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AMP: Key messages

AMP annual meeting
Kampala, Uganda
February 2026

Selection of both ITN type and the optimal mix of ITN distribution channels is critical to maximizing impact.

In all contexts, NMPs will need to foster a data-driven continuous improvement culture, where selected ITN channels can be reviewed and adjusted, added or dropped to meet overall ITN access goals for impact on malaria.

Optimizing ITN delivery and access

In this resource constrained environment, optimizing ITN distribution through campaigns and continuous channels will require a shift from advocating for universal (100% use and access, with a minimum 80% target) to optimal coverage, maximizing averted malaria cases with available funds

- Optimizing ITN distribution may involve:
  - Selection of the most appropriate channel(s) based on context to achieve malaria impact
  - Evidence-informed decisions regarding trade-offs between coverage and effectiveness
  - Moving away from nationwide campaign distribution of ITNs to more targeted approaches
  - Adjusting distribution scale and frequency, varying sub nationally as appropriate and potentially excluding low transmission (urban) areas to reallocate resources to higher-burden settings
  - Tailoring distributions to the specific needs of IDPs, refugees and remote or hard-to-reach populations
  - Other country and context-specific options

Key message #1: Reduce/minimize harm

We are trying to achieve an impact on malaria. We are not trying to achieve "universal coverage" with one net for two people for everyone in a malaria endemic area in the current context.

Determine what you can achieve in terms of impact with the resources you have.

It will/may mean changing your targets and/or differentiating targets sub-nationally based on burden and what you need to achieve.

map

ITN Reprioritisation Explorer GC7 (2026)

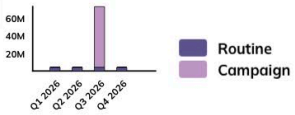
Nigeria | Undo | Redo | Download | Save/Share | Contact us | English | Français

Step 1: Define planned commodity need (before reprioritisation)

Define ITN volume before reprioritisation

Needs met | Financed | Custom

86.5 million
ITN volume needed



Define RDT/ACT quantification (for 2026) before reprioritisation

0
RDTs per year

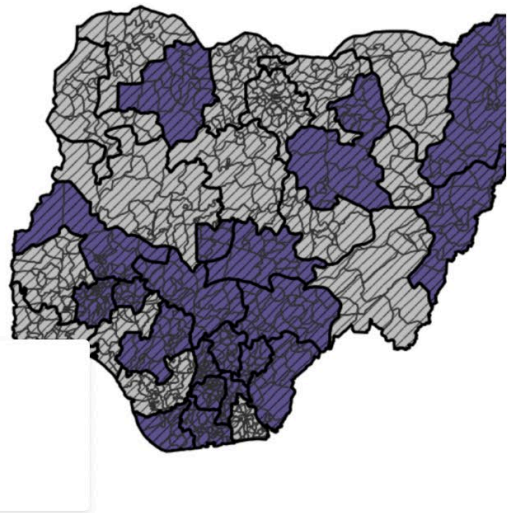
0
ACT courses per year

Step 2: Define ITN volume available for reprioritisation

0

0 ITNs available for 2026

Planned subnational ITN distribution before reprioritisation (click to edit)



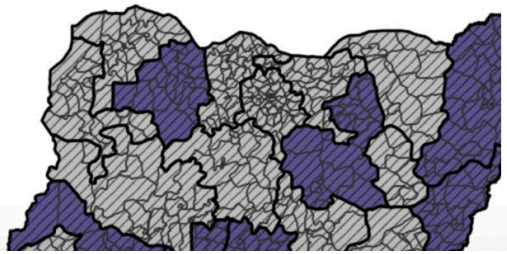
Step 3: Configure reprioritised ITN strategy

Begin reprioritised ITN strategy from template?

Planned strategy | Stratified by risk | Descending risk

86.5 million ITNs required for reprogramming strategy

Refine reprioritised subnational ITN distribution (click to edit)



