
Outdoor Malaria Transmission Work Stream

Needs for achieving adherence and
sustainability of interventions based on personal
protection

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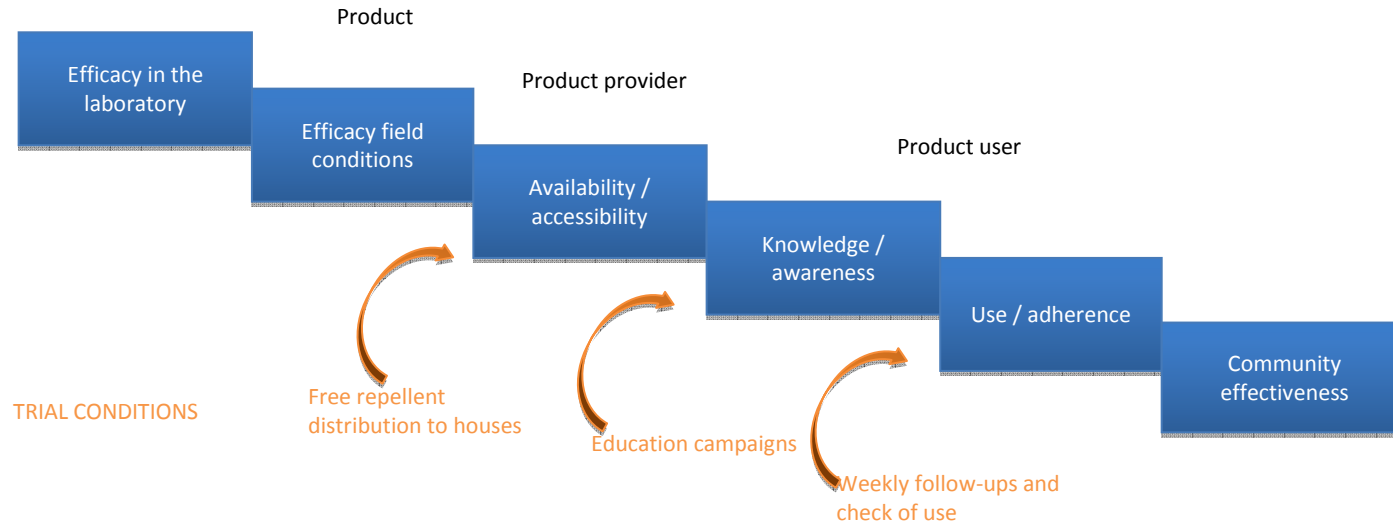


Gap between product efficacy and community effectiveness

There is a broad gap between product efficacy and community effectiveness, and when descending the “effectiveness ladder”, there are considerable efficacy losses towards real life conditions [adapted from Tanner et al., 1993^[1]].

Community effectiveness depends on product distribution, and provider and user behaviour. Figure illustrates these losses and the activities needed to counteract them.

^[1] Tanner M., Lengeler C., and Lorenz N. (1993) Case studies from the biomedical and health systems research activities of the Swiss Tropical Institute in Africa. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene*, 87(5):518-523



Formative research

Table 1. Eight stages of formative research.

Stages	
Stage One	To inform the process of problem solving through situational analysis of micro and macro environments, local perceptions and practices.
Stage Two	To identify problems as seen by various community members and stakeholders.
Stage Three	To generate a list of options for interventions at different sites.
Stage Four	To foster critical assessment of different options.
Stage Five	To investigate how best to implement promising interventions.
Stage Six	To introduce a process that monitors ongoing interventions and provides corrective feedback enabling midcourse correction.
Stage Seven	To develop evaluative techniques that examine interventions from multiple perspectives taking into account multiple stakeholders.
Stage Eight	To initiate a process of critical assessment that considers how an intervention and its results are being presented to the public, scientific community, and policy makers; and investigates public understanding and the politics of representation.

Nichter et al. 2004. Substance use & misuse, 39, 1907-1969