



The Alliance for  
Malaria Prevention

# Looking forward: Considerations for the AMP Partnership in 2022 and 2023

Dr. Marcy Erskine (IFRC)  
AMP Annual Meeting  
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## Planning and training

1



Update maps of households, estimate population and define catchment area boundaries

Update map features to define distribution points, registration targets per day, numbers of registration teams needed

Population microplanning template to generate local-level budget and list of resources for teams and SBC

Manage training attendance biometrically to confirm identities

Utilize mobile bank payments to process training payments to those completing trainings

Incorporate friction layers/transport inputs to elaborate microtransport plans

## Household registration

2



Supervisors use microplanning maps to assign daily work to teams

Registration teams collect household information, upload to server

Registration data used to identify incomplete areas; built-in data checks evaluate for ghost households and household member inflation

Supervisors review daily work before teams leave an area to ensure completion

Daily work submissions and geolocation (also clock in/out) used to confirm timesheets for worker payments

## Supply chain

3



Net bales scanned into LMIS tracking system upon clearance from port

Bales scanned in and out at each stage of transport; origin and destination captured; flags if destination incorrect

Estimated delivery times to final DP

## ITN distribution

4



Distribution data linked to registrations via unique code

Redemption data used to identify areas/individuals who have not picked up their nets; SBC targeted accordingly

Requests for unregistered households are recorded and addressed accordingly

Distribution data aggregated and monitored to assess completeness

"Burn rate" - stockouts at DPs are identified and likely gaps quantified in advance; excess stock can be deployed if available

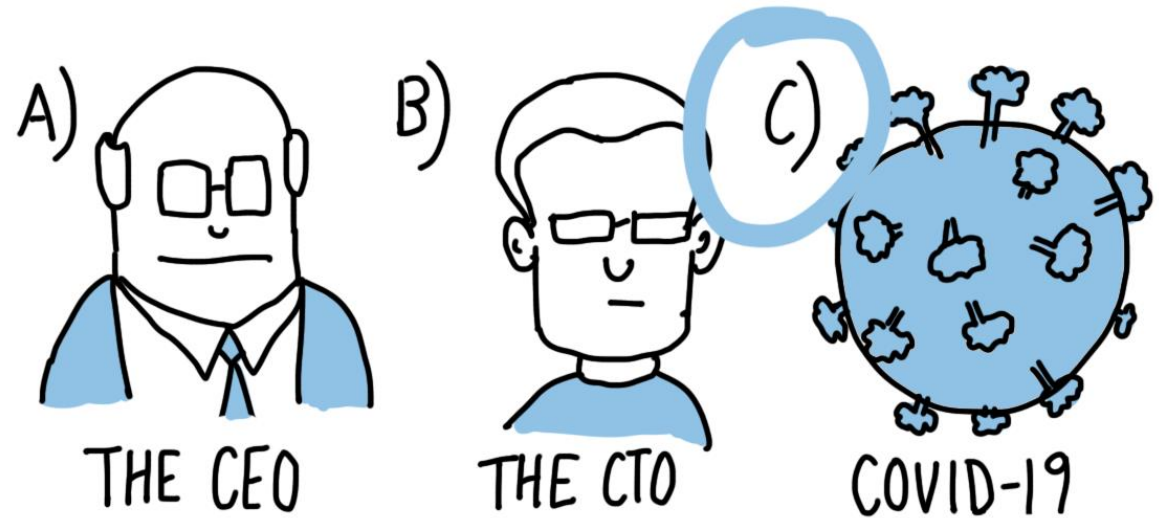
Final registration and distribution figures aggregated for reporting to donors

# Expanding our digitalization to "The Wish List" will improve our campaign efficiency

[https://allianceformalariaprevention.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/AMP\\_Improving\\_Efficiency\\_Digital\\_Tools\\_21052021.pdf](https://allianceformalariaprevention.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/AMP_Improving_Efficiency_Digital_Tools_21052021.pdf)

Early planning and identification of technical needs (internal/external) will improve the digital tools transition and minimize delays

WHO LED THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF YOUR COMPANY ?



BUSINESSILLUSTRATOR.COM





Working in  
partnership and  
leveraging existing  
data, information  
and tools can move  
us forward more  
quickly

Populations



## AFRO GIS: Reaching All Populations

The AFRO GIS Center leverages GIS tools to ensure equitable access to essential health services.