Screenshot

Step 4: Review expected impact of reprioritisation

ITN volume required after reprioritisation

0
ITNs available

86.5 million
ITNs required

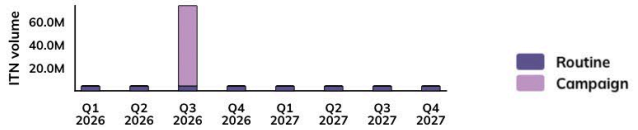
-86.5 million
ITNs remaining -0%

RDTs demand

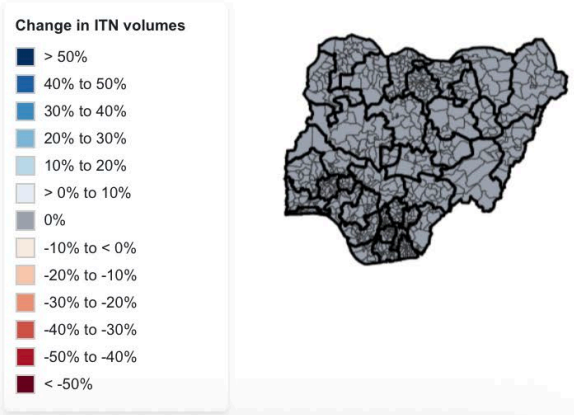
2026	2027
0.0%	0.0%

ACT demand

2026	2027
0.0%	0.0%



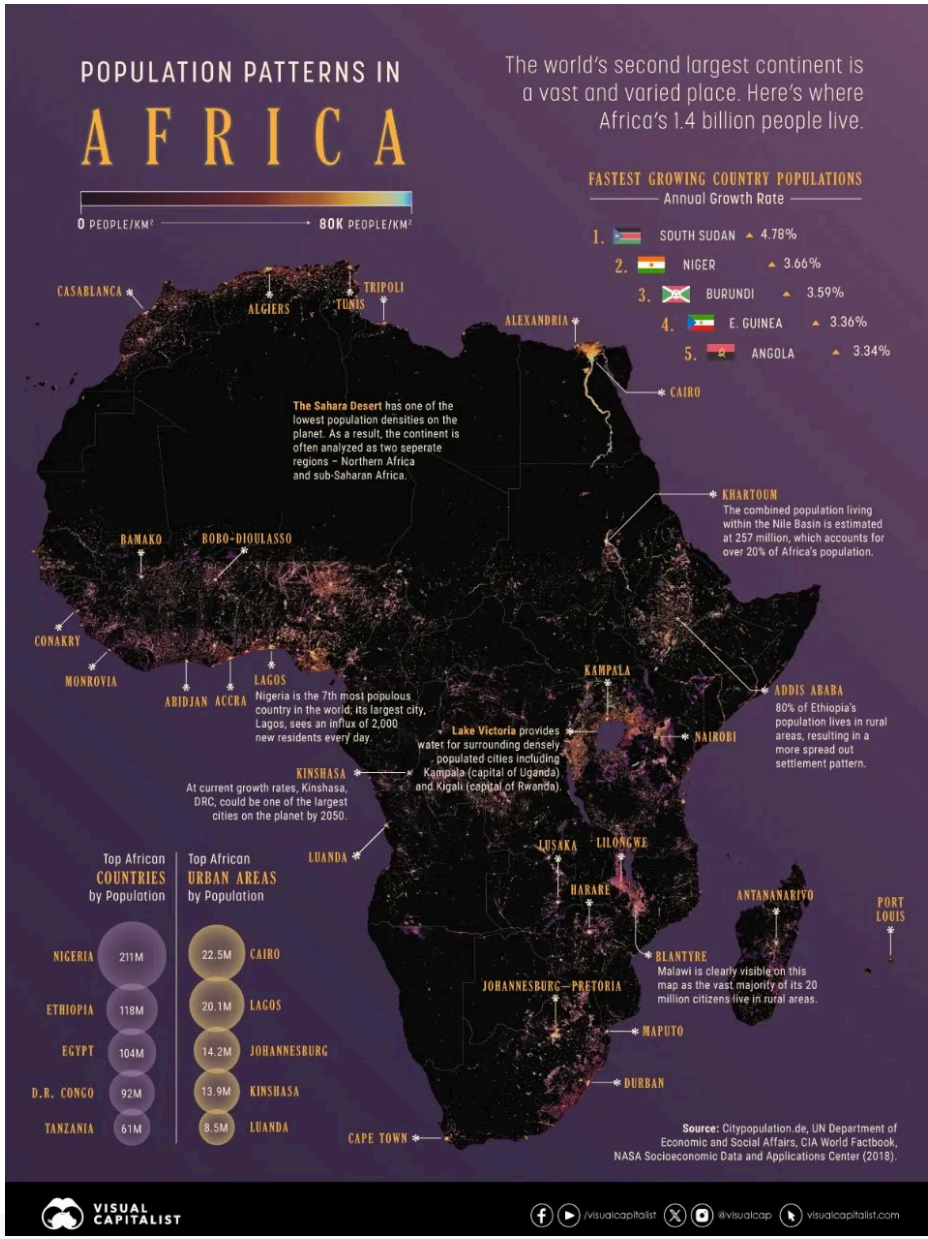
Select layer: Impact on ITN volumes



Key message #2: Denominators matter

The denominator you use drives the number of nets and the amount of human and financial resources you need.

