

# AMP The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

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## Annual report 2017

This report covers the period 01/Jan/2017 to 31/Dec/2017

### The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

*«As a global partnership, the Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP) strives for equitable universal access to vector control leading to a malaria free future. We are dedicated to supporting country requests for high quality malaria vector control with LLINs through mass and continuous distribution channels. AMP focuses on providing operational guidance through technical assistance and sharing evidence-based best practices to achieve and maintain universal coverage targets. AMP provides quality assurance and fosters innovation to strengthen implementation capacity at the country level. »*

### Background

The Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP) is a global partnership of more than 40 organizations whose goal is to expand the ownership and use of LLINs, which have been shown to reduce malaria incidence by 50%. AMP coordinates the financial and technical resources of its members to support countries conducting mass distributions of millions of LLINs as part of integrated national health campaigns or as standalone distributions. AMP partners have developed core technical competencies – planning, logistics, communications and monitoring and evaluation – to support these mass scale-up efforts.

### Context

As for the last few years, in 2017, the Alliance for Malaria Prevention welcomed once more the support of the United Nations Foundation / **Nothing But Nets** to help meet our shared goal of ending malaria deaths in Africa. AMP sought to help equip countries with the technical capacity to deploy LLIN resources effectively and to sustain gains achieved. As partners who both uniquely understand and are affected by this challenge, AMP urged the malaria community to support strong capacity building efforts to support countries in the successful execution of NMCP LLIN strategies.

During the reporting period, AMP focused on building country capacity for LLIN scale-up by providing in country technical assistance, technical support by distance, and developing and disseminating comprehensive guidelines, recommendations and positioning on LLIN scale-up. AMP continued to monitor country progress and bottlenecks through ongoing weekly conference calls and the annual AMP Partners' meeting, allowing for advocacy, resource mobilization and technical exchange between partners and countries implementing mass LLIN distribution campaigns and sustaining LLIN coverage through routine distribution of nets.

The AMP 2017 proposal, work plan and budget were disseminated to partners in the first quarter of 2017. Partners that contributed to technical assistance support to countries in 2017 included ALMA, the Global Fund, IFRC, Johns Hopkins University – VectorWorks project, the United Nations Foundation and USAID-PMI.

The United National Foundation / Nothing But Nets project contributed in 2017 a total of USD 150,000 to all AMP coordination activities and to the AMP Net Mapping Project.



For additional information:

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### Overview of activities

AMP implemented a set of activities in 2017 to support the successful rollout of LLIN campaigns and to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer at the local level. During the reporting period, AMP focused on 8 activities:

|   | Activity                             | Budget in USD       | Funding partner   |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Country support to LLIN scale-up     | \$ 710,000          | USAID-PMI/Global Fund/IFRC/VectorWorks/ALMA/CRSPC               |
| 2 | Annual partners meeting              | \$ 45,000           | UNF-NBN/partner contributions through meeting registration fees |
| 3 | AMP administrative coordinator       | \$ 80,000           | UNF-NBN/IFRC  |
| 4 | Net mapping project                  | \$ 40,000           | UNF-NBN   |
| 5 | AMP conference call line and website | \$ 2,000            | UNF/NBN – Rotarians Action Group on Malaria                     |
| 6 | AMP core group meeting               | \$ 3,000            | UNF-NBN   |
| 7 | AMP tools                            | \$ 52,000           | UNF-NBN/VectorWorks   |
| 8 | AMP working groups                   | \$ 6,000            | UNF-NBN   |
|   | Sub total                            | \$ 938,000          |   |
|   | Indirect costs 7.5%                  | \$ 70,350           |   |
|   | <b>Total</b>                         | <b>\$ 1,008,350</b> |   |

#### Activity #1:

#### Country support to LLIN scale-up

#### **2017: Key highlight**

In 2017, 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 2017 have been instrumental in keeping LLIN campaigns on track and have contributed to the **successful delivery of over 68 million nets to their targeted recipients in Sub-Saharan Africa and beyond.**

In 2017 alone, AMP was able to support a total of **21 countries through 52 in-country missions** and distance support. Through these actions, **AMP has contributed to saving 1’736’856 lives over a 3-year LLIN lifespan.**

Country support involves the identification of technical assistance requirements per country. In general, AMP technical assistance providers support four broad areas: **planning, logistics, monitoring and evaluation, and communication – areas which are often lacking or weak in most countries.** Technical assistance support equips countries to:

- Define a campaign strategy: roles and responsibilities of campaign partners, quantification and allocation of LLINs to households and beneficiary identification, and methods for LLIN distribution
- Develop a plan of action, timeline of activities and budget for mass distribution of LLINs
- Identify and address human resources needs and operational gaps
- Develop a logistics plan of action and relevant supporting documents regarding warehousing, transport and security of LLINs, budgeting, and overall supply chain management

- Develop a comprehensive communication plan
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan and identify critical operations research priorities
- Plan for a continuous distribution system

In 2017, to respond to country requests for technical assistance, AMP identified regional and international technical assistance providers from existing expertise within AMP's membership for in-country missions, and provided distance support by e-mail and telephone conference to support countries in the planning of their mass LLIN distribution campaigns and routine delivery systems with a focus on logistics, implementation and communications.

The country support working group is supported by a Senior Implementation Technician and an Administrative Coordinator whose main responsibilities are to provide distance support to countries. Technical assistance is both proactive: visiting countries that need support in determining the type and schedule for technical assistance, and reactive: responding to country driven requests for AMP technical assistance support. AMP helps countries identify the needs for technical assistance in all areas described above, and also helps countries determine how the technical support required can be provided by an in-country or regional partner. These individuals maintain regular contact with country NMCPs and in-country partnerships, and key partner organizations to follow up on planned, ongoing, and previous technical support from AMP.

