NIGERIA END PROCESS EVALUATION

Quantitative analysis

MARCH 2021

Background

End process monitoring by independent monitors recruited and trained for the activity is implemented as a standard activity in all insecticide-treated net (ITN) campaigns in Nigeria and provides data for key indicators to allow for programmatic adjustments (including mop-up) where needed.

Between 2017 and 2020, the Nigeria National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) undertook a household sampling effort (LQAS; 47,554 households) in 309 local government areas

Availability of end process data for ITN campaigns implemented prior to and during the COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity to assess

Objectives

To assess whether campaign outcomes were affected by adaptations and modifications to strategies and activities to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

Was implementation of the adapted strategies successful quantitatively in preventing COVID-19 transmission and achieving public health intervention goals?

Can any of the adaptations made for the COVID-19 context be considered for retention as better practices for future

Methodology

Quantitative analysis of end process data from the four 2020 ITN campaigns and end process data from ITN campaigns that took place from 2017–2019.

Campaign Excel worksheets were collated into a single spreadsheet and imported into Stata version 17 for data cleaning and analysis.

Data analyzed included:

Administrative ITN campaign data by LGA from 17 state campaigns in 2017–2020

LQAS summary data by LGA from 16 state campaigns in 2017–2020 (49,554 households sampled)

LQAS data by household for two state campaigns--Taraba and Kaduna (2019 campaigns)

Results

Over 95% of ITNs distributed compared to net cards issued to households except for the 2017.

Average ratio of ITNs received by households was 2.81.

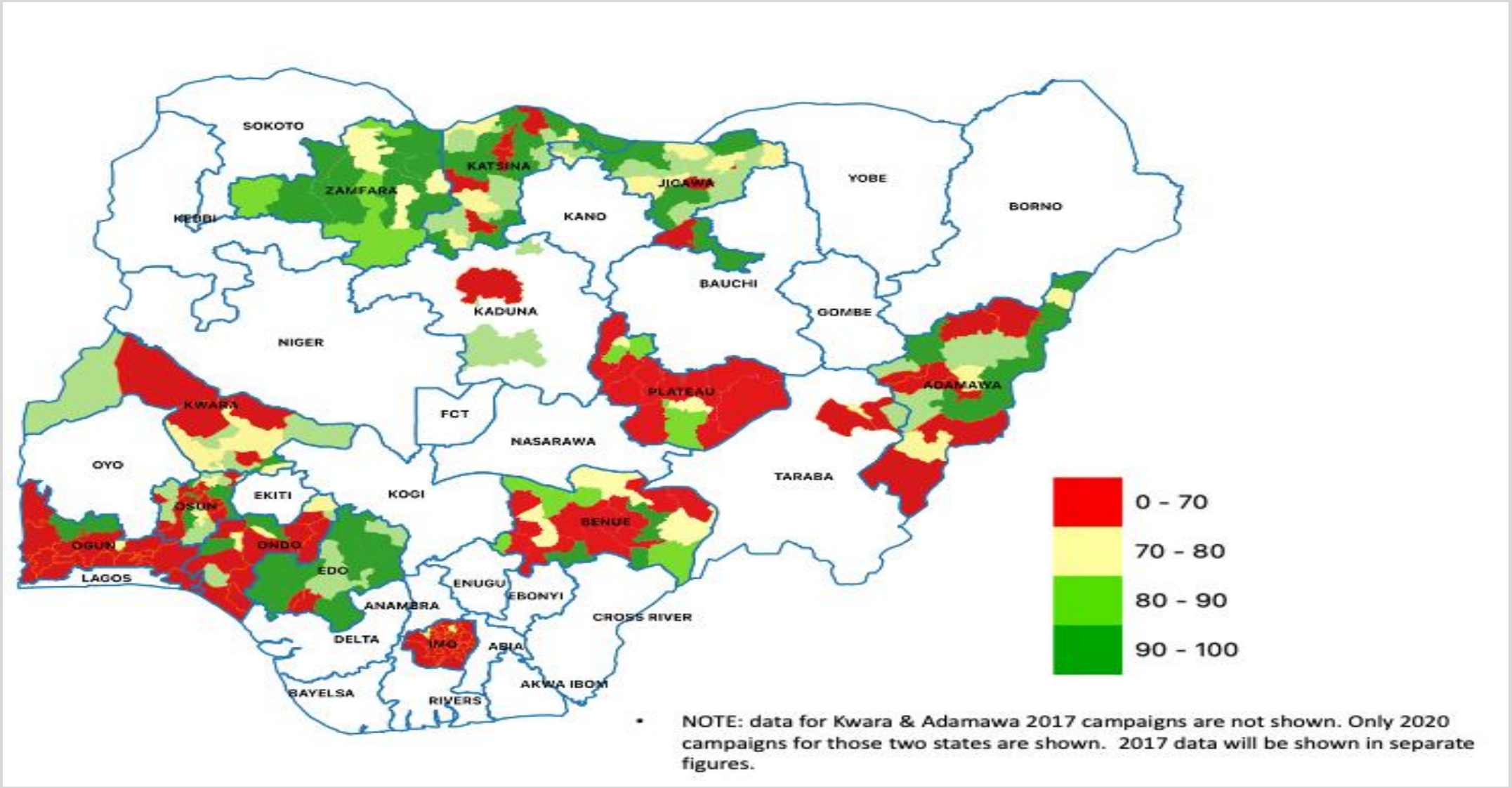
Both hanging and use increased between 2018 and 2020 compared to 2017