Controlling the denominator helps to control the resource requirements.



https://www.voronoiapp.com/demographics/Mapped-Africas-Population-Density-Patterns-631

What drives ITN distribution costs?

Costs of insecticide-treated bed net distribution systems in sub-Saharan Africa

Sara S. Scates[1*], Timothy P. Finn[1], Janna Wisniewski[1], David Dadi[2], Renata Mandike[3], Mwinyi Khamis[4], George Greer[5], Naomi Serbantez[5], Sylvester Segbaya[2], Prince Owusu[2], Jules Mihigo[6], Lilia Gerberg[7], Angela Acosta[2], Hannah Koenker[2] and Joshua Yukich[1]

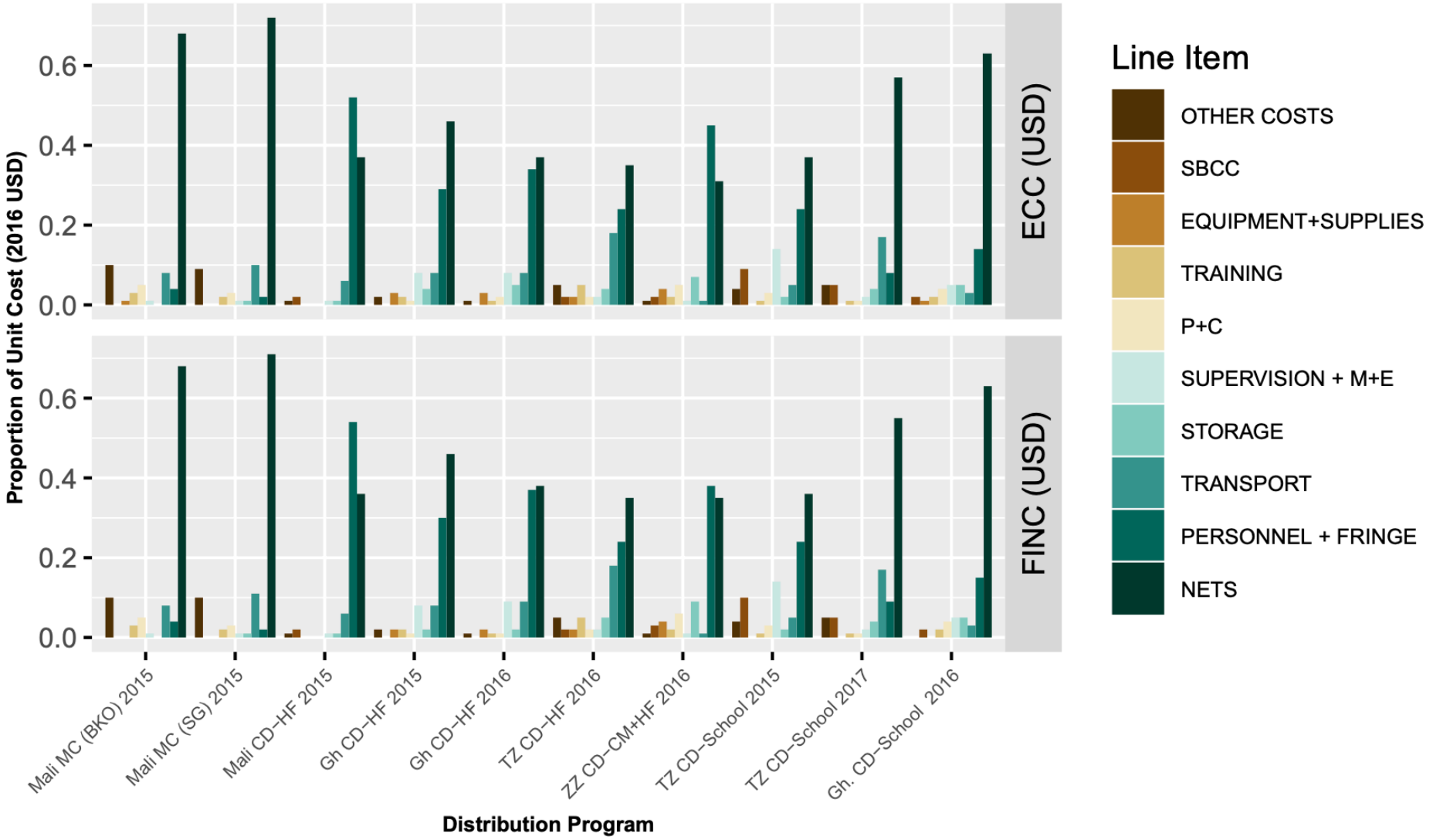


Fig. 3 Line item breakdown of costs in ITN programmes. Economic costs (ECC) (Panel 1) and Financial Costs (FINC) (Panel 2) in 2016 USD