A summary of all country support provided by AMP in 2017 is detailed below:

Total number of countries AMP provided technical support to in 2017: 21

Total number of TA missions in 2017: 52

| Country              | Dates   | TA Type   | TA provider  | Funding source                   |
|----------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Benin                | 3 <sup>rd</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> March<br>19 <sup>th</sup> March – 12 <sup>th</sup> April<br>18 <sup>th</sup> March – 19 <sup>th</sup> April<br>9 <sup>th</sup> April – 5 <sup>th</sup> May<br>25 <sup>th</sup> June – 14 <sup>th</sup> July<br>6 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> September<br>15 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> October | Logistics<br>Implementation<br>Logistics surge support<br>Logistics<br>Implementation<br>Implementation<br>Implementation | Eric Phollet<br>Yves Cyaka<br>Jean-Marc Grégoire<br>Eric Phollet<br>Yves Cyaka<br>Yves Cyaka<br>Yves Cyaka | USAID/REF                        |
| Burkina Faso         | 5 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> July<br>5 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> July   | Implementation<br>Logistics   | Kamel Maina<br>Eric Phollet  | ALMA<br>CRSPC/UNOPS              |
| Burundi              | 10 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> March<br>15 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> May<br>17 <sup>th</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup> July<br>20 <sup>th</sup> July - 20 <sup>th</sup> August<br>9 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> September   | Logistics<br>Logistics<br>Implementation<br>Implementation/Logistics<br>Implementation/Logistics                          | Alain Daudrumez<br>Jean-Marc Grégoire<br>Marcy Erskine<br>Kamel Maina<br>Kamel Maina                       | ALMA<br>USAID/REF                |
| CAR                  | 19 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> March<br>30 <sup>th</sup> April – 7 <sup>th</sup> May<br>22 <sup>nd</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> July<br>12 <sup>th</sup> September – 13 <sup>th</sup> November   | Logistics<br>Implementation<br>Implementation<br>Implementation   | Alain Daudrumez<br>Marcy Erskine<br>Marcy Erskine<br>Marcy Erskine   | AMP/IFRC<br>IFRC<br>IFRC<br>IFRC |
| Congo<br>Brazzaville | 12 <sup>th</sup> November - 2 <sup>nd</sup><br>December   | Implementation  | Jean-Marc Grégoire   | CRSPC/UNOPS                      |
| DRC                  | 29 <sup>th</sup> January – 3 <sup>rd</sup><br>February<br>5 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> March  | Implementation<br>Implementation  | Yves Cyaka<br>Yves Cyaka   | PSI<br>PSI                       |
| Guinea Bissau        | 20 <sup>th</sup> January - 5 <sup>th</sup><br>February<br>19 <sup>th</sup> April – 15 <sup>th</sup> May   | Implementation/Logistics<br>Logistics   | Jean-Marc Grégoire<br>Jean-Marc Grégoire   | USAID<br>UNDP                    |
| Liberia              | 4 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> May<br>4 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> May  | Logistics<br>Communication  | Doug Mole<br>Greg Piro   | USAID/REF                        |

|              |  |   |  |   |
|--------------|--|---|--|---|
|              | 9th – 21st May<br>20th – 31st May<br>17th – 23rd December<br>16th - 23rd December  | Implementation<br>Implementation<br>Logistics<br>Implementation   | Marcy Erskine<br>James Ssekitooleko<br>J. Zandamela<br>Kamel Maina   |   |
| Malawi       | 5th – 21st November  | Implementation  | Yves Cyaka   | VectorWorks   |
| Mauritania   | 17th March – 8th April<br>28th May - 18th June<br>28th May - 28th June<br>3rd - 26th June<br>10th August – 2nd<br>September<br>16th August – 4th<br>September<br>22nd October – 11th<br>November | Logistics<br>Implementation<br>Communication<br>Logistics<br>Logistics<br><br>Implementation<br><br>Logistics | Eric Phollet<br>Yves Cyaka<br>Moussa Ndour<br>Eric Phollet<br>Eric Phollet<br><br>Yves Cyaka<br><br>Eric Phollet | SENLS<br>SENLS<br>SENLS<br>SENLS<br>SENLS<br><br>SENLS<br><br>SENLS |
| Mozambique   | 11th February – 5th<br>March<br>18th June - 1st July   | Logistics<br><br>Implementation   | Alain Daudrumez<br><br>Marcy Erskine   | USAID/REF   |
| Nigeria      | 28th January – 4th<br>February<br>12th April – 17th May<br>4th - 10th June<br>30th September – 21st<br>October<br>2nd October – 10th<br>November   | Implementation<br><br>Implementation<br>Implementation<br>Communications<br><br>Implementation/Log/CMA        | James Ssekitooleko<br><br>James Ssekitooleko<br>James Ssekitooleko<br>Greg Piro<br><br>Alain Daudrumez           | USAID<br><br>CRS<br>USAID<br>AMP/GF PR<br><br>AMP/GF PR             |
| Pakistan     | 25th September – 27th<br>October   | CMA   | Hamisu Hassan  | AMP/GF PR   |
| Sierra Leone | 9th – 31st January<br>10th – 23rd January<br>10th – 28th January<br>25th February – 12th<br>March  | Logistics<br>Implementation<br>Implementation<br>Logistics  | Doug Mole<br>Marcy Erskine<br>James Ssekitooleko<br>Doug Mole  | USAID<br><br>MoH  |
| Tanzania     | 21st January – 5th<br>February   | CMA   | Alain Daudrumez  | VectorWorks   |
| Togo         | 31st January – 18th<br>February<br>18th August – 15th<br>September   | Logistics<br><br>Implementation/Logistics   | Eric Phollet<br><br>Jean-Marc Grégoire   | USAID<br><br>AMP/GF PR  |

Summary of distance support provided in 2017

| Country           | TA Type                                 |
|-------------------|---|
| Benin             | Implementation/Logistics/Communications |
| Burkina Faso      | Implementation/Logistics                |
| Burundi           | Implementation/Logistics                |
| CAR               | Implementation/Logistics/Communication  |
| Chad              | Implementation                          |
| Congo Brazzaville | Implementation                          |
| DRC               | Implementation                          |
| Ghana             | Implementation                          |
| Guinea Bissau     | Implementation/Logistics                |
| Haiti             | Implementation                          |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Kenya        | Implementation                          |
| Liberia      | Implementation/Logistics/Communications |
| Mauritania   | Implementation/Logistics/Communications |
| Mozambique   | Implementation, Logistics, M&E          |
| Niger        | Implementation                          |
| Nigeria      | Implementation                          |
| Pakistan     | CMA                                     |
| Sierra Leone | Implementation/Logistics                |
| Tanzania     | CMA                                     |
| Togo         | Implementation/Logistics                |
| Uganda       | Implementation                          |



*Countries that received AMP TA in 2017*

AMP prepared a summary of anticipated LLIN technical assistance needs for 2017 by country, in collaboration with USAID/PMI, the Global Fund and other key partners. Countries that were planned to receive technical support in 2017 based on campaign plans included Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Djibouti, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Yemen. AMP responds to country requests for support and provided assistance to the countries that reached out for technical assistance, the breakdown of which is presented in the table above.