World Health Organization GIS Centre for Health  
January 7, 2021



**Re-imagine integration  
for more effective use  
of data, information  
and resources within  
and across health  
programmes**

Remembering to  
train “beyond the  
device” will  
improve our  
campaign  
outcomes

correct_rec	correct_no	nb_hhs	p_correct	class
72	8	80	90	Pass
72	8	80	90	Pass
68	12	80	85	Pass
62	18	80	78	Intermediate
59	21	80	74	Intermediate
55	25	80	69	Intermediate
55	25	80	69	Intermediate
54	26	80	68	Intermediate
54	26	80	68	Intermediate
53	27	80	66	Intermediate
49	31	80	61	Intermediate
43	37	80	54	Fail
43	37	80	54	Fail
42	38	80	53	Fail
40	40	80	50	Fail



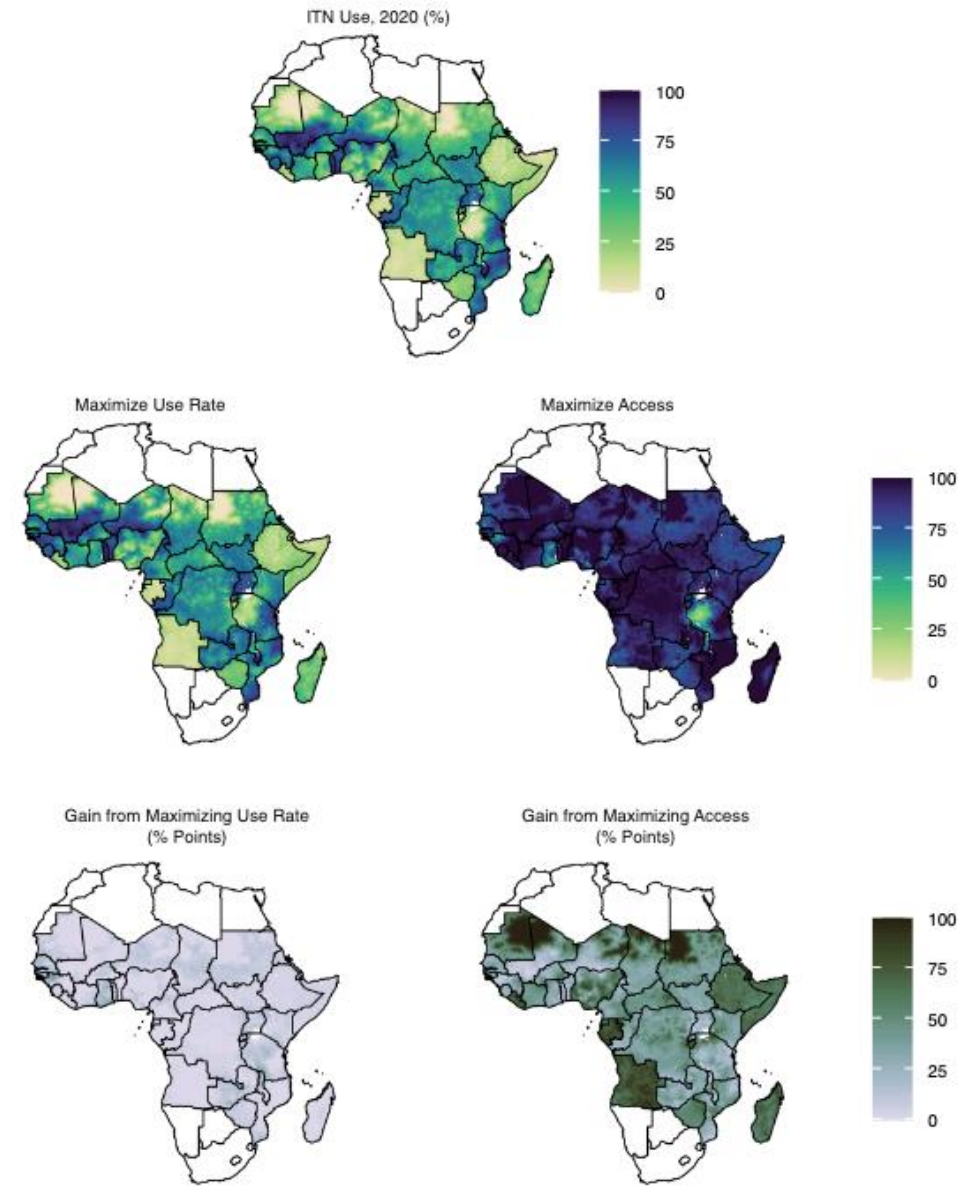
$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9}{12} + \frac{8}{12}$$

different  
denominators

common  
denominator

Working together,  
hopefully we can  
“fix the  
denominator” and  
ensure our  
resources are  
used as well as  
possible

Sustaining access to effective ITNs is critical: we need more functional CD channels to ensure that people have access to ITNs when they need them



**Fig. 6 Magnitude of change in insecticide-treated net (ITN) use possible from increasing use rate versus increasing access.** The top row shows estimated ITN use in 2020. The second row shows what use could be if access remained unchanged and the use rate were set to 100% (left), compared to if the use rate remained unchanged and access was set to 100% (right). The final row shows the magnitude gain in use from each of these two scenarios. With few exceptions, increasing access has a larger impact than increasing the use rate.