Internal

Example 1

Planning and quantification

Campaign quantification:

- Census in 2022
- 10% contingency based on WHO recommendations
- 10% contingency based on previous campaign experiences
- 6% security stock

Overall adjustment: 26%

Total ITN need for campaign based on adjustments:~ 6.2M

Comparison to population projection

- Estimated population in 2026: ~10M

Total ITN need based on census projection/1.8 = 5,56M ITNs

Difference between the two: 640,000 nets

Quick costing

Estimated cost per net: 2 USD

Overall cost for nets:

-Adjusted number (6.2M): 12,400,000

-Based on census number (5.56M): 11,120,000

Operations:

Estimated 0.60 per net for in-country delivery

Total additional cost linked to increasing the denominator:
1,280,000 USD nets + 384,000 ops costs

Example 2

Planning and quantification

- Quantification based on gaps observed between estimated population and HHR data from previous campaigns
- Average of gaps observed over past four campaigns – 23.3% – applied to the projected population
  - Target population = ~30M
  - Total net need based on adjustment = 16.6M

Comparison to population projection

- Estimated population in 2025: ~24M
- Total net need based on census projection/1.8 = 13.3M

Quick costing

Estimated cost per net: 2 USD

Overall cost for nets:

- Adjusted number (16.6M): 33,200,000
- Based on census number (13.3M): 26,600,000

Operations:

- Estimated 0.60 per net for in-country delivery

Total additional cost linked to increasing the denominator:
13,200,000 USD nets + 3,960,000 ops costs

Macroquantification

- Ensure that adjustments for quantification are based on clear, logical assumptions
  - HHR is generally not perfect
  - Nets are often left over
- Triangulate, triangulate, triangulate
  - Lots of data available – use and reuse what you have

Operations

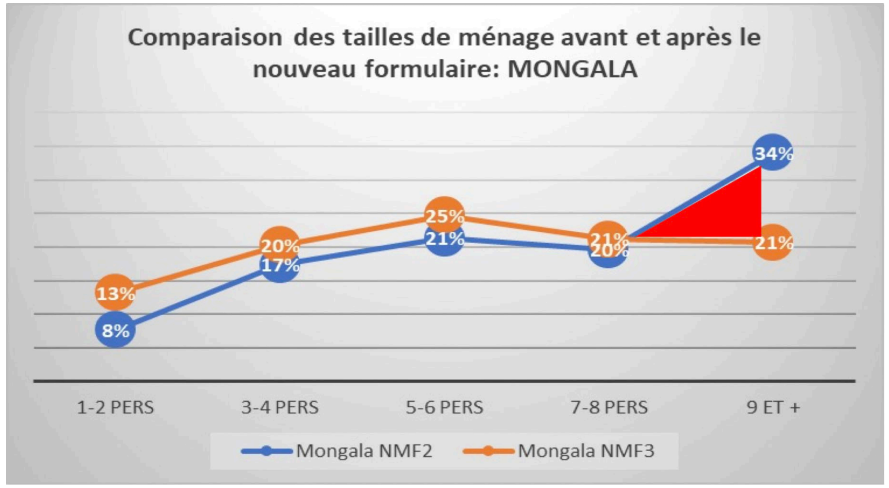
- Put processes in place to limit the inflation
- Support data collection for other health programmes that also supports putting "checks" in place on registration numbers

Révision du formulaire digitalisé de dénombrement pour l'amélioration de la maîtrise des cibles des campagnes de distribution de masse des moustiquaires aux ménages

Joris L LIKWELA, SANRU ASBL

PR Fonds Mondial – Paludisme

RDC



Contrôle sur la tendance à l'éxagération de la taille des ménages

↓

Moins de dispersion (réduction des valeurs extrêmes)

↓

Meilleur dénominateur

↓

Planification et évaluation plus robustes

https://allianceformalariaprevention.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/AMP2025APRIL8_09_Revision du-formulaire-digitalise-de-denombrement_Likwela.pdf

- If you can’t control the denominator for campaign distribution, look at schools or other channels

- Compare needs (ITNs, funds) against what you can achieve in terms of access and malaria impact

Key message #3: Reducing costs doesn't mean missing targets

Assess what is feasible within a framework of risk assessment and mitigation – if it can't be mitigated and it will mean you can't achieve your targets, look elsewhere for cost savings.

