

Community and Faith Leaders in Malaria Control and Elimination

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communityleadermalariatoolkit.org

What is SBC? Why Does it Matter for Malaria?

- Many malaria interventions depend on human behavior to be successful and sustainable in the long run
 - Getting the information out is important for ITN campaigns.
 - SBC can run deeper, beyond telling people how and when to register, how to hang nets, etc
- Social and behavior change impacts individual and community behavior by
 - Equipping people with skills, confidence, knowledge, attitudes and intentions for change
 - Changing underlying social norms
 - Creating an enabling environment
- SBC is driven by scientific theories of social change and behavior change
- SBC is evidence-based and strategic in its activities, targets and identification of audiences
- Uses many approaches, including health communication and community mobilization

Discussion Question:

In what ways is SBC incorporated into ITN campaigns?

De quelle manière la CSC est-elle intégrée dans les campagnes de l'ITN ?

Why Community and Faith Leaders?

- Local leaders are crucial in helping communities take action in the fight against malaria
- Important role in health issues around the world
 - Including malaria
- Deep roots in local communities
- Community and faith values often reflect those of malaria prevention programs
- Crucial role in social and behavior change
 - Community members need support from sources they know and trust, like local leaders
 - Local leaders can help families better understand malaria and how to change their behaviors
 - Leads to long-lasting, sustainable change
 - Social and behavior change is grounded in community engagement

Discussion Question:

How have you engaged community and faith leaders in your ITN campaigns?

Comment engagé utilisé les leaders communautaires et religieux dans vos campagnes MII ?

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- Optimized for print or mobile use since current trends show many in malaria endemic countries access the internet on mobile devices
- Intended audience include national and sub national leaders of faith and community based organizations
- Available in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese





Scan with your phone's camera to visit the toolkit



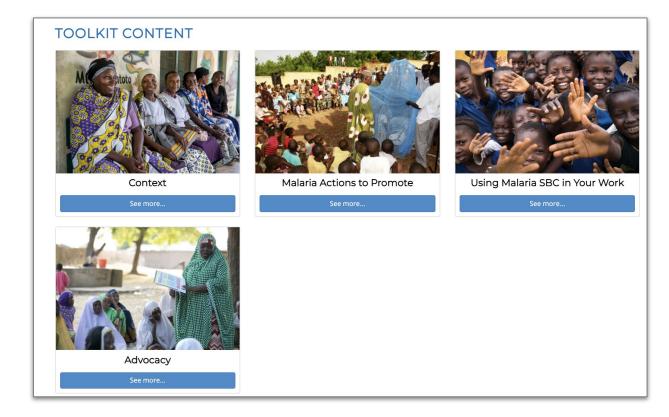


This toolkit is YOURS!

- Adapt the content of the toolkit to fit your needs, no permission needed
 - Use the parts that are useful to you
 - Translate it into different languages
 - Change what you need to make it useful
- Share how you are using the toolkit with <u>ashley.riley@jhu.edu</u>



Toolkit Content: Four Areas



Context



- Section helps users:
 - Investigate the extent of the malaria problem in their areas
 - Learn what the ongoing efforts are
 - Identify who to coordinate with

Malaria Actions to Promote

- Teaches users more about malaria
- Clearly lays out what key behaviors leaders should promote to prevent and treat malaria

Sections

What is Malaria?

Key Action 1: Every Household Member Should Sleep Under an Insecticide-Treated Net (ITN) Every Night

Key Action 2: Properly Care For and Maintain Your Insecticide-Treated Net (ITN)

Key Action 3: Support Pregnant Women to Attend Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits and Receive an ITN and Preventive Antimalarial Treatment (IPTp)

Key Action 4: Know the Symptoms of Malaria and Seek Care within 24 Hours at a Health Facility or with a Community Health Worker

Key Action 5: Request a Malaria Test and Respect the Test Results

Key Action 6: Finish the Entire Malaria Treatment Prescribed by your Health Provider or Community Health Worker

Key Action 7: In Some Areas, Be Receptive to Initiatives to Spray Inside Homes*

Key Action 8: In Some Areas, Encourage Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC) to Protect Children Under Five*

Additional Resources for Key Actions to Promote

Key Action 1: Every Household Member Should Sleep Under an Insecticide-Treated Net (ITN) Every Night

Behaviors to Promote:

• Every family member should sleep under an insecticide-treated net every night, all year round.

Key Messages (WHO Guidance on Malaria Vector Control):

- Insecticide-treated nets act as a barrier that keep mosquitoes away from people. Insecticide-treated nets are also treated with a chemical barrier that repels, weakens, and kills mosquitoes.
- Insecticide-treated nets are safe to use according to the World Health Organization and are not harmful to babies, children, or adults.
- Insecticide-treated nets protect people from malaria and should not be used for other purposes

Key Actions

What is Malaria?

