

Improving Efficacy & Efficiency of IRS

Allan Were
Abt Associates Inc

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PMI AIRS at a Glance

- ▶ Working in 15 African countries
- ▶ Protected nearly 30 million
- ▶ PMI AIRS Conducts
 - Spray Operations
 - Entomological Monitoring
 - Environmental Compliance
 - Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Information, Education and Communication



Budget Showdown

- ▶ Shift to more expensive insecticide formulations.
 - Price of Organophosphates is about double that of carbamates, and about 10 times that of pyrethroids.

- ▶ Shrinking budgets

- ▶ Perception that IRS is “too expensive”



- ▶ *Our goal: To cover as many beneficiaries as were being covered before the shift to the higher-priced insecticide*



■ Key Drivers of Operational Costs

The key factors are all related to the length of a spray campaign. These costs are incurred on a per-day basis;

- ▶ Vehicle rentals
- ▶ Seasonal workers
- ▶ Rental of warehouses and operation sites



Human Resources (Seasonal Workers)

- ▶ There are two kinds of seasonal workers engaged during spray campaigns;
 - Workers whose numbers are directly related to the length of the spray campaign
 - Workers whose numbers are independent of the length of the spray campaign





Seasonal Workers directly linked to the spray campaign

Challenge: HR costs directly related to number of people and number of days they work

Solution: Reduce the length of the spray campaigns

- Increased the number of spray personnel
- Increased daily output/productivity of spray operators
 - Pay attention to spray calendars to minimize redundant time
 - Use community mobilization to reduce the time it takes to make homes ready for spraying
 - Clearly communicate and monitor performance expectations to spray teams



Other Seasonal Workers

- ▶ Structural changes were made to reduce the HR costs not directly related to spraying, especially “mobilization”–related costs.
 - For example, alternative modes of conducting community mobilization were implemented, such as:
 - Embedding mobilizers in spray teams
 - Shortening the length of mobilization campaigns by mobilizing households closer to their actual day of spraying
 - Utilizing alternative communication channels – radio, community meetings, etc.



Vehicle Rentals

Challenge

- The # of vehicles and # of rental days needed to be reduced

Solutions

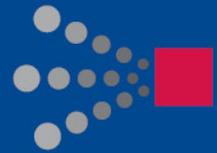
- Reduced the lengths of the campaigns
- Hired vehicles that carry more people (larger volume vehicles are normally cheaper per unit)
- Optimized daily use of vehicles by staggering the daily spray start times by team
- Reduced the number of days vehicles were engaged during campaigns (in many cases, vehicles are not required during the final days of a campaign)



Costs of Change

- ▶ A few cost will go up as a result of these initiatives, including:
 - Supervision
 - Spray equipment
 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- ▶ However, the reduction in overall cost far outweighs the increases arising from the initiatives



A Closer Look in Benin – 2014

▶ Challenge

- Approximately 240,000 houses were targeted for spraying.
- A switch in insecticide type doubled cost of insecticide.
- Total budget for campaign remained the same.

▶ Options

- Scale back campaign and cover fewer beneficiaries
- Restructure operations to protect all targeted beneficiaries





A Closer Look in Benin

▶ Solution

- Spray campaign was reduced from 32 to 19 days.
- # of seasonal workers increased from about 450 to 900
- # of community mobilizers decreased from 500 to 170

▶ Result

- Greater efficiency = All targeted beneficiaries reached



Conclusion

- ▶ Increased cost of insecticide required us to work smarter to reach the same number of beneficiaries.
- ▶ Available options to increase cost efficiencies vary by country. The operating contexts are different in each country.



Thank you!



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