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

AMP 2014 Partners meeting February 17th and 18th 2014
Geneva, Switzerland
AMP Positioning

“The Alliance for Malaria Prevention is a multi-sectorial partnership within Roll Back Malaria supporting countries, in collaboration with working groups, to achieve Global Malaria Targets and the 2015 MDGs.”

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AMP three core activities

1) Partner coordination and advocacy related to LLIN distribution

2) Responding to country and partner requests for operational support with a focus on capacity building

3) Sharing operational guidance, documenting best practice in areas including: BCC, M&E, OR, emerging issues, and tracking LLIN deliveries globally
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AMP five working groups

**AMP Core Group (19 members from 16 organizations):**

**AMP’s five working groups:**

- **BCC**
  (Hannah Koenker, JHUCCP / NetWorks – hkoenker@jhsph.edu & Hannah Bowen, Malaria No More - US - hannah.bowen@malarianomore.org)

- **Country support**
  (Marcy Erskine -IFRC marcy.erskine@gmail.com)

- **Emerging issues**
  (Megan Fotheringham – USAID/PMI mfotheringham@usaid.gov & Emmanuel Obi – Malaria Consortium e.obi@malariaconsortium.org)

- **Net mapping**
  (John Milliner, Milliner Global Associates – jemilliner@gmail.com)

- **MORE**
  **Monitoring & evaluation** Michael Lynch WHO / GMP - Lynchm@who.int & David Gittelman, CDC / PMI – dmg1@cdc.gov
  **Operations research** Sylvester Maleghemi – WHO, Nigeria tojemaleghemi@yahoo.co.uk

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AMP 2013 highlights

1) AMP contributed directly to the planned distribution of over 91 million nets in 10 countries. 70% of technical support to WARN with a focus on implementation and logistics

Position statements developed by EIWG:

3) M&E best practices for partners
4) Accounting for existing nets
5) LLIN durability

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AMP’s donors in 2013

United Nations Foundation

NothingButNets.net

NetWorks

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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What is the next challenge for AMP?

- AMP has always been our most productive and dynamic when faced with a new challenge the next “problem” to solve
- The next “problem” to solve has always revitalized AMP’s work
- Opportunities with other malaria commodities (RDTs), iCCM roll out
- Achieving integration will require additional inputs, including alternative rationale, incentives or polices that are familiar to and manageable by AMP.

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AMP positioning and challenges

- Define AMP’s positioning: where does our partnership fit best?

- Seek AMP’s next challenge to continue to revitalize itself.
  - Consider supporting integration, iCCM, and distribution of other malaria commodities?
  - Or continue focus on LLINs and share tools and expertise with others who are interested?
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AMP 2014 Meeting Highlights: Action Points, Opportunities

- Following slides: examples of key observations, opportunities and action points for AMP support 2014

- Full presentation set available at AMP website: www.allianceformalariaprevention.com

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AMP contributions to integrated campaigns

- Utilize AMP’s strategic position to explore promoting campaign integration (polio, NTDs, etc.)

- Avoids missed opportunities, takes advantage of parallel mass distribution activities.

CAVEATS:

- Integration not cost neutral
  - Need alternative rationale, incentives and policies to legitimize integration, beyond questions of costs and benefits: focus on beneficiaries’ advantages

- Devil in the details: requires additional planning, logistics & coordination, and avoiding overloading volunteers

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200 child health-related campaigns in Nigeria in 2014!

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Funding of malaria control activities and the UC Campaign in Angola is provided primarily by the GoA, with contributions from The Global Fund, USAID, PMI, JICA, WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank & the European Union.

Private partners, such as Exxon Mobil, Chevron, Endiama also contributed.
Revive and expand AMP’s mentoring efforts for TA

- Expand AMP capacity to mentor promising country nationals to meet increased demand for its technical assistance.

- Address the challenge of providing true mentoring versus filling human resource gaps (Burundi example).
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**AMP troubleshooting opportunities to address delivery challenges**

- Explore reasons for and potential interventions to address the lower than expected demand for subsidized nets (Senegal example), and use to better target limited malaria control resources.

- Help establish country-specific strategies to actively phase out the availability of untreated nets in the private sector, and shift to LLINs.

- Advocate for costing of continuous distribution channels to improve country planning

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School and Community-Based Distribution Opportunities

- Use AMP as platform for disseminating pilot results and identifying technical and financial resources to scale up.

- Use results from pilot school and community-based distribution to determine the most appropriate balance at the country level.
  - Both have promise and challenges to resolve.
  - School net programs in particular show substantial promise (Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana), given their ready distribution points, use of school children as change agents.

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The new ITN Access Indicator

Brought to you by MERG
Recalculating the Net Use Gap with Access Indicator

- Identify AMP advocacy role to encourage countries to recalculate the Net Use Gap using the MERG’s new access indicator to inform BCC investments.

- “Use gap” should decrease substantially, since net access biggest factor explaining low use.

- Countries should ensure calculation in analyzing national population-based survey data.

- New Funding Model Concept Notes should reflect the new access indicator data in planning net distribution & BCC.
Percent Population That Used ITN Previous Night Versus Percent Use ITN with Access to ITN, by Zone, All Ages, Nigeria MIS 2010

North West 31 vs. 91
North East 44 vs. 94
North Central 14 vs. 72
South West 8 vs. 51
South South 21 vs. 78
SE 12 vs. 55

ITN USE GAP (in pop. w/access):
NORTH: 11%
SOUTH: 36%

Source: Kilian et al. Malaria Journal 2013, 12:314
AMP role with Net Mis-Use

- AMP technical assistance can encourage countries to highlight possible net mis-use and plan communications accordingly.
- In planning, consider LLIN mis-use as focal problem driven often by economics.
- Examples: fishing (Lake Tanganyika, Madagascar.
- Explore community-driven responses, and multilateral solutions (e.g., addressing food security problems).
- Recognize problem is minor in the global context.

Madagascar experience
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**AMP engagement with UNITAID market-based analysis**

- Advise UNITAID on components of a rational ITN subsidy system that:
  - Recognizes transition from initial catch-up to replacement and keep-up
  - Increases access
  - Rewards innovation, especially based on durability
  - Refocuses away from price as predominant determinant for procurement
  - Anticipates donor fatigue

- Advise on framing the questions based on existing models and research, and advocate for new research.
AMP engagement in elimination settings

- Collaborate with VCWG to inform guidelines for a phased transition from universal ITN+IRS to targeted IRS.

- Advocate for resources to increase malaria surveillance and mapping to target LLIN interventions.

- Specific country activities (examples from Swaziland):
  - Joint IRS & LLIN distribution
  - Seasonal LLIN distribution
  - Use GPS to distribute LLINs
  - Address low risk perception and impact on LLIN use (BCC, community linkages)

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AMP’s continuous planning process

- Wednesday - 15:00 GMT
- USA toll free - 1-888-808-6929
- International - 1-213-787-0529
- Access Code - 3904916