Proposals and scopes of work were submitted throughout the year in response to country needs to donor agencies for 2017 technical assistance funding to cover the bulk of the technical support to countries activity. Country specific proposals were submitted and approved by USAID (Benin, Burundi, Mozambique, Liberia in 2017, and Madagascar in 2018 that was approved late in the year) and by the Global Fund (Nigeria, Pakistan, Togo) for 2017 technical assistance funding.

In 2017, AMP has continued to explore funding mechanisms for TA via the Global Fund. Last year, AMP provided technical assistance to support mass distribution campaigns financed by 14 separate Global Fund malaria grants in Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, DRC, Guinea, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda at a cost to AMP of CHF 722,000. For the last seven years, the AMP partnership and Global Fund have discussed funding mechanisms which would allow the Global Fund to fund AMP's work as more than ¾ of AMP's technical support on an annual basis is provided to Global Fund financed malaria grants. In early 2017 the Global Fund and AMP held a series of meetings and reconfirmed their commitment to establish a funding mechanism which would allow Global Fund to finance the work of AMP through 2017 and beyond. The conclusion of the meetings in early 2017 was a two-phased mechanism which would allow Global Fund to finance AMP. The first phase is a short term (six to nine-month solution) that is currently functioning, and the second phase is a more durable long-term solution.

Phase I is as a mechanism where the Global Fund country level Principle Recipient signs a Service Provider contract with AMP/IFRC to provide technical support to that country's mass LLIN distribution based on an agreed terms of reference, timeline and budget. To this effect, AMP has worked with IFRC finance and legal departments to put together a standardized service provider contract that can serve as the template when negotiating all future contracts for AMP services to Global Fund Principal Recipients. The standard service provider contract for AMP is available in both English and French. Three service agreements have been signed in 2017 for Nigeria, Pakistan and Togo and were successfully concluded.

Phase II could start as soon as the Global Fund has received Board approval for this funding mechanism (anticipated timeline for Board approval 12 months). Phase II would allow the Global Fund and AMP/IFRC to sign a Service Provider contract at HQ level. This global contract between the two organizations would allow country level Global Fund malaria grants to allocate funding to this global mechanism. As the Global Fund Board meeting took place in November, the AMP Resource Mobilization working group contacted the Global Fund for an update on Phase II. Unfortunately, it has been described that Board approval is highly unlikely as it would be precedent setting for other partners and the Board's strong feeling that too much money is going directly to partners already and not to countries. The Global Fund's preferred option is to continue working within the parameters set out in Phase I. AMP has agreed to come back to the Global Fund with a summary of the timelines and workload to move the three-existing country level Service Contracts in Nigeria, Pakistan and Togo.

AMP has also shared its TA budget and workplan for 2017 and 2018 with RBM's CRSPC in view of mobilizing TA needs whether through a direct contribution to AMP or the hiring of TA providers through UNOPS. Generic AMP TA provider terms of reference have been shared with UNOPS for grade assessments and the first deployments through UNOPS contracting have occurred during this year. The purpose of CRSPC under the new Roll Back Malaria Partnership structure is to provide a platform to engage the RBM Partnership community in coordinating support to countries and regions as they execute their malaria control and elimination implementation programmes. CRSPC has put together the structure for the workstreams under this group, two of which are chaired by the Alliance for Malaria Prevention:

1. **Alliance for Malaria Prevention workstream:** the AMP sub-workstream provides support to countries in the implementation of their LLIN distribution campaigns and LLIN scale up. The workstream is chaired by Melanie Caruso (IFRC)
2. **Support for implementation bottleneck resolution:** this sub-workstream provides support to address implementation bottlenecks in malaria control. The workstream is chaired by Sussann Nasr (Global Fund) and Marcy Erskine (IFRC)

AMP LLIN TA in 2018 – 2019 will be moved under the UNOPS consultants roster as the mechanism that has been put in place to fund TA under CRSPC's budget. A first selection process took place during the last reporting period for recruitment of AMP TA providers under the UNOPS roster but this process was stalled and re-opened during the current reporting period. Terms of reference were put forward by AMP to feed into the

identification of consultants process for two different levels of consultants. From AMP's perspective this process of identification has been too slow and there is concern that the TA providers identified to date may not have the required skills and experience to successfully support countries implementing LLIN mass distribution activities. The TA provider selection process was started in March 2017. While many AMP TA providers have completed the required application to date, only three of AMP's regular TA providers has been registered under this process. Highly productive AMP TA providers have not been selected due to a variety of issues such as language skills. AMP understands that the UNOPS TA Consultant Roster will not be finalized until the end of March 2018. If this timeline is correct, there needs to be an immediate solution to provide TA to countries during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2018 while UNOPS is finalizing their roster. These issues will require close follow up and action in 2018.

#### AMP Global guidance for LLIN distribution in complex environments

AMP is publishing the "Operational guidance for LLIN distribution in complex operating environments (COE)". The LLIN in COE has been drafted, reviewed and edited during the course of the year. This is a guidance document for things to be considered when planning and implementing LLIN distribution, particularly campaigns, in COE. It is a living document as we gather more information and continue updating it based on country experiences. It is not a technical recommendations document as these come from WHO. Special Considerations for Malaria M&E in Complex Operating Environments (COE) were established: M&E may have an even larger role in COEs than in peacetime operations, for example, to ensure that health products benefit the population (and do not go missing) and that activities are yielding the expected coverage, outcomes, and impact. AMP has continued to work on finalizing the LLINs in COE document before the end of the year. Currently, the narrative is being finalised, after which we will collect country specific case studies.

Planning for LLIN distribution in COE settings is difficult. Security issues, population movement and access to and acceptance of interventions require flexible responses, making early planning and continuous modification to context, as well as risk assessment and mitigation, priorities for successful LLIN distribution. In planning for LLIN distribution in COE, a number of considerations should be taken into account. This document discusses issues identified to date and provides a preliminary framework for such planning. The framework builds on the AMP toolkit for LLIN campaign planning in non-COE contexts and will be further developed with country and partner experiences and recommendations over the coming years.

Complex or challenging operating environments occur in situations of crisis, such as conflict, a natural disaster or disease epidemic, often leading to humanitarian crises. In COE, existing health systems may be disrupted or destroyed. This may lead to the interruption of vector control programmes for malaria. It is essential to put a special focus on planning, looking at risks and mitigation strategies, to maintain and even increase prevention, diagnostic and treatment coverage. Although there are risks to operating in COE, there are also opportunities, with the potential to make significant health improvements at community and health facility level and to contribute to reduction in malaria morbidity and mortality.