Operational guidance, Tools

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLANNING FOR AN INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (ITN) DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN

ITN Distribution Channel: Mass campaign distribution
Publication Date: November 2025

Keywords: Macroplanning

Operational guidance document:

English Français Português

Adaptable tool:

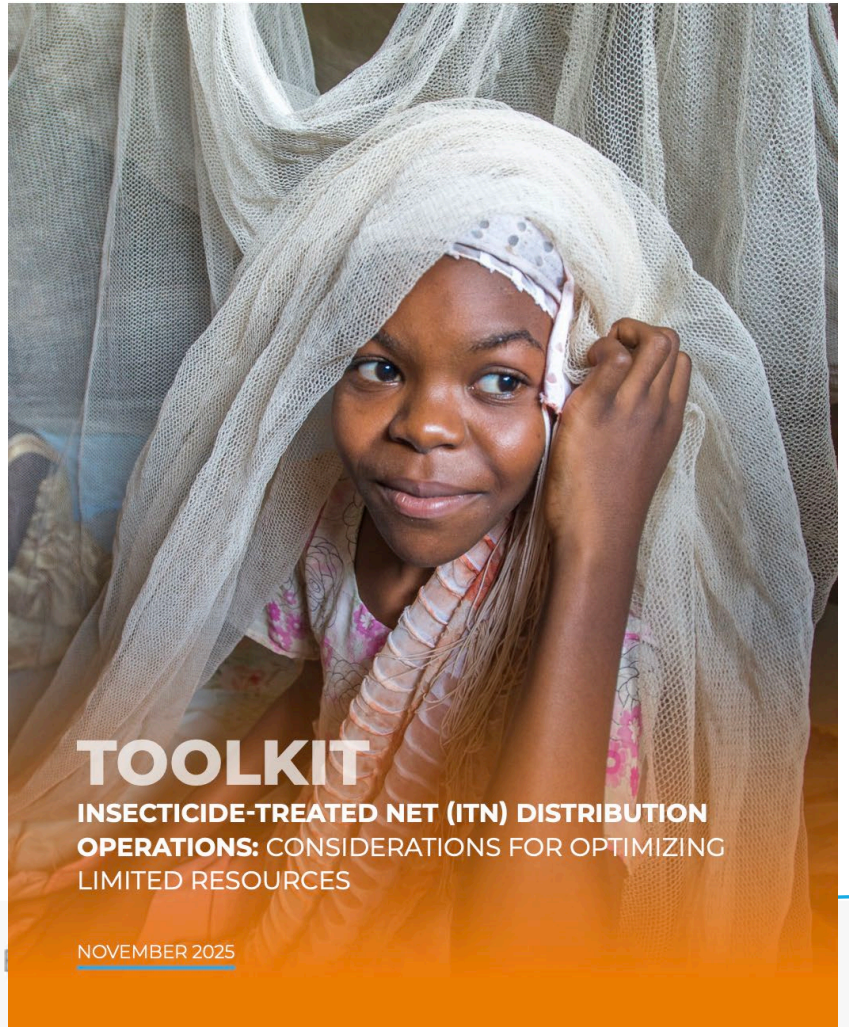
English Français Português

Supporting the shift to a resource constrained context: Guidance and tools – 1

amp | The Alliance for Malaria Prevention
Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

Guidance on optimizing ITN campaign operational costs

- Seven 90-minute webinars organized with national malaria programmes and funding, technical and implementing partners to discuss options for cost cutting (optimization) in the face of Global Fund reprogramming and US PMI withdrawal
- Available in English, French and Portuguese
- Part of Global Fund Grant Cycle 8 guidance
- Elements applicable beyond ITNs to other health campaigns



GLOBAL GUIDANCE | MACRO-PLANNING | MICRO-PLANNING | LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT | TRAINING | DATA, SUPERVISION AND MONITORING | DIGITALIZATION | SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

SECTION 1: GLOBAL GUIDANCE

Summary of and links to both the WHO's current technical guidance and the Global Fund's operational, grant-focused, guidance.

