Our Approach

According to the World Health Organization, malaria remains a worldwide problem, particularly for sub-Saharan Africa where 90 percent of cases and 92 percent of deaths occur. Although the global number of cases have nearly halved since 2000, there were still 214 million cases and 438,000 deaths in 2015. In the same year the DRC saw an estimated 19 million cases and 42,000 deaths, contributing to nearly 10 percent of the world totals according to the 2015 World Malaria Report. More than two thirds of these deaths occurred in children less than five years of age. IMA works to reduce morbidity and mortality via ASSP’s two primary malaria prevention interventions: provision of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets, or LLIN, via hang ups and its routine distribution program in health centers, and intermittent preventative treatment in pregnancy, or IPTp. ASSP also strives to reinforce the technical capacities and managerial skills of health zone management teams to improve malaria prevention performance.

Malaria Program

Innovative approaches to protecting the vulnerable.

2.29 million Nets Distributed

2.29 million nets have been distributed since the start of ASSP through both the routine distribution at health centers and mass bed net distributions in two provinces using the Hang Up strategy. Routine distributions took place in all 52 health zones served by ASSP. Mass distributions only covered health zones that were previously not serviced by other organizations in Kasai and Nord Ubangi.

1.6 million Pregnant Women Treated with IPTp

To date, over 1.6 million women have have received two doses of IPTp for malaria during pregnancy in all assisted health zones, reaching 88 percent coverage in year six.

88% coverage

IPTp coverage trend in ASSP assisted clusters

The estimated proportion of expectant mothers who received at least two doses of IPTp rose from 47 percent during year one to 88 percent during year six.
Net Distributions
Since the start of the project, 2.29 million nets have been distributed through our routine and mass distribution programs.

1.3 million nets were distributed and hung up in 456,000 households through our Hang Up mass distribution campaigns in the Kasai and Nord Ubangi Provinces.

Close to 1 million pregnant women, 60 percent, and children under one, 40 percent, received free nets from their local health centers as part of our routine distribution program in all 52 assisted health zones.

Capacity Building

7,248 Trained
7,248 community health workers were trained to collect data using smartphones during our mass distribution campaigns.

301 health zone health staff were trained on how to use computers and analyze data using Microsoft Excel.

Behavior Change Communication

700,000 views
Over 700,000 beneficiaries attended 2,034 movie nights where they watched life-saving videos on malaria symptoms, treatment seeking and bed net usage and care.

96% still hanging
Increasing bed net distribution accountability and usage in households through mobile data collection.

HANG UP & TRACK

INSTALL
Instead of distributing LLIN to beneficiaries, they are hung up and installed in households. This increases usage.

CAPTURE
Demographic data is captured for every household and uploaded to our servers. Progress can be tracked in real time.

TRACK
Smartphones are used to track distribution data for each household that receives LLIN.

ODK
Open Data Kit software, or ODK, is installed on each smartphone with a form specifically designed for the Hang Up.

Donors of nets can click on maps and see exactly to whom their net was given and where, providing a new level of transparency and accountability never seen before in net distributions.

DISTRIBUTION COST PER NET
$2.20

EVALUATION
Every six months post distribution check-up surveys, or PDCU, are carried out to monitor coverage of bed nets for health zones where Hang Ups took place. During the 12-month PDCU in Nord Ubangi 9,964 households were surveyed in all 11 health zones. The survey revealed that 20,835 out of 31,196 bed nets distributed were still available in beneficiary’s households and 96.4 percent of those were still hanging in sleeping places.