ITN use in children under five years was 76% in the COVID-19 period (2020) compared to 74% and 75% in 2018 &2019.

Non-campaign nets were 25% of all nets in the household reported in the three campaigns with data in 2019 and 2020,.

Non-campaign nets were 27% of all nets reported to be hanging during the previous night.

Percent of ITN use among children under 5



- NOTE: data for Kwara & Adamawa 2017 campaigns are not shown. Only 2020 campaigns for those two states are shown. 2017 data will be shown in separate figures.

Conclusion

The end process data do not allow for conclusions to be drawn about whether prevention of COVID-19 transmission was successful from a quantitative perspective.

ITN indicators were comparable to those from ITN campaigns prior to the COVID-19 pandemic across all states that distributed ITNs in 2020 after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Adaptations in both GF and US-PMI funded states were equally successful in achieving campaign objectives in terms of ITN access.

NIGERIA END PROCESS EVALUATION

Qualitative analysis

MARCH 2021

Objectives and target areas

Goal: to assess mass ITN distribution strategies in the context of COVID-19.

Specific objective 1: Assess campaign modifications and adaptations to the COVID-19 context, including electronic versus paper-based data collection, to identify strengths, challenges, outcomes and costs of different approaches and models and to develop recommendations for future activities.

Specific objective 2: To document experiences and campaign outcomes for the integration of ITN distribution with seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) to identify strengths, challenges, outcomes and costs and to develop recommendations for future activities.

Target states: Adamawa, Benue, Kwara, Osun and Zamfara states, representing just under 15 million ITNs targeting approximately 27 million people.

Methodology

Document review of COVID-19 adaptations in state and global level core planning documents, state mass ITN campaign reports

Coordination of evaluation team to ensure alignment on process and tools

Development, pre-testing, and finalization of tools – Key Informant Interviews and Online Questionnaire and qualitative code book

Conduct Key Informant Interviews and deploy Online Questionnaire

Data Analysis

Report writing

STATE CHARACTERISTICS

State	Integrated vs. vertical	Phases	Door-to-door or fixed distribution point	Standard or multi-product nets	Data collection modality	Complex Operating Environment
Zamfara	Integrated (SMC/ITN)	Two	Fixed DP	Standard	Paper-based	Yes
Benue	Vertical	Two	Fixed DP	Standard	Paper-based	No
Osun	Vertical	Single	Door-to-door	Multi-product (PBO, IG2)	Digital	Yes
Kwara	Vertical	Single	Door-to-door	Multi-product (PBO, IG2)	Digital	No
Adamawa	Vertical	Single	Door-to-door	PBO	Digital	Yes

RESPONDENT PROFILES

Level	OQ	KII	Total
National	7	1	8
State	19	19	38
LGA	12	11	23
Ward	1	0	1
IP	0	5	5
PMI	0	1	1
TOTAL	39	37	76

Responsibilities of respondents included: logistics, microplanning, training, coordination, supervision, social and behaviour change and health education