SECTION 2: MACROPLANNING

Setting the stage: big picture questions to consider:

- **I.** ITN campaign distribution strategies: A review of the advantages and challenges of different distribution approaches
- **II.** Quantification parameters: Considerations for balancing quantification and cost
- **III.** ITN allocation: A review of the advantages and challenges of different allocation options
- **IV.** Risk assessment and mitigation: making a plan

SECTION 3: MICROPLANNING

Suggestions to streamline microplanning to realize cost savings without sacrificing quality

SECTION 4: LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Options that may result in increased efficiencies, save time, and/or reduce costs

SECTION 5: TRAINING

Options that may help streamline training needs while continuing to ensure that adequate instruction and guidance remain available to campaign workers at all levels

SECTION 6: DATA, SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

Options for collecting essential data for decision-making and potential low-cost monitoring methods

SECTION 7: DIGITALIZATION

Reviews the role that digitalization may play to streamline and help distribution campaigns become cost-effective

SECTION 8: SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC)

Options for making SBC investments as cost-effective as possible and maximizing return on investment

This toolkit uses interactive icons.

ICON LEGEND

- Go to section
- Download document
- Previous page
- Go to website
- Back to table of contents *(bottom corner of pages)*
- Next page

Supporting the shift to a resource constrained context: Guidance and tools – 2

ITN allocation strategies website

- Presents outputs that NMPs and partners can use to assess the trade-offs between the number of ITNs needed and expected levels of population ITN access for different ITN allocation strategies
- Users can enter their own population estimates and generate custom ITN quantifications based on applying different allocation strategies in different areas
- Results are available for national and sub-national levels for malaria-endemic countries in sub-Saharan Africa

ITN allocation strategies – Example

English Français Português

User Guide | Relative ITN need and expected ITN access | ITN quantification for a given population size | Reference: ITN look-up by household size | Reference: Quantification factors

Select Country:

Burkina Faso

Select Region:

Hauts-Bassins

Select Default Strategy:

2 nets per household

Enter Total Population:

1000000

Write selected output to table

Download as Excel

Clear table entries

Absolute ITN quantification for user-specified population

Strategy	Quantifier	ITN need
2 nets per household	**3.01**	**332,000**
1 net / 2 ppl (rd up - no cap)	1.83	547,000
1 net / 2 ppl (rd up - cap 4)	2.08	480,000
1 net / 2 ppl (rd dn - no cap)	2.15	465,000
1 net / 2 ppl (rd up - cap 3)	2.37	422,000
1 net / 2 ppl (rd dn - cap 4)	2.40	417,000
1 net / 3 ppl (rd up - no cap)	2.54	393,000
1 net / 3 ppl (rd up - cap 4)	2.64	378,000
1 net / 2 ppl (rd dn - cap 3)	2.66	375,000
1 net / 3 ppl (rd up - cap 3)	2.81	356,000
1 net per child <5y + 1	2.81	355,000
1 net / 3 ppl (rd dn - no cap)	3.34	299,000
1 net / 3 ppl (rd dn - cap 4)	3.44	291,000
1 net / 3 ppl (rd dn - cap 3)	3.57	280,000
1 net per child <5y	5.46	183,000
1 net per	5.81	172,000

Screenshot

Saved Entries

Country	Region	Strategy	Population	ITNs	Access (%)
Burkina Faso	Hauts-Bassins	1 net / 2 ppl (rd up - no cap)	1,000,000	547,000	100%
Burkina Faso	Hauts-Bassins	1 net / 2 ppl (rd up - cap 4)	1,000,000	480,000	89%
Burkina Faso	Hauts-Bassins	1 net / 2 ppl (rd up - cap 3)	1,000,000	422,000	79%
Burkina Faso	Hauts-Bassins	2 nets per household	1,000,000	332,000	61%

Supporting a transition from the status quo: Guidance and tools – 1

Guidance on channel selection for distribution of ITNs

Provides guidance for NMPs and partners to:

- Assess existing distribution channel capacity, effectiveness and efficiency in reaching and maintaining equitable access in the targeted populations
- Understand strengths and limitations of each channel and distribution strategy
- Determine the optimal ITN distribution channel mix based on data and local context

GUIDANCE ON CHANNEL SELECTION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