#### AMP Technical Assistance provider refresher training:

In collaboration with AMP, VectorWorks added this activity in its 2018 work plan and agreed to fund this AMP activity that will take place in the first quarter of 2018. Regular planning conference calls have been set up to work on the planning, organization and roll out of this activity in 2017. The training will be held in Geneva in the same period as the 2018 AMP Partners' meeting and is scheduled for 31<sup>st</sup> January-3<sup>rd</sup> February 2018.

AMP has identified a need to train new TA providers and to update and align the skills of current TA providers, to address increased requests and to provide improved support to countries in a timely manner. VectorWorks will support AMP's facilitation of training sessions for AMP consultants on updated best practices for mass and continuous distribution. The training focuses on the content of the updated AMP Toolkit for mass distribution campaigns and the recently completed Continuous Distribution Toolkit to ensure consistency between the AMP TA provider roster. The training will also focus on capacity building and mentoring techniques that consultants can continue to employ to build NMCP capacity throughout TA visits.

The AMP TA team has not met face-to-face since 2015 and this training provides an opportunity to get everyone on the same level in terms of how contracting is working, reporting requirements, and quality standards from 2018 forward. The objectives set out for the training are as follows :

- To review 2016 – 2017 AMP activities, including challenges and lessons learned

- To provide information about contracting, administrative arrangements and other modalities moving forward
- To review, agree on and reinforce the reporting requirements (including templates) for the coming period:
- To reinforce skills and practices around key areas:
  - Continuous distribution
  - Macro planning (including risk assessment and mitigation)
  - Budgeting
  - Microplanning
  - Training
  - Logistics
  - Rapid monitoring
- To update TA providers on current guidance and operating procedures and agree on best practices
  - EIWG (e.g. container guidance, ANC nets, packaging, net repurposing)
  - Advice to countries (e.g. early net arrivals at country, container reception)
- To standardize work approaches, templates and reporting formats
  - Ways of running missions to be capitalize on country experiences
  - Ways of ensuring that TA providers are able to take over for one another in terms of missions
- To determine the best way for document and resource sharing and a timeline for making the system effective
- To plan for activities in 2018-19.

#### AMP Regional Training

The last AMP trainings were held in 2010 and subsequent training curricula developed in 2012 were never rolled out in regional level trainings of NMCPs and partners due to lack of funds to organize such forums. Recognizing that this is an essential activity to revive, VectorWorks has also added two AMP regional trainings (one in English and one in French) to its 2018 workplan, the details of which are currently under discussion between the AMP coordination team and VectorWorks on bi-weekly conference calls that started during 2017. VectorWorks and AMP will work together to conduct regional trainings for countries that have mass campaigns taking place in 2018 and 2019 as well as ongoing continuous or routine distributions. Topics to be covered include quantification, procurement, logistics, continuous distribution, household registration, microplanning, communication, budgeting, M&E, data management, leadership and management and country scenarios. The trainings are being designed as a training-of-trainers in order to ensure the knowledge of the training is brought back and implemented in the respective countries. Each of the regional trainings will be four days in length. The trainings will highlight successful country experiences and package them for replication, to ensure the lessons are used for future campaigns.

The revised AMP Toolkit and the Continuous Distribution Toolkit will be used as guides to the content in the technical sessions. Using the toolkits as a road map for the trainings will not only provide structure to the technical sessions but also help orient the NMCP and implementing partners on the content and resources available. The long term goal of the training is to build strong networks across countries that will nurture an ongoing exchange that does not rely on outside technical assistance.

Workshop goals established are as follows:

- To foster exchanges of country experiences in mass and continuous distribution
- To create a network of malaria prevention implementers across Africa
- To strengthen NMCPs capacity to better coordinate and manage distributions and donors
- To address country-specific ITN issues (e.g., use, monitoring, reporting)
- To explore management and leadership techniques to support NMCPs and implementing partners
- To establish a strong cadre of local leaders in mass and continuous distribution

#### AMP TA 360 Evaluations

AMP has been providing TA to NMCPs, Global Fund Principal Recipients (PRs) and partners for more than a decade. It is in this context that AMP has expressed the wish to understand how the Partnership can optimize its provision of TA for the implementation of LLIN distributions. Following the AMP core group meeting in August, AMP developed a TA consultants survey, as well as a survey directed to countries and funding/implementing partners. These 360 evaluations will enable AMP to assess the TA that has been



provided and learn about what has worked and what has not. The results of this survey will be compiled in the first quarter of 2018.

### Activity #2:

#### Annual Partners Meeting

The AMP Partners' meeting was held in Geneva on February 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> 2017. All of the presentations made at this year's AMP convention are available for download on the AMP website at the following link: <http://allianceformalariaprevention.com/about/amp-annual-partners-meeting/>. The key theme identified for the AMP partners meeting was: "AMP 2020 and beyond: Using data for high-quality LLIN distribution". Key topics this year included:

- ✓ Improving quality and efficiency of campaigns with data
- ✓ Sustaining net gains
- ✓ Addressing LLIN delivery challenges: alternative use, mobile money and LLIN packaging

Over 130 participants attended the annual AMP partners' meeting, including NMCP staff from Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR, DRC, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Tanzania. The meeting provides one of the most important opportunities available for sharing experiences and research results, and mobilizing partnerships around identified gaps for achieving and sustaining LLIN universal coverage objectives.

Challenges were observed in terms of putting in place interpretation for French language participants at the meeting. AMP attempted to secure funds for translation through the Global Fund but was unsuccessful in securing this contribution, which hindered active participation from country level participants from francophone countries.

### Activity #3:

#### AMP Administrative Coordinator

The AMP Administrative Coordinator provided a vital role in 2017 in coordinating technical assistance deployments, AMP weekly calls and website maintenance and revision, annual meetings, and tracking countries' LLIN distributions and progress against universal coverage targets. The position focuses on the coordination and delivery of high quality operational support to countries scaling-up malaria prevention. During 2017 the position supported capacity building activities of NMCPs and partner organizations by:

- Deploying technical advisors to countries to assist with mass campaigns and continuous distribution planning
- Securing funds and putting mechanisms in place enabling AMP to respond to country requests for support
- Mentoring NMCP & in-country partner staff through in-country missions & distance support
- Disseminating AMP toolkits providing best practice, recommendations & guidance
- Planning theme-specific international training workshops
- Supporting the development of curricula and training materials for use by requesting countries

At the global level, the position continues to support the championing of advocacy efforts with leading public health organizations to develop and refine major policy and technical guidance for LLIN scale up. AMP's efforts have and will continue to facilitate the work of WHO and partners in the global malaria community to resolve procurement bottlenecks, promote the existing procurement and donor guidelines, clarify global standards for implementing and evaluating LLIN campaigns, and raise awareness and seek solutions on issues of net use, durability, packaging and care and repair.

