



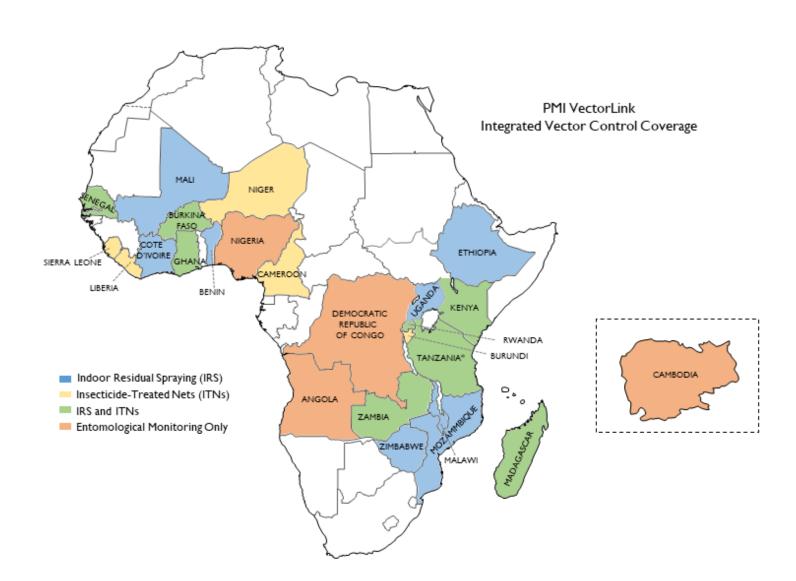




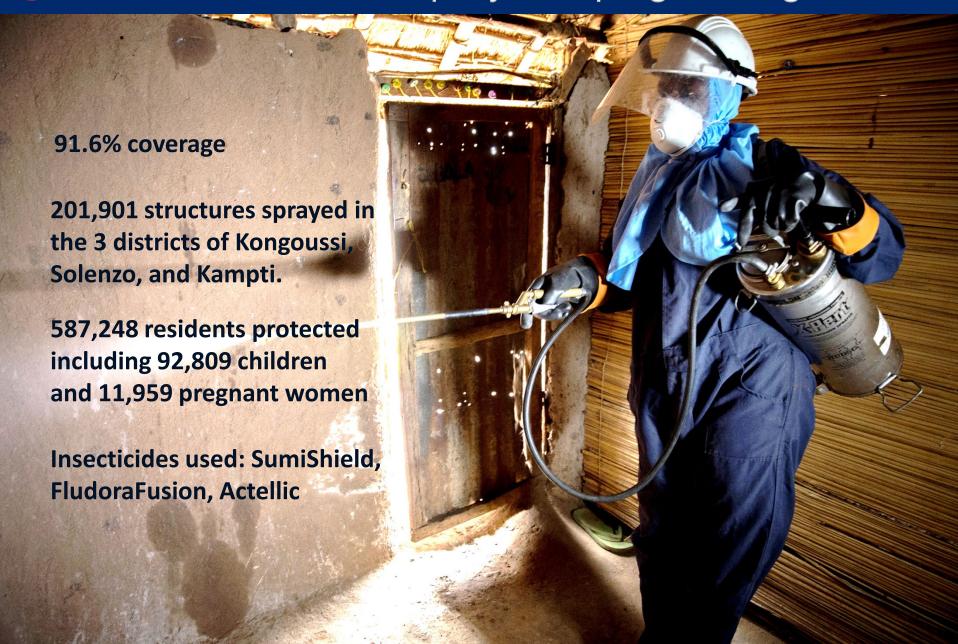
U.S. President's Malaria Initiative



#### Where we work



#### Burkina Faso 2019 spray campaign at a glance



## Objectives of Burkina Faso mobile data collection pilot

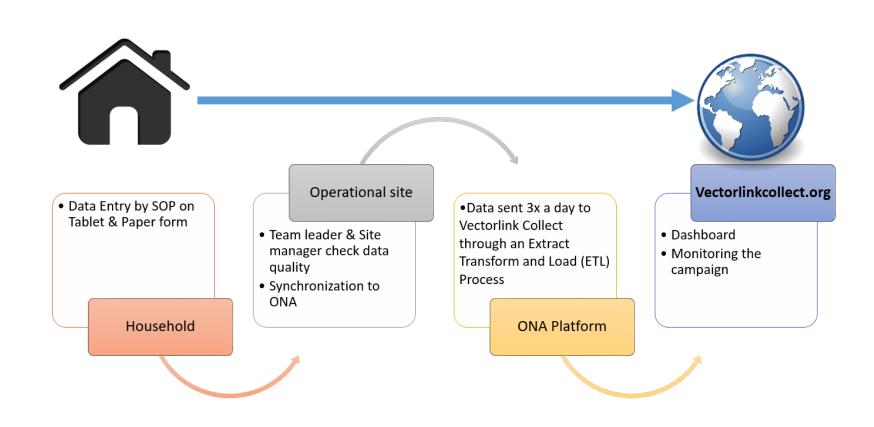
- 1. Evaluate feasibility and ease of use of mobile data collection tools during the IRS campaign by Spray Operators (SOPs).
- 2. Provide close to real-time spray data to enable data-driven programmatic decision-making during IRS campaign.
- 3. Enhance validation of spray coverage data, and data processing time and reporting.

#### Burkina Mobile Data Collection Pilot

- Created an adapted ODK Collect form on tablet
- Procured and set up tablets, and delivered trainings for 656 SOPs
- Synched data with project's DHIS2-based VectorLink Collect