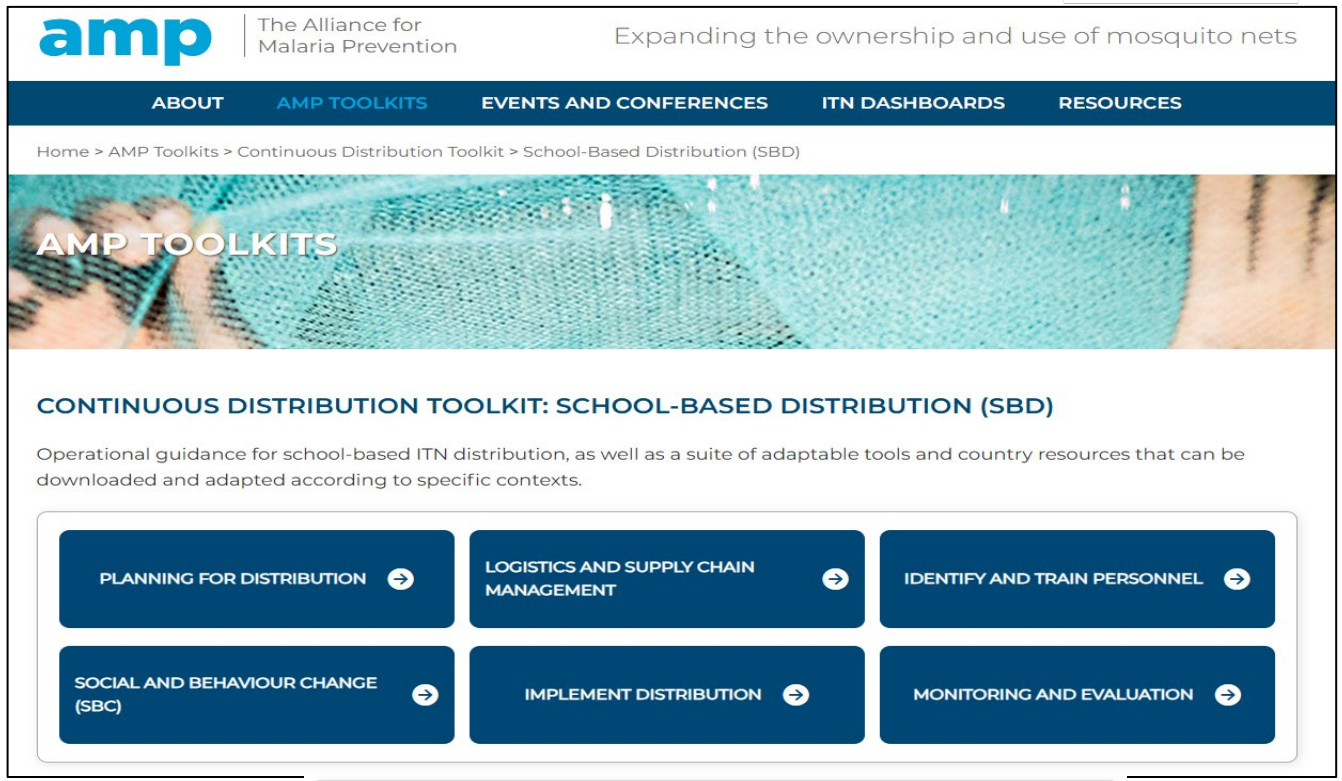
AUGUST 2025

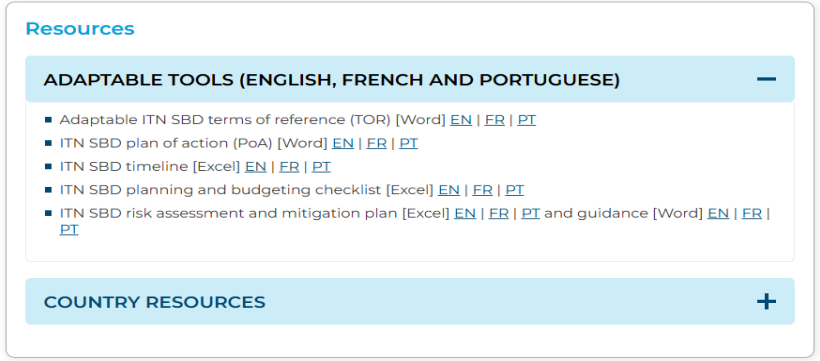
Supporting a transition from the status quo: Guidance and tools – 2

IFRC

School-based distribution toolkit

- Operational guidance for school-based ITN distribution, as well as a suite of adaptable tools and country resources that can be downloaded and adapted according to specific contexts.





