

Key messages for 2021 ITN campaigns in the context of COVID-19

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Overview

- 1) What has been accomplished
- 2) Best practices and challenges
- 3) Programmatic guidance on future campaigns in the COVID-19 context
- 4) Practical considerations

How did we do in 2020?

For campaigns tracked by AMP/CRSPC:

- **73.9% of planned ITNs were distributed in 2020 (01/15/21)**
 - 219,542,015 ITNs planned for distribution
 - 162,233,048 ITNs distributed
- **64.5% of country planned campaigns were completed**
 - 31 countries planned ITN campaigns
 - 20 countries completed planned ITN campaigns
 - Majority of countries that didn't complete made significant progress

**EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS THROUGH COMMITMENT OF
NATIONAL MALARIA PROGRAMMES AND PARTNERS**

Planning and coordination

Continue COVID-19 adaptations

Plan early – decisions on modifications take time + budget implications

Differentiate urban and rural strategies

Involve the COVID-19 taskforce – rational decisions on procurement for IPC

Decide, quantify and procure early for PPE

Plan and budget for management of sick campaign workers

Ensure detailed microplanning



Training

Adapt training as possible – review risks and mitigation for in-person and virtual training at different levels

Ensure training on COVID-19, including use, management and disposal of PPE

Reduce participants per training to ensure COVID-19 IPC

Use outdoor venues where possible

Prepare standard operating procedures for each cadre of personnel





NMCP - Cameroon



NMCP.- Benin



NMCP - Cameroon

Logistics

- Ensure tracking of ITNs and PPE in the supply chain – quantify tracking tools
- Plan and budget for last mile logistics, including tracking of ITNs, particularly for door-to-door distribution
- Plan and budget for waste management (PPE + ITN packaging)

Household registration and ITN distribution considerations

Household registration

- Single-phase campaigns (simultaneous registration and distribution) recommended to limit household contacts
- HHR as a separate phase possible but must avoid movement of teams between communities [?] budget implications
- Use of vouchers should be avoided and, where being used, should be carefully planned to limit COVID-19 transmission

ITN distribution

- Fixed site distribution is NOT recommended in urban areas [?] difficulties to adhere to COVID-19 IPC
- Voucher management must be well planned, including exchange and daily reconciliation, in line with COVID-19 IPC
- Plan for contingency stock at pre-positioning sites and distribution points where no HHR in advance



PSI – South Sudan



NMCP-Benin



PSI – South Sudan



PSI - Mali

Distribution

- Ensure adherence to COVID-19 IPC ☐ physical distancing, regular handwashing, proper use of masks
- Plan and budget for required materials, such as durable bags for carrying ITNs door-to-door
- Ensure SBC messages explain how the distribution will be safely organized (e.g. masks to be worn by household recipients at DPs)



SBC

- Adapt SBC to low-contact activities and channels
- Effectively engage community leaders to oversee activities and resolve problems locally
- Monitor for rumours, mis and dis information
- Ensure SBC informs communities about adaptations to ensure safe ITN distribution





Supervision and monitoring

- Ensure daily health checks for all campaign personnel
- Adapt and focus supervision and monitoring to reduce contacts between levels ? use technology where possible
- Adapt supervision and monitoring tools to ensure COVID-19 IPC is included



Programmatic guidance for future campaigns in the COVID-19 context

- Need to plan, order, etc. much earlier
- Consider lead times for different ITNs (see next slide)
- Ensure budget available for required PPE and adaptations
- Consider lessons learned from last campaign, but also consult with other disease programs with community interventions to learn what COVID-19 adaptations worked (and what didn't)
- If require technical assistance, request early
- Plan for waste management for PPE and other waste



Practical considerations: Procurement lead times

Procurement lead times in weeks		
Commodity	Global Fund	PMI
Artemether-Lumefantrine	26	33
Artesunate-Amodiaquine	26	35
Injectable Artesunate	30	31-35
Rectal suppositories	30	29-47
RDTs	30-34	33
Pyrethroid only ITNs	30	41
Pyrethroid-PBO ITNs	49	50
Dual a.i. ITNs	52	50
Insecticide for IRS	44	

Given longer lead times for most commodities, ensure timely ordering of products.

→ Please check the **Global Fund** Sourcing & Management of Health Products site frequently to obtain the most up to date information. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/sourcing-management/health-products/>

→ Please check with your **PMI** team to confirm latest available information. Above timelines from FY2022 MOP guidance. <https://www.pmi.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/tools-curricula/pmi-technical-guidance-fy2022.pdf?sfvrsn=10>

Practical considerations

- Plan for COVID-19 mitigation for campaigns through 2022 - and have a Plan B
- Keep gap analysis up to date
 - Considering net gaps and any changes in ITN product due to new entomological information
 - Considering COVID-19-related gaps
- Let AMP and partners know of TA needs
 - If a country requires long term TA, please include in Global Fund grants
 - Short term TA can still be considered through RBM (or GF grant or other sources)
 - Early requests help ensure timely service provision and consultant identification and selection
- Use existing resources and build on experiences from countries:
<https://allianceformalariaiprevention.com/about/amp-guidelines-and-statements/>

C19RM

- New COVID-19 funding mechanism is being rolled out by GF
- Guidance on how to apply will be forthcoming (RBM will organize sessions with NMCPs)
- PPE and other mitigation activities can be covered through grant savings and most should also be eligible for C19RM funding (details to come)

Thank you!
Merci!
Obrigada!