### Mobile data flow

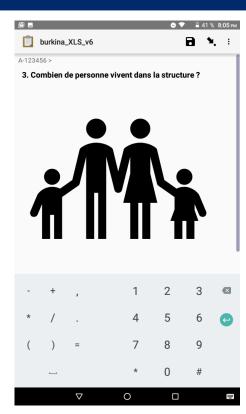


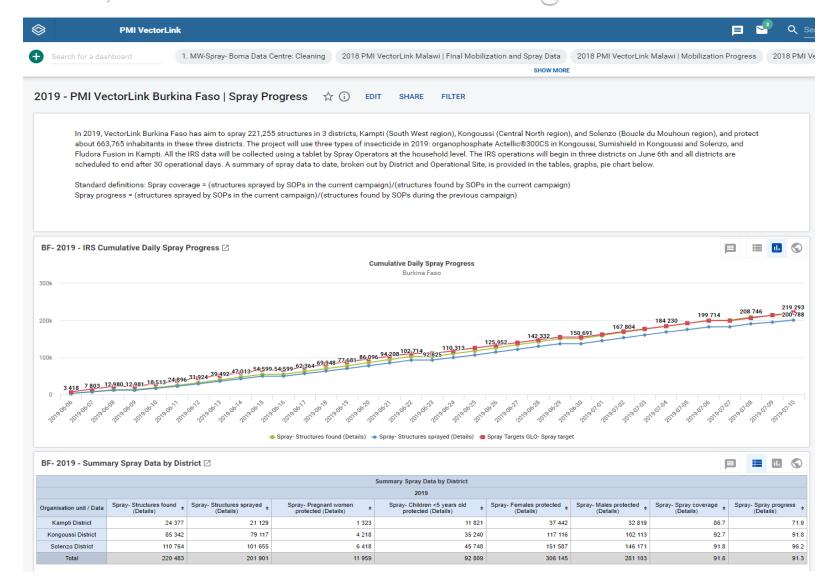
### Easier data collection

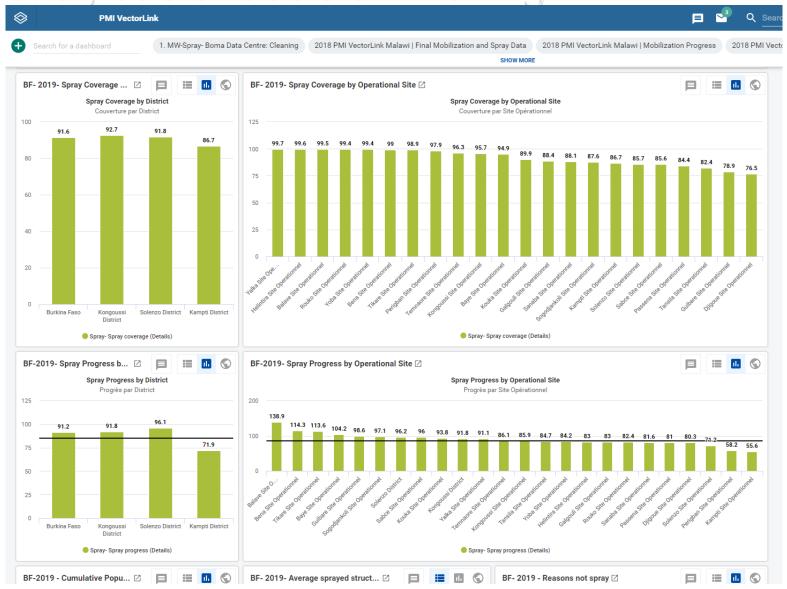


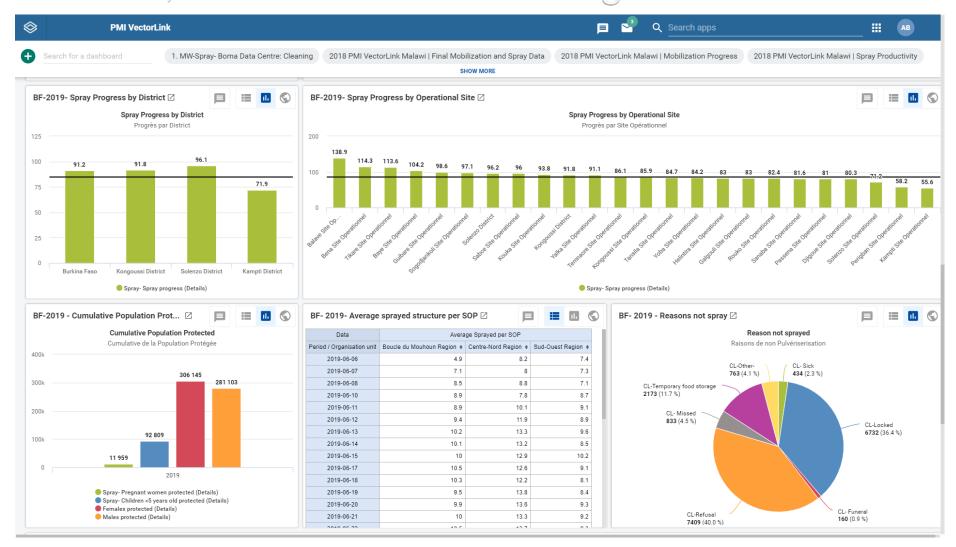


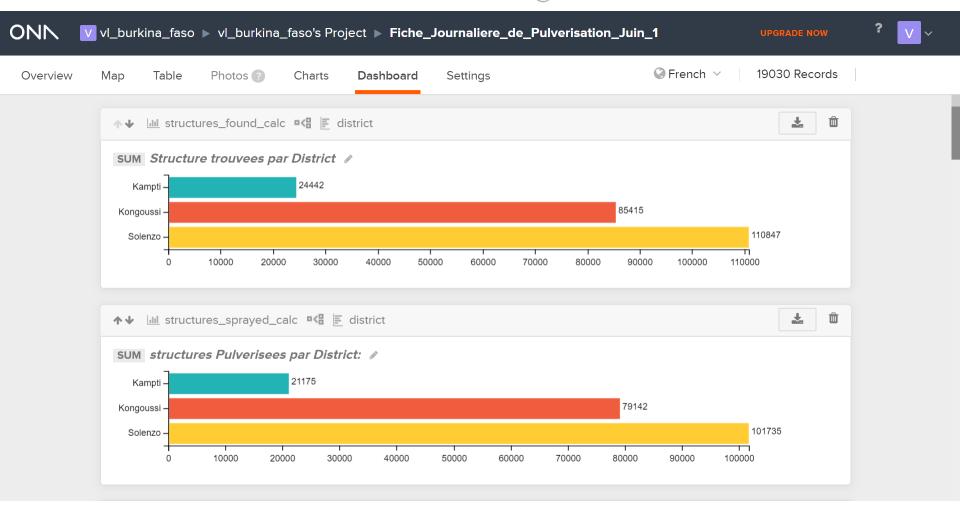


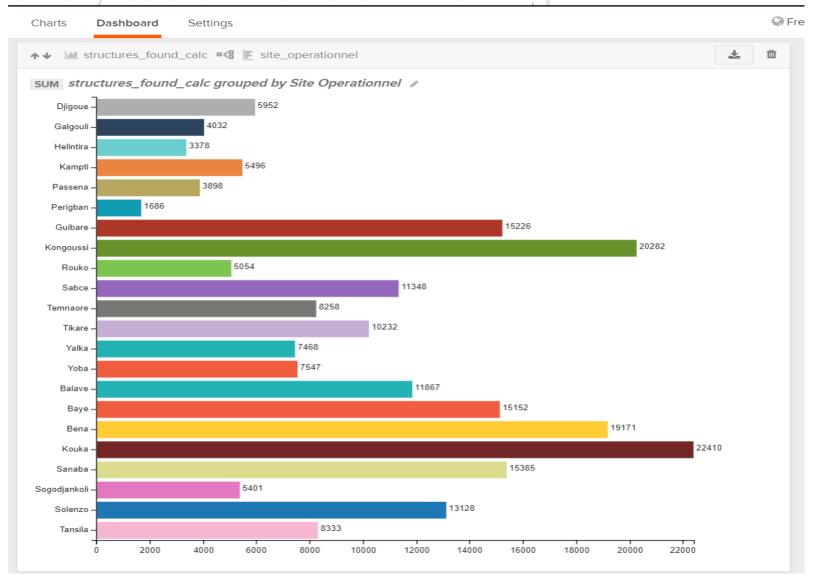












#### Data used for decision-making during campaign

- Mobile data collection system allowed for immediate corrective actions when the team noticed the following challenges:
  - High refusals
    - Response: intensified mobilization activities
  - Daily insecticide management
    - **Response:** Sensitize spray operators about full use of insecticide prior to returning from the field.
    - Assessed individual SOP insecticide use based on number of structures they sprayed.
    - Sensitized SOPs about improving spray techniques
- Data was also used every evening to strategize and plan for the next spray day
- WhatsApp groups were created to share data regularly

### Mobile Data Collection Challenges





- 1. Unique Structure Number (VectorLink is working to generate the Unique Structure Number automatically within the tablet)
- 2. Geography selection (working to be able to filter by SOPs Code)

3. Connectivity

### Other mobile data collection pilots

- Migori County, Kenya (Jan-March 2019)
  - 30 spray operators, 5 team leaders
  - SOPs preferred mobile over paper
  - Reduced work load of data-entry clerks
  - GPS recording was a plus (though not always consistent)
  - Similar challenges to those found in Burkina
  - Implications for scale-up in 2020 (160 SOPs in Migori and Homa Bay)

### Conclusions

- Mobile data collection proved to improve use of data for decision-making during spray campaign
- Minimized the amount of paperwork
- Reduced number of data entry clerks needed
- Eliminated daily transport time, cost and delays in getting the spray forms to the data entry centers
- Going mobile could save costs in the long-run provided that mobiles devices are regularly maintained







#### U.S. President's Malaria Initiative