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets



**Advocate for CD beyond pilots where appropriate: more frequent campaign cycles don't solve our access problem and create additional challenges for national malaria programmes**



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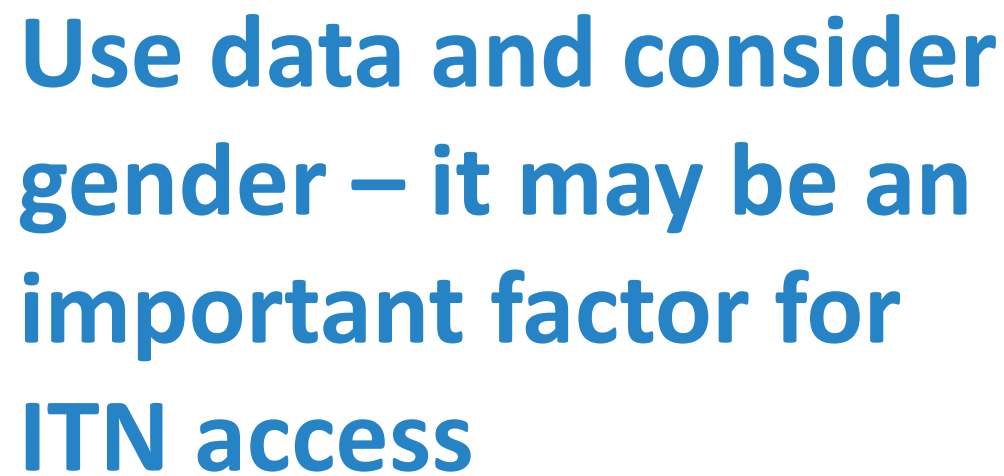
BACKGROUND

CHOOSING A CD CHANNEL

STEP-BY-STEP CD IMPLEMENTATION

COU







**Improve planning and  
budgeting for waste  
management and  
consider our  
environmental  
footprint**



RESEARCH

Open Access



# Correlation of textile ‘resistance to damage’ scores with actual physical survival of long-lasting insecticidal nets in the field

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## Abstract

**Background:** Attempts have been made to link procurement of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) not only to the price but also the expected performance of the product. However, to date it has not been possible to identify a specific textile characteristic that predicts physical durability in the field. The recently developed resistance to damage (RD) score could provide such a metric. This study uses pooled data from durability monitoring to explore the usefulness of the RD methodology.

**Methods:** Data from standardized, 3-year, prospective LLIN durability monitoring for six LLIN brands in 10 locations and four countries involving 4672 campaign LLIN were linked to the RD scores of the respective LLIN brands. The RD score is a single quantitative metric based on a suite of standardized textile tests which in turn build on the mechanisms of damage to a mosquito net. Potential RD values range from 0 to 100 where 100 represents optimal resistance to expected day-to-day stress during reasonable net use. Survival analysis was set so that risk of failure only started when nets were first hung. Cox regression was applied to explore RD effects on physical survival adjusting for known net use environment variables.

**Results:** In a bivariate analysis RD scores showed a linear relationship with physical integrity suggesting that the proportion of LLIN with moderate damage decreased by 3%-points for each 10-point increase of the RD score ( $p = 0.02$ ,  $R^2 = 0.65$ ). Full adjustment for net care and handling behaviours as well as other relevant determinants and the country of study showed that increasing RD score by 10 points resulted in a 36% reduction of risk of failure to survive in serviceable condition ( $p < 0.0001$ ). LLINs with RD scores above 50 had an additional useful life of 7 months.

