

Distribution Report of
Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLIN)
in Nepal received from
the World Swim for Malaria Foundation



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Report prepared by:





Kuber Giri

“Namaste! My name is Kuber Giri and I live in Ward No. 3, Ramnagar VDC of Mahottari district. Thank you for this net. It is very useful for poor farmers like me who live in these areas where there are lot of mosquitoes. Now my family can sleep peacefully at night and protect ourselves from malaria. Please visit my village. You are always welcome to my home.”

Kuber Khatri was one of the many people who wanted to know who was providing these nets. After we told him about the World Swim for Malaria Foundation (WSM), he requested if we could convey his message to the people in WSM. Above is the transcription and translation of his message.

1. Repackaging:

10,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) from WSM reached Kathmandu on February 2007. These LLINs were repackaged and branded to make them consistent with the 'SupaNet' branded LLINs that were being distributed under the national malaria program. Included along with the LLIN in the packs were inserts and leaflets with key behavior change communication messages on recognizing the symptoms of Malaria, understanding the importance of prompt health-seeking behavior for the diagnosis and treatment of malaria, knowing who are most-at-risk of Malaria and understanding the importance of using a LLIN in the home for the prevention of malaria.



Repackaging of LLINs in Kathmandu

2. Distribution Areas:

The 10,000 LLINs from WSM were distributed in Kavre and Mahottari districts. These are 2 of the 3 priority districts in this year's (2007) national malaria program. Within these 2 districts, 10 Village Development Committees (VDCs) with high Annual Parasite Incidence (API) were chosen from a list of VDCs identified by the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) of the Department of Health Services for the year 2007.

The LLINs received from WSM were distributed among households in the selected VDCs that did not receive LLINs through the national program due to LLIN shortage.

2.1. Kavre District:



Kavre is a mid-hill district about 35 kms from the capital Kathmandu. It is a district of contrasts with popular tourist areas like 'Dhulikhel' on one hand which boasts of some of the finest 'star' hotels, while on the other hand most of the villages do not even have a motorable road access. Kavre is of the most high risk malaria districts in the country (defined by

The road to Kavre from Kathmandu

the Government of Nepal) due to high prevalence of reported malaria cases. Based on Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), Department of Health Services Annual Report 2004/2005 the malaria Annual Parasite Incidence (API) per 1,000 in the Kavre district is 1.71. However malaria is severely under-reported across Nepal and actual incidence is thought to be much higher.



A village market in Kavre

List of VDCs where WSM LLINs were distributed in Kavre district

S N	VDC's Name	Total No. of Net Distributed	GPS Data	
			North	East
1.	Jyamdi	1,000	27° 40' 85.4"	85° 39' 49.6"
2.	Sathighar	735	27° 37' 55.7"	85° 40' 68.1"
3.	Gairibisauna	1,000	27° 44' 82.0"	85° 36' 32.2"
4.	Chandeni	1,000	27° 42' 70.3"	85° 38' 70.2"
5.	Devbhumi	1,265	27° 37' 29.7"	85° 38' 23.2"
Total		5,000		



Happy villagers after receiving free LLINs

2.2. Mahottari District



A road through the jungle to Ramnagar VDC in Mahottari

Mahottari is located in the Terai (low lying southern belt) region of Nepal sharing its borders with the neighboring country India. The district is about 400 kms from Kathmandu and is one of the populous districts of Nepal. Mahottari is one of the high risk malaria districts in the country (defined by the Government of Nepal) due to high

prevalence of reported malaria cases. Based on Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), Department of Health Services Annual Report 2004/2005 the malaria Annual Parasite Incidence (API) per 1,000 in the Mahottari district is 0.19.



Ramnagar VDC in Mahottari district

List of VDCs where WSM LLINs were distributed in Mahottari district

S N	VDC's Name	Total No. of Net Distributed	GPS Data	
			North	East
1.	Ramnagar	1,000	26° 57' 00.7"	85° 49' 14.4"
2.	Laxminia	1,000	26° 57' 09.4"	85° 45' 44.0"
3.	Hathilet	1,000	26° 55' 25.9"	85° 50' 50.3"
4.	Kisannagar	1,000	26° 56' 66.6"	85° 52' 89.5"
5.	Bardibas	1,000	26° 56' 24.8"	85° 53' 31.4"
Total		5,000		



Free LLINs being distributed in a village in Mahottari. Seen in the picture are people showing the 'coupons' that had their household details. These coupons were distributed a day earlier to each household that qualified to receive the nets. In the picture is also seen a policeman helping the distribution team.