### Activity #4:

#### AMP Net Mapping Project

The Net Mapping Project surveys every LLIN manufacturer each quarter and quantifies the number of nets that have been delivered to each country on a worldwide basis. The project maintains a database of net deliveries by country from 2004 to the present and provides a solid and reliable base for further calculations on progress toward universal coverage, deterioration, and the need for new nets. The data have been referenced in several publications (e.g. WHO World Malaria Report and UNICEF) and provides an accurate reference to the number of nets currently in each country. The United Nations Foundation has agreed to continue to fund the AMP Net Mapping Project in 2017 which includes the additional mapping features that the project has developed and published online. The programme has been made functional to the AMP website and has been disseminated through the following web page: <http://netmappingproject.allianceformalariaprevention.com/>

During 2017 the AMP Net Mapping Project continued quarterly collection of LLIN delivery data by country from all WHOPES approved LLIN manufacturers. The data collected allowed for the production of quarterly reports detailing the delivery of nets worldwide. From the inception of the Project in 2004 to date, the data show nearly 1.6 billion nets have been produced and delivered globally. The Project is the definitive tracking mechanism for LLINs and the information from the Project is distributed globally free of charge to any organization or individual having interest in the data.

In addition to data collected from manufacturers in 2017, the Project also detailed the distribution of delivered nets to the various in-country regions and provinces in several countries. In 2016, UNF provided funding to allow for the development of mapping software that provides a mechanism to track net distribution in-country. This fully functioning structure for the Project is now in place with the ability to show the complete picture of delivery and distribution of LLINs worldwide. Fourteen countries are now in the Project with in-country distribution data.

Within the reporting period, the AMP Net Mapping Project produced 4 quarterly reports and disseminated them to the AMP membership and beyond. The group also presented its current status and plans at the AMP 2017 Core Group meeting in August. The main issues discussed included:

- The approval of a monthly maintenance fee to keep the mapping of in-country distribution alive and well on the AMP website. AMP will continue to work with Manta Ray who developed the mapping online so that the hosting and maintenance are secured.
- The decision to have AMP TA providers assist with in-country data collection: the Net Mapping Project will prepare/provide country LLIN distribution forms to AMP TA providers who will show the distribution forms to the local teams while in-country to see if documents with this type of information are available. TA providers will collect any documents and email to the Net Mapping Project for analysis and entry into the Net Mapping system.
- The group discussed whether upgrades are necessary and consensus was reached that upgrades would be considered according to funding availability.
- During the AMP core group meeting, the Net Mapping Project elected a new co-chair, Cedric Mingat (PSI).

The AMP Net Mapping chair is on the ESAC (External Scientific Action Committee) of the Innovative Vector Control Consortium (IVCC). The IVCC has spent significant funds in getting new generation nets developed and they have a continuing desire to know how many of these new generation nets are being used and whether they are being used in the right areas. The IVCC has spent considerable time and resources in a partnership with manufactures to develop new-generation resistance breaking LLINs. Several of these nets have now been approved and are available for use. In 2017, a concerted effort was made with the IVCC and two key manufacturers to explain how the Project could aid in tracking the delivery and distribution of these new generation nets on a global basis. The manufacturers and the IVCC agreed with the concept and the IVCC further agreed to fund an upgrade to the Project to allow for tracking of nets by type. The Project will start collecting nets by type in 2018 and the upgrade will be operational in the first quarter of 2018.

A monthly maintenance fee to keep the mapping of in-country distribution alive and well on the AMP website has been approved and AMP will continue to work with Manta Ray who developed the mapping online so that the hosting and maintenance of the Net Mapping data are secured.

Going forward the Project will continue the collection of quarterly delivery data from manufacturers and continue collecting in-country distribution data to populate the maps. The overall look and feel of the Project will remain the same, only enhanced to show standard and new generation net delivery and distribution.

#### Activity #5:

##### AMP Conference call line and website

To support activities and promote ongoing information exchange, AMP continued to facilitate a weekly call with updates on country progress and activities of its Working Groups throughout the reporting period. AMP also hosts a dedicated website: [www.allianceformalariaprevention.com](http://www.allianceformalariaprevention.com), also available in French.

In 2017, the AMP conference call line has been financed through a donation from the Rotarians Action Group on Malaria.

#### Activity #6:

##### AMP Core group meeting

In an effort to coordinate the activities and priorities of the AMP partnership for the remainder of 2017, AMP held its core group meeting bringing together partners from CDC-PMI, Global Fund, IFRC, International Public Health Advisors, JHU VectorWorks project, Milliner Global Associates, PSI, UN Foundation, UNICEF, USAID-PMI and WHO.

The annual AMP 2017 Core Group Meeting was held in Ottawa, Canada hosted by World Vision Canada. The global objective of the meeting was to look at the situation with the AMP partnership and core group mid-2017 and suggest ways to improve the functioning and relevance of the partnership during the remainder of 2017 and into 2018. A summary is provided below of the key points and discussions that took place during the meeting.

A review of the AMP core group membership was conducted: it was agreed that AMP would send out a call to the AMP mailing list with an upcoming weekly call reminder requesting expressions of interest (in the form of a letter) of two new AMP Core Group members, with the intention of getting more pick up from country partners and NMCPs to reinforce country participation in the core group. It was also agreed that Andrea Brown will take over the JHU/CCP Core Group position from Hannah Koenker going forward. Agreement was reached to return to the model that AMP Core Group members will self-fund their participation in AMP (annual Partners meeting, annual Core Group meeting) and the group set the maximum number of Core Group members at 20 with a revised set of AMP core group criteria.

A review was conducted of the AMP 2017 work plan, progress in 2017 and challenges with implementation of the work plan, including gaps in funding for AMP coordination and technical assistance. Resource mobilization through the Global Fund and RBM's CRSPC was discussed in detail, as well as engagement with new donors and partners such as Gates and DFID. A working group specific to resource mobilization was created to look specifically at ensuring that AMP running and staffing costs are covered on the short to medium term.

The group looked at the AMP TA situation in 2017, challenges in financing and multiple funding sources, the impact on contracting and oversight of TA in terms of quality assurance. The meeting also provided an opportunity to flesh out planned TA needs for 2018 and to elaborate on the 2018 TA anticipated budget.

AMP working group's work to date in 2017 was reviewed, as well as the situation with (co) chairs to confirm plans for the remainder of 2017 and onwards. New co-chairs were appointed for EIWG (Joe Lewinski from PSI) and the Net Mapping Project (Cedric Mingat from PSI). Some discussion took place on how to move focus beyond just mass distribution campaigns: going forward, themed calls on continuous distribution and challenges will be organised on the AMP weekly calls.