RECOMMENDATIONS – COVID-19 PLANNING ADAPTATIONS

- Engage state-level decision-makers in national-level decision-making on future adaptations due to COVID-19

- Consider exploring different types of COVID-19 adaptations (urban vs rural areas)

- Ensure availability of recommended PPE supplies in sufficient quantity

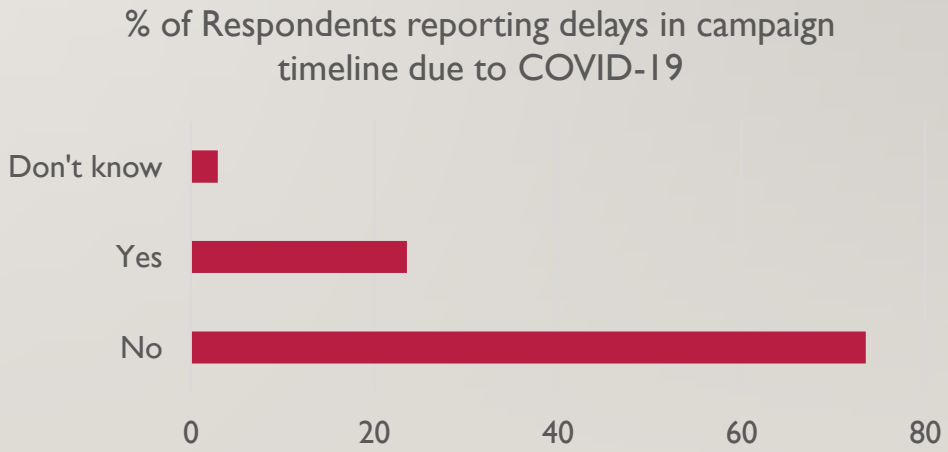
- Ensure that authorities are equipped with adequate resources to accommodate PPE and ITN-related waste (From OQ, 17% of respondents did not receive waste collection bags)

RECOMMENDATIONS – IMPLEMENTING COVID-19 ADAPTATIONS

- Encourage use of single-phase door-to-door distribution strategy for the campaign to minimize contact between campaign staff and households and avoid crowded fixed distribution points
- Where fixed distribution points are used, increase the number of distribution points to help avoid crowding

- Collaborate closely with other stakeholders to create more awareness of COVID-19 through community dialogue, especially on use of face masks

- Work closely with local and state authorities and increase the number of monitors to enforce COVID-19 protocols



RECOMMENDATIONS – IMPLEMENTING COVID-19 ADAPTATIONS, CONTINUED

- Utilize more virtual meetings and trainings, where possible.
- Reduce the number of people in training venues
  - by increasing the number of trainers or training sessions,
  - staggering training, and
  - select training venues with adequate space to allow room for physical distancing,

RECOMMENDATIONS – INTEGRATION OF ITNS & SMC

- Consider testing the operational efficiency, quality of COVID-19 prevention, and coverage outcomes of different models of integrated ITN-SMC campaigns in other states in the context of COVID-19, such as comparing distribution by single versus double phased strategies and door-to-door versus fixed distribution point approaches

COSTS OF COVID-19 MITIGATION IN NIGERIA

Budget Analysis

Eli Santiago and Joshua Yukich (AMP 2022)

Discussion

- COVID-19 mitigation measures increase costs of ITN campaigns.
  - This remains true even when campaigns shift to one-phase vs two phase campaigns
- Impact on distribution budget is significant (~7% - 32% increase relative to pre-COVID budgets in this context).
- HOWEVER: Distribution budget is only ~ 1/3 or less of total budget when ITN costs are included. Meaning the impact on overall financial costs is likely <10% in this context.
- Our analysis is limited by use of budgets vs. final expenditures.
  - Provider perspective
  - Low levels of community transmission in Nigeria during campaigns
  - Limited availability of true comparison (need to estimate counterfactuals)

Conclusions

COVID-19 mitigation measures will increase costs of ITN distribution budgets from 10 - 30%.

Impacts on the total cost of ITN campaigns will be limited (BUT STILL large enough to require specific consideration in budget development).

Shifts to one-phase campaigns are likely not substantially cost-saving (distribution points are replaced by distribution hubs). Last mile logistics costs are borne by provider instead of passed to household.

THANKS