both were very interested and agreed to construct some basic visualization options that were presented at the AMP Partner's Meeting in Geneva in February, 2016.

The various countries in attendance at the Partner's meeting were asked for their opinions of each approach and whether they could provide in-country distribution data. We expect responses in the coming weeks but receiving actual in-country distribution data may be somewhat delayed as this is often difficult to collect consistently. In the interim we can develop the mapping program with the data we have in-hand, i.e. LLIN delivery data, and construct the program in such a way as to accommodate distribution data when it becomes available.

6. AMP Annual Partners' meeting

The 2015 AMP partners' meeting was held in Geneva at IFRC headquarters on January 26th and 27th 2015 prior to the RBM-VCWG annual meeting. 108 participants attended the conference, a forum of globally-recognized topics of importance devoted to LLIN programme implementation, covering technical updates, challenges and lessons learned, LLIN scale-up and continuous distribution progress and projected LLIN technical assistance needs, post-LLIN scale-up issues and opportunities, and other key related topics. NMCP staff and partners from the following countries attended and presented their strategies and lessons learned from LLIN scale-up activities over the past year: Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tanzania and Zambia. The meeting provided vital opportunities for sharing experiences and research results, and mobilizing partnerships around identified gaps for achieving and sustaining LLIN universal coverage objectives.

7. AMP Toolkit, Flyer and Website revision

Dissemination of the AMP toolkit version 2.0 was done to all new AMP TA providers trained in early 2015, participants of the AMP 2015 partners' meeting, the DRC country team in support of their campaign planning workshop in February 2015, and Somalia and Pakistan for dissemination at provincial level.

Toolkit 3.0 was planned to be released in the first/second quarter of 2015 with updated guidance to countries – this work was delayed to the second half of 2015 as the members of the working group have not had sufficient time to review the relevant sections within the original timeframe. An editor was identified to lead the process of revising the AMP Toolkit and ensuring layout which will allow easy download by chapter for people connecting to the AMP website. The AMP core group decided during its annual meeting, that AMP would work at developing briefs and technical updates to complement the existing version of the toolkit as opposed to undertaking the revision of full toolkit chapters. The toolkit briefs will be published on the AMP website alongside the original toolkit chapters, and will be laid out in 2016. Most briefs have already been developed during the reporting period to complement the logistics chapter, the communications chapter and the procurement chapter. These briefs and statement will be published and laid out in early 2016 to allow dissemination through the AMP website.

AMP has worked with a web designer in the first half of 2015 to revise the AMP website, the idea being to migrate the AMP site to a different platform through WordPress which will allow easier use and possible mapping features required for the Net Mapping page and the visualisation of AMP country support. Version 2.0 of the AMP website was completed during the reporting period. The new site content has been

published publicly and access to the AMP website remains the same through the following link:
<http://allianceformalariaprevention.com/>

The French language platform is also available as a mirror to the English language website

The AMP flyer was revised and printed in English in late 2014. Version 2.0 has been translated into French and was made available in print in Q1 2015. Both languages were disseminated during the AMP 2015 partners' meeting.

8. New partners joining AMP and the AMP core group in 2015:

In an effort to coordinate the activities and priorities of the AMP partnership for the remainder of 2015, AMP held its core group meeting on the 27th and 28th August 2015 in Ottawa at the Canadian Red Cross headquarters bringing together partners from CDC-PMI, IFRC, International Public Health Advisors, JHU NetWorks project, Milliner Global Associates, Office of the UN Special Envoy for financing the MDGs and Malaria, PSI, UN Foundation, UNICEF, USAID-PMI, Vestergaard Frandsen and WHO. The meeting set the way forward for each of the AMP working groups and the planning of country support to the end of 2015. The group also agreed on the dates of the next AMP annual partners meeting, to be hosted in Geneva by IFRC on 1-2nd February 2016

During the reporting period, several members have been added to the AMP core group. These include:

- ✓ Drake Zimmerman, Rotarians Action Group on Malaria (RAM), new donor to AMP (funding the AMP teleconference call line)
- ✓ Charlotte Eddis, PSI - ceddis@psi.org
- ✓ Mame Birame, USAID Senegal - mbdiouf@usaid.gov, new co-chair of the AMP MORE working group

New partners that joined the partnership in 2015 include:

- ✓ MMV
- ✓ During the AMP Core Group meeting in August in Ottawa, 2 people from Canadian DFATD attended part of the meeting to better understand the role/successes of AMP and the broader Partnership since they were initial funders in the beginning days of AMP. They showed interest in understanding what the gaps in malaria are for their priority countries and an interest in funding malaria moving forward.
- ✓ Mainpol GmbH, a German company which has received WHOPES recommendation for their LLIN product in July joined the Net Mapping project and is a new partner to AMP.

9. AMP presentations / attendance at meetings in 2015

- AMP Core Group meeting, 25th January 2015, Geneva, Switzerland
- AMP 2015 annual partners' meeting, 26-27th January 2015, Geneva, Switzerland
- AMP MORE working group meeting, 26th January 2015, Geneva, Switzerland
- AMP Emerging Issues working group meeting, 27th January 2015, Geneva, Switzerland
- RBM-VCWG annual meeting, 28-30th January 2015, Geneva, Switzerland
- AMP TA providers' training, 2-4th February 2015, Geneva, Switzerland
- The Canadian Red Cross hosted the AMP 2015 Core Group meeting in Ottawa – the meeting was held on 27-28th August 2015.
- DFATD (former CIDA) was invited to the AMP core group meeting, and the Canadian Red Cross and MMV attended as observers
- RBM Governance committee meeting in Geneva on November 4, 2015 – AMP attended as it was suggested that the AMP chair be included in the Country Support Partner Committee planning. Objective for the meeting: completed TOR document for inclusion in the TOC report to the RBM Board