Specific presentations and discussions were conducted on issues such as AMP's role in emergencies, LLIN priorities, repurposing of nets, challenges with outdoor use, and containerized delivery and storage and decisions taken on what issues AMP needs to issue statements and guidance to countries on.

It was also decided that the AMP 2018 Partners meeting will take place February 5<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> 2018 in Geneva at the Movenpick Hotel. The theme identified for the time being is Trends and Threats: What to strengthen, what to change.

### Activity #7: AMP Tools

During 2017, AMP has worked on a number of tools and guidance documents as part of its mandate for country support, each of which is described in further detail below.

#### AMP Toolkit 3.0

The Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP) toolkit for mass distribution campaigns was developed to bring together country and partner experiences to provide an overview of various strategies employed in mass LLIN scale-up, as lessons learned. The toolkit is utilized by NMCPs, implementing partners, PMI resident advisors, the Global Fund and TA providers to plan and implement mass distribution campaigns. NetWorks worked with AMP on the previous revision of the toolkit in 2012. Since 2012, there have been advances in mass distribution campaigns with new best practices and challenges identified. AMP is working continuously to develop briefs and technical updates to complement the existing version of the toolkit. The toolkit briefs as they are finalised are published on the AMP website alongside the original toolkit chapters. The status of each section applicable for revision is detailed below.

- ✓ Chapter 4 Procurement: a complete review of the AMP toolkit procurement chapter has been undertaken. Layout and translation into French has been completed and the revised version of the chapter is final and available in English and French at the following link on the AMP website:  
<http://allianceformalariaprevention.com/amp-tools/amp-toolkit/>  
<http://allianceformalariaprevention.com/fr/outils-app/outils/>
- ✓ Chapter 5 Logistics: Logistics briefs serve as an update to the existing logistics chapter of version 2.0 of the AMP toolkit. The briefs and associated updated chapter including click on icons referring to new materials were finalised and laid out in English and French earlier this year. Updated briefs and recommendations include:  
Brief 1: Key logistics recommendations  
Brief 2: LPoA  
Brief 3: Risk mitigation planning  
Brief 4: Net delivery systems  
Brief 5: Warehouse assessment  
Brief 6: Management of the supply chain  
Brief 7: Logistics training  
Brief 8: Reverse logistics  
The chapter is final and available in English and French at the following link on the AMP website:  
<http://allianceformalariaprevention.com/amp-tools/amp-toolkit/>  
<http://allianceformalariaprevention.com/fr/outils-app/outils/>
- ✓ Chapter 6 Communication: Communication briefs are to serve as an update to the existing communication chapter of version 2.0 of the AMP toolkit. The briefs and associated updated chapter including click on icons referring to new materials were further developed during the reporting period and include draft versions of the following items:  
Brief 1: Key communication recommendations (complete)  
Brief 2: Communication planning and budgeting (under development)  
Brief 3: Social mobilization (under development)  
Brief 4: Branding and social norms (complete)

- Brief 5: Advocacy at national, sub-national and local levels (under development)
- Brief 6: Private sector engagement (complete)
- Brief 7: Special requirements of social mobilization in urban areas (under development)
- Brief 8: Training for social mobilization at the local level (under development)
- Brief 9: Media engagement (complete)
- Brief 10: Developing a creative brief (complete)
- Brief 11: Hang-up (complete)

During the reporting period, it has been agreed that VectorWorks will provide the funding support to ensure finalization of the communication tools. The scope of work has been finalised to engage an AMP TA provider to work on finalisation of the tools. Sections on post campaign activities and research, as well as message development are under discussion as possible add-ons.

- ✓ Chapter 7 Implementation: during the reporting period, it has been agreed that VectorWorks will provide the funding support to ensure development and finalization of specific sections that needs to be updated within the implementation chapter. The scope of work has been finalised to engage AMP TA providers to work on finalisation of the tools.
  - Brief 1: Training  
This is a critical activity for the success of campaigns and is often of poor quality, creating problems during the campaign implementation. Training is also considered a “high risk” activity that requires demonstration of sufficient preparation and organization for disbursement of funds. Training is not standardized across countries in terms of number of days, content of training at all levels (central, peripheral, etc.) and the need for participatory approaches to ensure that the concepts are absorbed. AMP has been working over the past years to strengthen training and it is important that clear recommendations exist for countries to use to justify their planning and budgeting.
  - Brief 2: Microplanning  
Microplanning is a critical activity for the success of campaigns and is often of poor quality, creating problems during the campaign implementation. AMP has been working over the past years to strengthen the microplanning process, including updating the methodology, the training and the data collection templates used.
- ✓ Chapter 8 Monitoring and Evaluation: agreement was reached to rework the whole chapter. A final draft has been made available and is still to be reviewed by working group experts after the document was heavily edited during this reporting period.
- ✓ Chapter 11 Resources: VectorWorks will provide the funding support to ensure development of an update of the resources included in the AMP toolkit. The objective of the resources update is to provide more recent examples of plans of action, data collection tools, logistics plans of action, communication plans and supporting materials, M&E tools and campaign reports (national reports, process evaluation questionnaires and reports, etc.).

#### AMP Global guidance for LLIN distribution in complex environments

AMP is publishing the “Operational guidance for LLIN distribution in complex operating environments (COE)”. The LLIN in COE has been drafted, reviewed and edited during the course of the year. This is a guidance document for things to be considered when planning and implementing LLIN distribution, particularly campaigns, in COE. It is a living document as we gather more information and continue updating it based on country experiences. It is not a technical recommendations document as these come from WHO. Special Considerations for Malaria M&E in Complex Operating Environments (COE) were established: M&E may have an even larger role in COEs than in peacetime operations, for example, to ensure that health products benefit the population (and do not go missing) and that activities are yielding the expected coverage, outcomes, and impact. AMP has continued to work on finalizing the LLINs in COE document before the end of the year. Currently, the narrative is being finalised, after which we will collect country specific case studies.

#### Activity #8:

#### AMP Working Groups

A major component and strength of AMP is the dedication of individuals representing the various partner organizations, as illustrated by the activities of the AMP working groups. These working groups, which cover a range of relevant issues, hold regular conference calls and meet in planning sessions at the AMP Annual Meeting. In 2017, the working groups included: Country Support (described in Activity #1), Emerging Issues, Monitoring, Operational Research and Evaluation, Net Mapping Project (described in Activity #4), and Toolkit & Training (described in Activity # 1 and 7).