3. Distribution Partner:

PSI partnered with National Human Welfare Council (NHWC), a local Non-Government Organization (NGO) that was selected for the government LLIN distribution program. NHWC was selected through an extensive partner selection process jointly by EDCD and PSI.

4. Distribution Process:

4.1. Pre-distribution Surveys:

Prior to the distribution, NHWC conducted pre-distribution surveys in the 10 VDCs to identify registered households for identification for LLIN recipients as well as get an actual figure of the number of households in the VDCs. Though the VDC household numbers were already given by the government a pre-distribution surveys were necessary as the data given by the government may not have been updated for some years.

4.2. Registering of households:

Once the households were identified for receiving the LLINs from WSM, the names of the head of family of each family were recorded and a 'coupon' entitling for a free LLIN was given to the family. They were informed to come to a designated area in their VDC (health post/school) the following day with the coupon to collect the LLIN.



Registering of households and collection of GPS data

5. GPS and BCC:

During the registering of the household, GPS data were collected of each household and interpersonal BCC activities were also conducted. With the aid of flip-charts, leaflets and posters, messages were given on how to use and maintain the LLIN along with key behavior change communication messages on recognizing the symptoms of Malaria, understanding the importance of prompt health-seeking behavior for the diagnosis and treatment of malaria, knowing who are most-at-risk of Malaria and understanding the importance of using a long-lasting insecticide-treated net (LLITN) in the home for the prevention of malaria.

The BCC activities conducted during the LLIN distribution were coupled with comprehensive Behaviour Change Communication activities through Mass Media in support of consistent net usage and the need to seek prompt care if malaria is suspected. Radio spots were aired in national and regional FM stations and a 6 series television serial titled 'Pahal' was aired in Nepal television, the government's national television station.



Communicators conducting a BCC session in a house

6. Distribution of LLIN to the people:

The distribution areas were generally located at common public venues in the VDC like schools and health posts. Each coupon that was given the previous day to the households, were verified and then the LLIN was given to the families. During the distribution key BCC messages on Malaria and LLIN usage instructions were again stressed.

6.1. Distribution in Mahottari



People in a village in Mahottari waiting for their turn to receive the LLINs



7. Pictures from the field



A pregnant women in village in Kavre district after receiving a free LLIN



Placement of Supanet branded posters in the village market. The posters contain key malaria prevention messages.



Mothers in a village in Kavre returning home with their children after receiving their free LLINs.





A staff from PSI during a monitoring visit, talking to the villagers to see if they had understood how to use a LLIN.



SupaNet posters with key malaria prevention BCC messages displayed at the VDC primary health care centre in Mahottari.



A government official from EDCC talking to villagers during a distribution monitoring visit in Mahottari.



Women reading a leaflet that contain BCC messages on malaria prevention. These leaflets were distributed to the households during BCC sessions prior to the LLIN distribution. The leaflets are also put inside every pack of LLIN.



Women in a village in Mahottari district after receiving the free LLINs.



A woman in a village in Mahottari demonstrating to the monitoring team how to put up a LLIN. One of the key purposes of the monitoring visit was to find out if the villagers could recall key malaria prevention messages given during the BCC sessions and also see if they knew how to use and maintain a LLIN in their house.



8. Program achievements

- The program was implemented in a war footing pace to make sure that LLINs reached the people during the malaria season in Nepal. The Malaria season in Nepal ranges from April to September with the prevalence being highest during the Monsoon season of June to August. By end of June 2007, the distribution of all 10,000 LLINs was completed in the 10 VDCs selected for distribution of LLINs from WSM.
- The 'World SWIM for Malaria' net distribution project was conducted along with the government LLIN distribution program in the districts leading to better synergy and coordination.
- The distribution of LLINs from WSM helped to significantly close the gap in the number of LLINs available through the national program and the number of households in the malaria high risk districts. WSM nets were distributed to households in the high risk VDCs of the district that did not receive LLINs through the national program due to shortage of LLINs.
- 10,000 households (about of 50,000 people) in the 2 districts have benefited by the WSM LLIN distribution program.

Thank you WSM

Population Services International Nepal, on behalf of the people of the 10 VDCs of Kavre and Mahottari districts of Nepal and the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division, Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Population, Government of Nepal wish to thank the World Swim for Malaria Foundation for providing the 10,000 free long lasting insecticide treated nets to Nepal. The nets will go a long way in helping achieve the national malaria control and prevention goals of the government and save many lives of the people living in these malaria high risk areas.