Supporting a transition from the status quo: Guidance and tools – 3

IFRC

[Considerations for strengthening routine distribution]

- Sets out recommendations designed to address frequent operational weaknesses across key system components, and is intended to be applied when updating plans and developing operational guidance

STRENGTHENING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (ITN) DISTRIBUTION THROUGH ROUTINE HEALTH SERVICES: Planning and operational considerations

FEBRUARY 2026

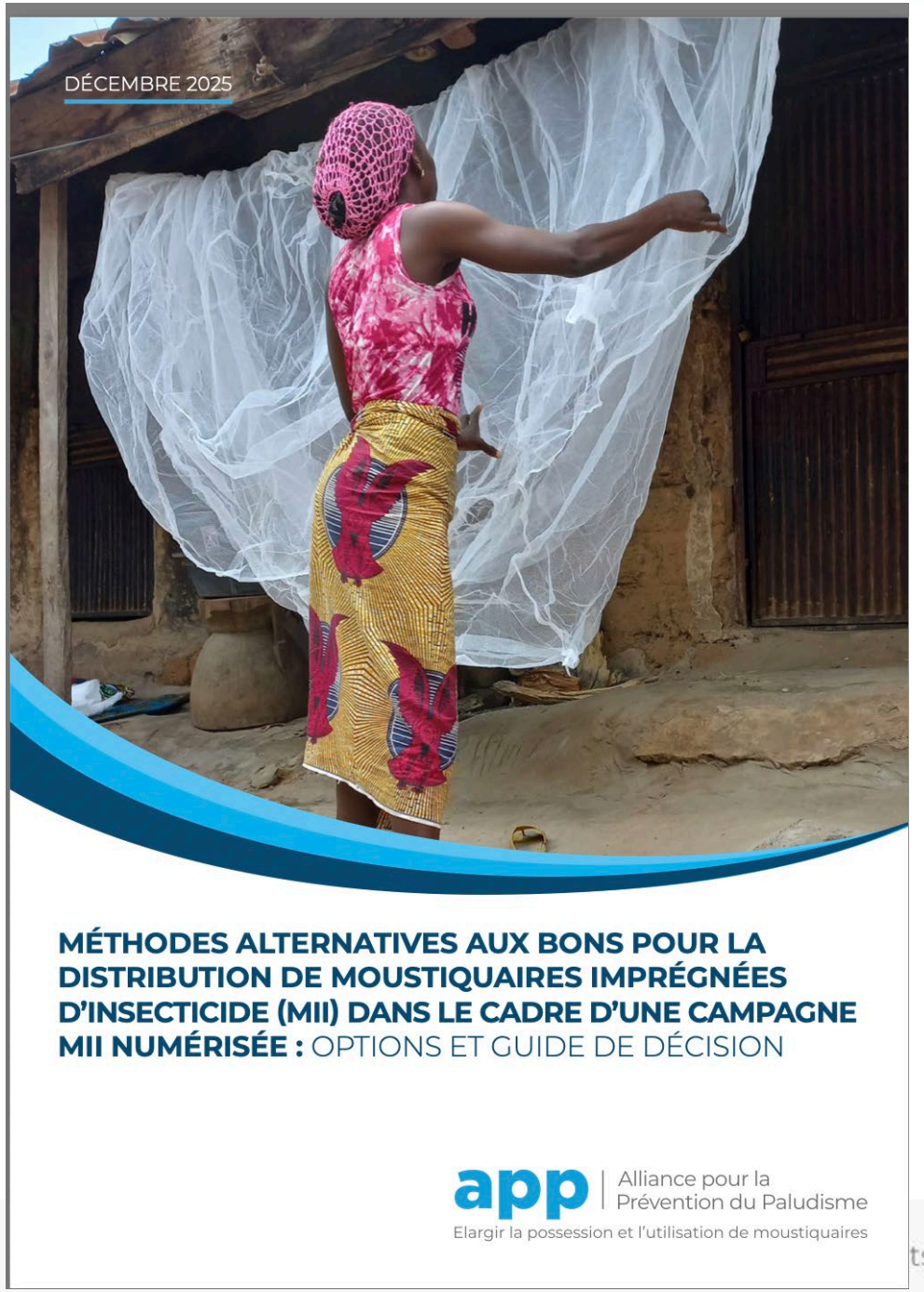
amp | The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

Key message #4:

We aren’t going back to a well-resourced future in the short-term.

We need to innovate, experiment and figure out what works for impact on malaria.



Key message #5:

We need to share better practices, but also things that don’t work so we can learn together as we go through the process of significantly changing how we plan and implement vector control

Nostalgia is not a strategy, but we believe that from the fracture, we can build something bigger, better, stronger, more just.

Mark Carney, Davos

Thank you