Priority issues addressed by AMP's Emerging Issues working group in 2017:

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. The priority issues addressed by the working group this year are described in further detail below.

In 2017 AMPs' Emerging Issues Working Group started its 5<sup>th</sup> year of Working Group activities. 75 people are currently on the EIWG roster and the group provides regular updates on the AMP weekly calls to the broader partnership.

During the first quarter of the year, the working group developed its 2017 Action Plan, confirming that the working group provides a valuable space to give visibility to issues and help mediate between countries, TA providers, WHO and donors. The group identified and prioritized key issues for the EIWG to address and advise AMP on in this coming year. Key topics identified included:

- IDPs/Refugees: this is an advocacy issue to keep key organizations paying attention to these vulnerable populations
- ITN Preferences (size of nets, color, etc)
- Resistance: look for issues related to resistance that AMP can address, e.g.: developing a press kit and/or key talking points about using ITNs (pyrethroid and dual insecticide nets) in areas with resistance.
- Next generation nets
- Packaging: this issue is back on the AMP agenda, with critical thinking about when naked nets are appropriate
- Operational guideline updates: identify what parts of the operational guidelines activities need to be updated

The EIWG met face to face on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2017 at the annual AMP Partners' meeting and organised regular conference calls during the year. During the 2017 AMP core group meeting, changes were announced to the composition of the leadership of the EIWG. With Megan Fotheringham (USAID) stepping down from her function as chair of the working group, Joe Lewinski (PSI) kindly agreed to fill this vacancy and take the lead of EIWG moving forward. USAID and PSI organised a handover of the chairing responsibilities in early October 2017.

A conference call was held late in the year to discuss the changes and new issues with AMP's Emerging Issues Working Group (EIWG) in 2017. During this meeting the new Terms of Reference and Working Group Participants list were put forward and the group agreed on the following areas of focus as part of its ToR:

- a) Identifying critical ITN issues to monitor, address and provide supporting implementation guidance for the AMP partnership;
- b) Serving as a catalyst on critical issues by raising them to the attention of the AMP general body as well as other relevant bodies, such as the RBM, GMP, NMCPs, etc.;
- c) Work with and find synergies between this working group (EIWG) and the LLIN Priorities workstream (RBM/VCWG), and;
- d) Disseminating resources on identified emerging issues to the AMP partnership as they become available.

The EIWG expects to generate a number of products for the AMP partnership, including:

- a) Draft implementation guidance for AMP consideration and adoption. Work within the AMP and with other stakeholders to advance key issues for decisions, recommendations or policy adoption through appropriate channels (VCTEG, VCAG, MPAC, etc.).

- b) Referral of issues to appropriate AMP working groups for operational consideration.
- c) Active participation and flow of operational emerging issues to be discussed within the RBM/LLIN Priorities workstream for technical guidance and other related RBM working groups as needed.
- d) Review and update AMP guidance products as appropriate.

#### Consensus Statement on Repurposing ITNs: BCC Messaging and Actions at the Country Level

##### Recommendations:

AMP contributed to issuing this guidance along with the Roll Back Malaria Social Behavior Change Communication Working Group, Vector Control Task Force, and the Roll Back Malaria Vector Control Working Group LLIN Priorities Work Stream. This is a draft consensus statement on repurposing of ITNs and the statement is intended to inform SBCC activities and messages.

VectorWorks prepared a draft paper, titled: Repurposing Recommendations for Country Level Messaging and Action which was presented at the AMP 2017 Annual Partners Meeting. The EIWG was used as the platform to provide feedback and thoughts on the document to enable the finalization of the paper and the presentation at the AMP meeting. The goal of this document is to fill an information gap between using an ITN for malaria prevention and the point at which it is ready for full disposal. There is a window—albeit sometimes a small one, when ITNs may be used for other purposes. ITNs do have a “shelf life”: they cannot stay in their packaging forever and maintain full efficacy. So, there needs to be a balance of encouraging households to use up their older nets and then replacing them with the newer nets as needed. In its most recent campaign, a country considered but ultimately did not include repurposing messages in its communication messages, fearing that discussing repurposing may inadvertently promote misuse. This is an important consideration and it is critical to find the right balance of permission to use old, expired nets for alternative purposes while confirming that new and still viable nets must be used for malaria prevention. Mozambique included some messaging about repurposing in its campaign. Examples of the materials have been collected, reviewed, and included as references.

##### Container delivery and storage:

The EIWG organised a working group call to initiate discussions around “Container delivery and storage: issues to address, information available and next steps”. The discussion was further brought forward during the AMP core group meeting mid-August and the main action point which emerged was to draft a simple statement about ITN storage in containers that can be put forward to the wider partnership for review, for subsequent submission to WHO’s GMP for consideration. A draft version of this guidance has undergone review and has been disseminated to the partnership.

Ensuring distribution of high-quality, long-lasting and fully effective ITNs is critical to preventing malaria and maintaining the credibility of national malaria control programs (NMCPs) and their partners. In recent years, certain malaria-endemic countries have chosen to use shipping containers to store insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs) at sub-national levels prior to distribution through mass campaigns or routine services. Countries cite saved time, labor and costs by not having to identify secure warehouses and other facilities to store ITNs for weeks or months after they have left port. Such a practice may pose challenges for national malaria control programs (NMCPs) and their partners and AMP has judged it necessary to develop guidance around this particular issue.

The main considerations that have been put forward in the draft guidance are as follows :

- Logistics: Containers must be transported on suitable trucks, along with cranes to lift them back onto trucks once emptied. These vehicles cannot access many rural areas that lack adequate road conditions. In addition, the varying size of containers received in some countries have complicated packing of bales.
- Accountability: Program staff should open containers at port, verify the quantities inside and report any discrepancies before transporting to sub-national sites for longer-term storage. Not doing so could cause critical quantification problems later on and result in stockouts during distribution. Repacking the nets in containers after physical counting can also be time-consuming and labor intensive. Once at sub-national sites, programs must lock the containers and ensure adequate security until distribution.

- Physical integrity and insecticidal effectiveness: If ITNs are transported on ships, stored unpacked in houses or in the shade in tropical settings at 27°C and protected from moisture, their physical integrity and insecticidal effectiveness can be maintained per manufacturers specifications prior to distribution and use. Exposure to heat over weeks and months prior to distribution can compromise the chemical properties of the deltamethrin used as insecticide on the bednets, especially with temperatures over 50°C. The heat can also potentially damage the physical integrity of the bednets. Exposure to moisture, especially for containers made with wood flooring, has already been observed cause the packaging to stain the ITNs and to grow mold. To date these concerns have not been studied rigorously; doing so may require pinpointing when and where in the shipping process—from manufacturer to port to sub-national level to distribution point—that exposure to high heat or moisture and any resulting ITN damage may have occurred.