Key Action 1: Every Household Member Should Sleep Under an Insecticide-Treated Net (ITN) Every Night

Key Action 2: Properly Care For and Maintain Your Insecticide-Treated Net (ITN)

Key Action 3: Support Pregnant Women to Attend Antenatal Care Visits and Receive an Insecticide-Treated Net (ITN) and Intermittent Preventive Treatment in Pregnancy (IPTp) Medication

Key Action 4: Know the Symptoms of Malaria and Seek Care within 24 Hours at a Health Facility or with a Community Health Worker

Key Action 5: Request a Malaria Test and Respect the Test Results

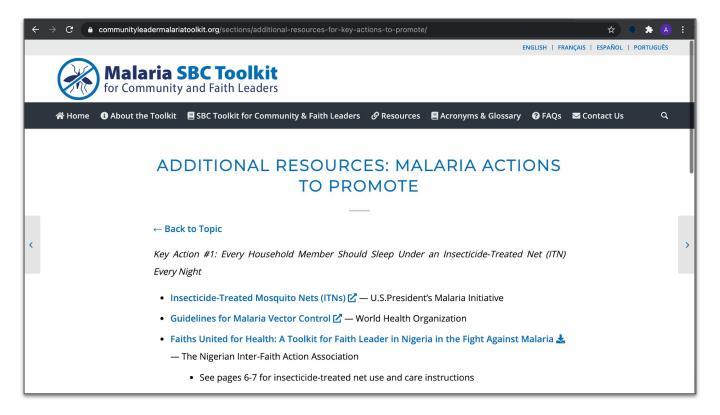
Key Action 6: Finish the Entire Malaria Treatment Prescribed by your Health Provider or Community Health Worker

Key Action 7: In Some Areas, Be Receptive to Initiatives to Spray Inside Homes*

Key Action 8: In Some Areas, Encourage Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC) to Protect Children Under Five*

Additional Resources: Malaria Actions to Promote

Additional Resources for Malaria Actions to Promote

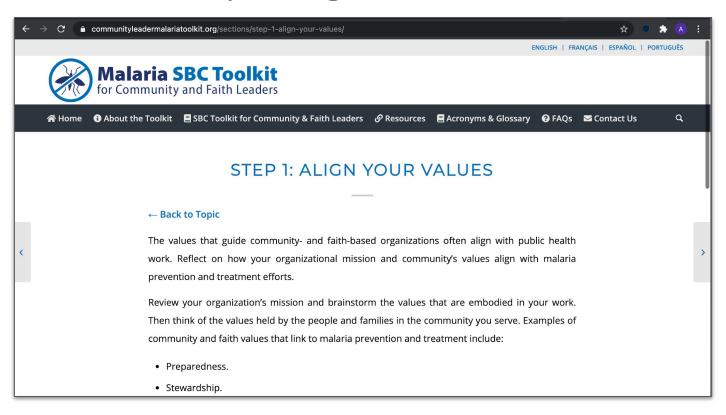


Using Malaria SBC in Your Work

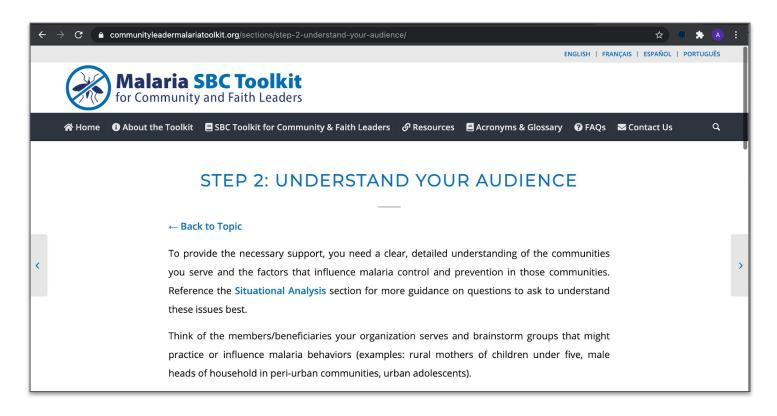
Steps for Planning Careful planning of your malaria activities will help make sure your work will be sustainable and impactful in your community. Below are steps to consider when integrating malaria SBC activities into your work. Sections Step 1: Align Your Values Step 2: Understand Your Audience Step 3: Identify Your Strengths and Assets Step 4: Chart the Timing of Your Malaria Activities Step 5: Define Your Activities Step 6: Tailor Your Messaging Step 7: Track Your Progress COVID-19 Considerations Additional Resources: Using Malaria SBC in Your Work

- Takes users step by step in planning for integrating malaria social and behavior change efforts into their ongoing activities
- Includes many resources to use directly