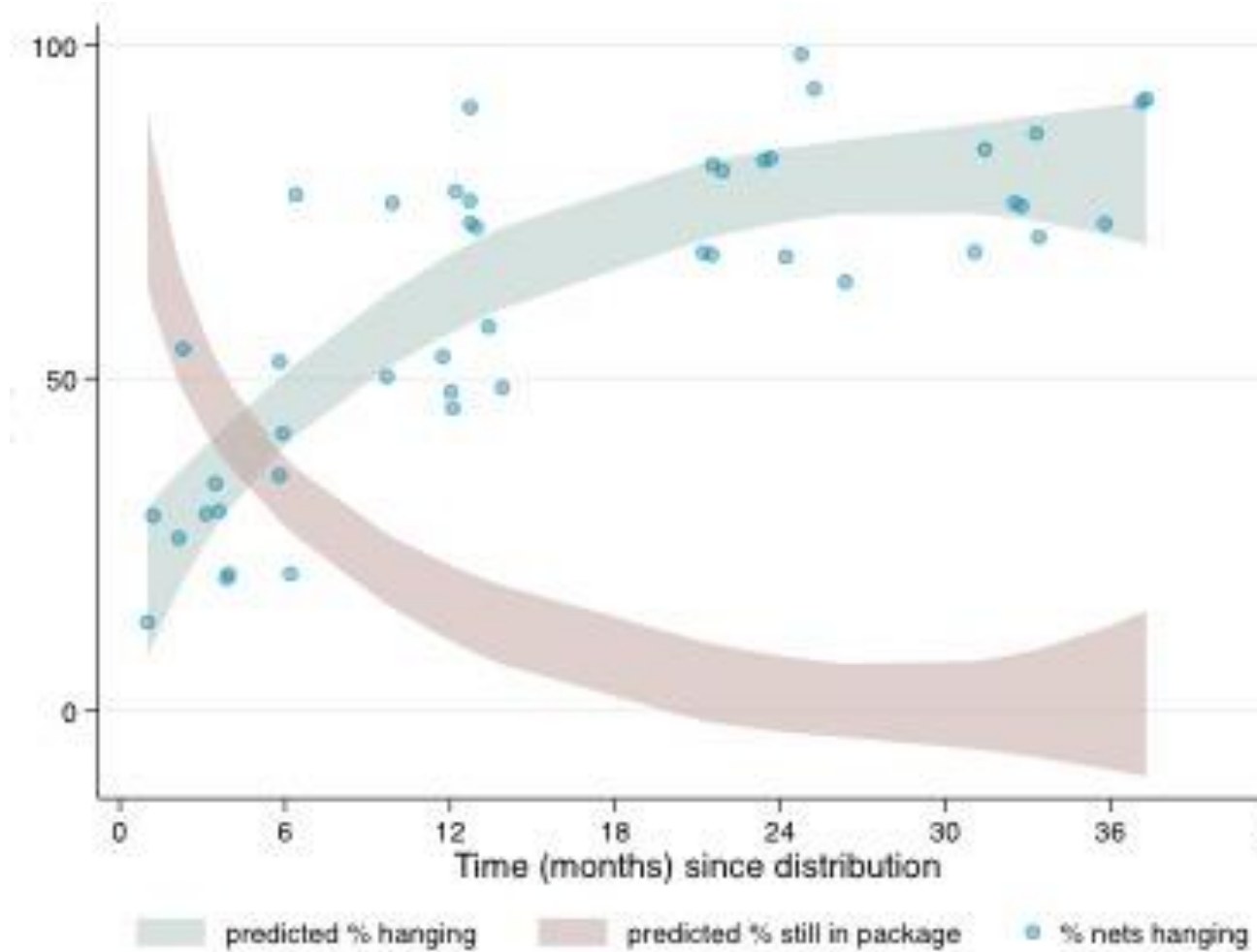
**Conclusions:** This study provides proof of principle that the RD metric can predict physical durability of LLIN products in the field and could be used to assess new products and guide manufacturers in creating improved products. However, additional validation from other field data, particularly for next generation LLIN, will be required before the RD score can be included in procurement decisions for LLINs.

**Keywords:** LLIN physical durability, Textile resistance to damage

ITN quality is a factor and needs to be addressed to avoid a lack of trust in ITN efficacy



Improving ITN care and repair behaviour requires investment in effective SBC, particularly post-distribution, and may reduce the need for more frequent campaigns



CS456197



"Oh, great. NOW you discover fire!"

**Desynchronized  
delivery of different  
ITN types is a challenge  
that needs to be  
resolved**

Reaching IDPs, refugees and hard-to-reach populations requires sustained investment, appropriate technology and channels that ensure continuous ITN access



*"Brilliant, Ed! A slogan we can finally live up to!"*





**Use data and consider what is effective and efficient for urban areas to rationalize resources available**

# AMP TA and capacity building

- AMP TA continues to be accessible through three main channels:
  - RBM
  - IFRC/AMP (UNF/BMGF)
  - GF grants (service provider agreements)
- AMP TA can now be IN PERSON!
- It is important to request TA early in order to ensure timely and appropriate support
- Remember to allocate sufficient personnel for the AMP consultants to work with
- While AMP consultants provide short(er) term support, AMP also supports longer term capacity building
- AMP weekly meetings and ad hoc trainings/webinars are open for all (and requests for specific topics are welcome!)



"OK, but if we work *together*... Whammo!  
Depth perception!"







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