Currently WHO's Global Malaria Program does not have guidelines for shipping and storing of ITNs that address the use of containers. Given the current uncertainties and challenges posed by storing ITNs in containers for longer periods, and the need for further study, partners of the Alliance for Malaria Prevention advise the following:

2. Countries and their partners should avoid using containers for interim storage of ITNs until national malaria control programs and global malaria community that support them are more confident that the practice will not compromise the quality of ITNs, will be logistically feasible, and will allow monitoring of quantities and proper security for the ITNs stored in containers.
3. Programs already committed to and/or implementing this practice should: a) involve experienced logisticians in the decision-making, planning and budgeting processes; b) ensure that containers are kept in well-shaded areas, if necessary under simple structures constructed specifically for that purpose; and c) place containers on platforms to prevent exposure to moisture on the ground.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the EIWG set out a list of issues for 2018 and beyond which will be further fleshed out during a planned meeting and discussion that is scheduled to take place in February 2018 during the AMP 2018 Partners' meeting in Geneva.

#### Priority issues addressed by AMP's MORE working group in 2017:

AMP receives many requests to help develop guidance on LLIN monitoring, evaluation and operations research. The priority issues addressed by the working group during the reporting period are described in further detail below. The AMP MORE Working Group held a face to face meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2017 during the AMP Partners' meeting in Geneva and held a series of conference call during the reporting period.

The MORE Working Group worked on the revisions to the existing AMP toolkit M&E chapter. The group focused on reviewing and finalizing the outline for the briefs and M&E guidance, including addressing comments on the toolkit chapter's structure and indicator section, and gaining consensus on breaking down the components into toolkit briefs. Dedicated interns at CDC and the United Nations Foundation were identified to drive the process of the chapter revision forward. The working group meeting in February was also used as an opportunity to get country level examples and documents for inclusion in the revised chapter and to achieve consensus on what AMP should propose as the most important indicators of utilization and universal coverage.

There were remaining questions that were discussed for further consideration to the revision of materials during the reporting period and that the working group is working to add as useful resources to NMCPs and partners planning LLIN distributions. These include:

- Mobile technology
- Post-campaign process assessments
- Administrative data summaries
- Post-campaign evaluation questionnaires and summary reports
- Examples of using data to make decisions



The MORE working group is also developing a rapid monitoring protocol for campaign pre-registration. It has been identified that the summary protocol inserted into the draft AMP Toolkit M&E section, largely based on the original Guinea pilot, must be rewritten. Section reviewers particularly cited this as problematic in the way the LQAS was applied. This has largely been the hold-up for finalizing the M&E toolkit section. CDC has agreed to have one of their Emory University Rollins SPH interns work on finalization of this section and compile supporting technical documents.

Furthermore, the MORE working group has worked on Special Considerations for Malaria M&E in Complex Operating Environments (COE) as part of the work conducted by the AMP Country Support working group on guidelines for LLIN distribution in COEs.

In 2016, the MORE working group formed the Determining Minimum Evidence Work Stream. Minimum Data Requirement was also a focus of the work of the working group during this reporting period and during the face to face meeting in Geneva. The objective of this work is to establish, based on what countries are already doing and based on current AMP recommendations, the minimum data required for household registration and LLIN distribution. This includes some points on where data collection tools may be creating a bottleneck or a risk on accountability because of complexity.

The first step for this work was to gather as many country examples as possible on data collection tools for household registration and LLIN distribution. While the importance of collecting only data that is useful for programmatic decision-making has been well articulated, ideal minimum data requirements have not yet been clearly defined. Currently, there is not a concise narrative of donor requirements, country practices, and priorities or consensus around a standard for minimum data requirements.

The Determining Minimum Evidence Work Stream of the MORE Working Group is working to address this issue through a three-stage process.

- First, the work stream documented current practices and data requirements for mass campaign distribution through a desk review and surveys across relevant stakeholders. Surveys were developed in English and French and disseminated to Nation Country Programmes, donors and TA providers.
- Second, the work stream consolidated key findings and shared them with the larger working group for discussion and input.
- Finally, the work stream will produce a guidance document and build consensus around minimum data requirements for mass distribution campaigns.

The goal of the guidance is to ensure that data collected is programmatically useful without posing an unnecessary time or resource burden on national programs. While the Determining Minimum Evidence Work Stream focuses on mass campaign distribution, the group is coordinating closely with the Routine Distribution Work Stream. The secondary goal will be to generate a preliminary draft of the successes, challenges and recommendations from countries regarding data collection and management during campaigns. VectorWorks is supporting the project financially to enable its completion.

During the reporting period, the MORE Minimum Data Requirements Workstream was revived after having been put on hold for lack of available funding to carry out its mandate. A new scope of work has been developed and circulated in order to hire the TA provider that will conduct the final component of this work. The Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP) has put forward guidance on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for mass distribution campaigns and campaign reporting through chapters in the AMP toolkit and a statement on M&E best practices.

## Conclusions

AMP's focus in 2017 has been on building country capacity for LLIN scale-up by maintaining high standards of TA through continuous training of TA providers, and supporting National Malaria Control Programmes (NMCP) and in-country partners' staff, disseminating updates and revisions to the second edition of a comprehensive LLIN-scale-up toolkit, and providing both in-country and remote (distance) technical assistance to countries upon request. AMP has continued to monitor country progress and bottlenecks through weekly conference calls, an annual AMP meeting that brought together partners to promote advocacy, resource mobilization and technical exchange, and through the Net Mapping Project.

Funds received by AMP in 2017 have been instrumental in keeping LLIN campaigns on track and have contributed to the successful delivery and planned delivery of over 68 million nets to their targeted recipients in Sub-Saharan Africa and beyond. In 2017 alone, AMP was able to support a total of 21 countries through 52 in-country missions and distance support. Through these actions, AMP has contributed to saving 1'736'856 lives over a 3-year LLIN lifespan.

AMP is focused on operational support around scaling-up malaria prevention. With ever-growing financial constraints and the need to maximize every single available dollar, countries are seeking support from AMP to help them identify new sources of funding, advocate with partners to fill gaps in LLINs and operational costs, and assist them to find technical and logistical guidance in the face of LLIN and funding shortfalls. During 2017, AMP implemented a robust set of activities to support the successful roll-out of LLIN campaigns and to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer at the local level.