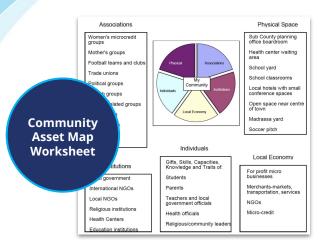
Step 1: Align Your Values



Step 2: Understand Your Audience



Example Worksheets



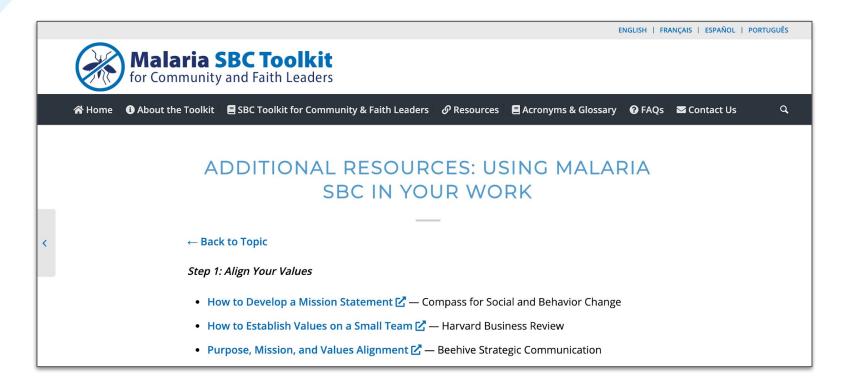






	Describe the Characteristics of the Members (Aga, Gender, Merital Status, Number of Children, Education Level, Income, Occupation, Location, Access to Health Facilities)	Effect of Malaria on this Group (Low/MediumPligh)	Does your organization have a unique ability to reach and influence this audience?	Can They Make Decisions About Whether to Adopt Positive Malaria Behaviors?	
Younger mothers of children under five years old	16-25 years old, married, local market workers, low income, lives within 3 kms of a facility	High	Yes	Yes	
Younger attending Madratia courses	Students up to nine years old attending the mosque's morning Madrasa classes, sleep at home every night, some attend regular school as well	High	Yes	Somewhat	
Mother in laws of younger mothers	45-75 years old, married, refred, low literacy natios,	Medium	Yes	Yes and indirectly others' behaviors	
US President's	CDC &		Breakth All	CTION	Key Audience Workshe

Additional Resources





At times, larger factors outside of your control can affect your ability to successfully support prevention and treatment behaviors. For example, your community may not have enough ITNs for each household or your community may not have access to a healthcare facility for malaria treatment. In these cases, advocacy can be a useful tool for overcoming barriers. Through advocacy, communities can demand the resources and tools they need from leaders to enact behavior change.

Questions to Ask for Overcoming Barriers:

- What are the structural barriers that exist that might prevent community members from accessing the goods and services they need to do the recommended malaria behaviors?
- What advocacy might need to happen at a national level? At the local level?

Sections

Engaging with Other Leaders and Collaborators

Building Interest

Additional Advocacy Resources

Advocacy

- These types of leaders are often well placed to be good advocates for local health and malaria policy and domestic resources mobilization.
- Shows users how advocacy can help communities raise political will and additional malaria resources and better use available resources.

Discussion Question:

Please share a positive or negative example of advocacy efforts and what made them successful (or something that did not work)

Veuillez partager un exemple positif ou négatif d'efforts de plaidoyer et ce qui en a fait le succès (ou quelque chose qui n'a pas fonctionné) (ou ce qui n'a pas fonctionné)

Frequently Asked Questions

 Prepares toolkit users for questions or issues that may come up during their malaria work and how to effectively and correctly respond. This section is designed to help community- and faith-leaders use this toolkit and also to help answer questions that may arise about malaria. How to use the toolkit ■ Malaria Frequently Asked Questions Please note that this list of Malaria FAQs is by no means exhaustive. If you are faced with a question that is not on this list, please refer people to a community health worker or nearby health facility. Does eating specific foods cause malaria? Malaria is carried by mosquitoes. The only way you can get malaria is through the bite of a mosquito infected with malaria. It is not caused by eating any specific food. Does witchcraft cause malaria? Malaria is carried by mosquitoes. The only way you can get malaria is through the bite of a mosquito infected with malaria. That being said, malaria can cause complications which may be misinterpreted as witchcraft. For example, malaria, if untreated, can become severe and cause convulsions. You might view this as a sign of "being possessed" or witchcraft. However, this is a known symptom of severe malaria Why should I use a bednet? Sleeping under an insecticide-treated bednet each and every night is one of the most important actions you can take to prevent malaria. The type of mosquitoes that carry malaria almost always bite between sunset and sunrise. Bednets provide a physical barrier to ensure mosquitoes cannot bite you when you are sleeping, and bednets treated with insecticides provide even greater protection by killing or repelling mosquitoes. How do I use a bednet? Whether you sleep inside or outside, you should always use an insecticide-treated bednet. If you are sleeping indoors, hang the net from the walls or roof to ensure that your bed or sleeping mat is covered completely. The net should be hung so that it can be tucked tightly under your bed or sleeping mat. If you are having trouble hanging your bednet, you can seek assistance from a community health worker. Are bednets uncomfortable to sleep in? Some find it hot to sleep under a bednet. However, sleeping under a bednet each and every night is one of the most effective actions you can take to protect yourself and your family from malaria. One added benefit of bednets is that they may help you sleep by preventing mosquitoes

and other insects from flying around and making noise.

Discussion Question:

How do you see yourself using this toolkit?

Comment envisagez-vous d'utiliser cette boîte à outils ?

Thank you

For more information, please contact:

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