



Ntcheu District, Malawi

**Post-Distribution Check-Up (PDCU)
at 24-months**

December 2013 - January 2014

REPORT

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1. Executive Summary

Ntcheu District is one of Malawi's 28 districts and has a population of 550,000 and 121,000 households. A universal coverage distribution of 268,420 nets was carried out from December 2011 to April 2012.

The Post-Distribution Check-Up of net use and condition (PDCU) carried out 24 months after the distribution involved gathering data across all 37 health centre catchment areas (HCCAs) in the district. 8,939 households (HH) were randomly selected and visited unannounced.

The data collected showed very good levels of net use and net condition: 81% of nets were hung with 49% in 'very good' condition and 28% in 'OK' condition'.

Net hang-up, condition and 'net present but not hung' information for each of the 37 HCCAs has been passed to Ntcheu's Malaria Coordinator (MC) and District Health Officer (DHO) to assist in further potential targeted malaria intervention activities.

The PDCU cost US\$ 7,650 equal to US\$0.85 per household.

2. Introduction

Malaria is the cause of significant mortality and morbidity in Malawi. The plasmodium falciparum parasite accounts for 98% of the malaria infections in Malawi. More than a million people die of malaria each year of which 70% are children under 5 years of age. Malaria is also the number one killer of pregnant women though it is preventable.

The Government of Malawi, through the Directorate of Preventive Health Services, in the Ministry of Health, established the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) with the objective of reducing malaria related morbidity and mortality by 75%, by 2015, from the 2004 level. To achieve these goals the NMCP adopted health promotion, distribution and use of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), intermittent presumptive treatment for malaria in pregnancy and indoor residual spraying (IRS) as primary malaria preventive and control interventions.

The Government of Malawi, with assistance from other partners, implemented a Universal Coverage National Campaign in 2011-2012 in which over 5.5 million nets were distributed, free-to-recipients, to households all over the country. Donors included The Global Fund (4,740,480 LLINs), USAIDs' President's Malaria Initiative (477,000 LLINs), the Against Malaria Foundation (268,420 LLINs) and the Millennium Villages Project (30,000 LLIN).

It is against this background that Concern Universal Malawi, in conjunction with Ntcheu District council, conducted a Universal Coverage long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) distribution program in the district as part of the National Malaria Control Program's (NMCP's) universal net distribution across the district. The 268,420 LLINs provided by the Against Malaria Foundation were distributed across Ntcheu District whilst Irish Aid provided the operational funding. This stock of LLINs was sufficient to ensure coverage of every sleeping space in the district.

As an impact-monitoring tool of net usage and net condition, two post-distribution check-ups (PDCUs) were carried out, 6 months and 15 months after the distribution. This report represents the results of the 24 months PDCU conducted from December to January 2014.

3. Results

Post distribution Check-Up at 24 months (Dec 2013 – Jan 2014):

- **8,939** HHs visited (**7%** of the HHs that received nets in the original distribution)
- **18,448** nets checked
- **81%** of the nets were found to be hung and in use. This is a high hang-up level.
- **49%** of the nets were found to be in 'very good condition' (fewer than 2 holes of up to 2cm in size), 28% 'OK' (fewer than 10 small holes on them) and 15% in 'Poor' condition, with more than 10 holes or 1 hole larger than 10 cm.
- Condition of the nets compared to expectation: Very good

See Appendix A for detailed results and findings. A comparison with prior PDCUs is below. See Appendix B for more detail on previous PDCUs.

Malawi - Ntcheu District												
	Total # of households in District	Total # of nets distributed in District										
	121,408	268,420										
Post-Distribution Check-Up (PDCU)	Households visited	% of total households in District	Nets received	% of total nets in District	% of nets hung	% of nets 'present but not hung'	% 'missing' or 'worn out'	% in 'very good' condition	% in 'OK' condition	% in 'poor' condition	% 'worn out'	
6-months	7,689	6.3%	15,814	5.9%	90%	9%	1%	99%	1%	0%	0%	
15 months	9,250	7.6%	18,580	6.9%	85%	10%	5%	89%	6%	2%	3%	
24 months	8,939	7.4%	18,448	6.9%	81%	8%	11%	49%	28%	15%	8%	
33 months												

4. How the work was carried out and key decisions

Schedule

The PDCU planning began four months in advance of the PDCU taking place to ensure plans and resources were in place.

Planning

The PDCU team leader led the planning. See the PDCU-24 Planning document for details.

Budgeting

A budget was prepared using cost drivers for each cost item. This allowed strong estimating of costs and will allow a clear comparison between budget and actual costs. See PDCU-24 Budget vs Actual document.

Resource selection

There are 37 Health Centres (HCs) in Ntcheu District. Each has approximately 20 staff

attached to each one, the majority being salaried Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs).

In collaboration with the District Health Officer (DHO) and Malaria Coordinator (MC) it was decided to involve approximately half of the HSAs in data collection. This was for two reasons.

First, this would locate the check-up work within the health centres and involve the main health team in each health centre catchment area. It was recognized all health staff are busy. It was also recognized malaria is one of the most significant health problems in the community and nets are the best prevention so their continued use is important to the health of the community. It was decided it was an appropriate allocation of HSA time and involving HSAs would build knowledge and capacity and give them responsibility for this important task. Exposing HSAs, as health extension workers, to the challenges malaria prevention initiatives encounter at a village and household level, would build knowledge that could later be incorporated in the HSA's day-to-day health talks and activities.

Second, involving half of the HSAs would allow those considered most reliable and able to do a good job of data collection to be selected. It would all ensure an adequate number of health staff were available to cover other duties.

Also, the specific days the data collectors from a particular health centre worked could be staggered by the health centre leader if necessary to manage staff resources for other duties.

Note: In the PDCU-15 months, a smaller number of dedicated staff had been used to collect household level data. This had gone smoothly. With the PDCU-24 months it was decided to use a much larger number of, but locally based, health staff to see if this would be a successful way of empowering the district health staff from the respective health facilities. The aim of involving the HSAs was to provide them with inside knowledge of the initiative and its impact on malaria control and the reasons for the occurrence of some malaria cases in their respective areas, despite the mass LLIN distribution.

Orientation and training

Supervisors: Orientation and training took place in the first week of December. There were 4 supervisors. A briefing took place to familiarize the supervisors with the overall project, objectives, timing and specific responsibilities.

Data collectors: There were 368 HSAs involved in collecting data, 10 from each health centre catchment area. Orientation and training took place in the second week of December 2013. 17 orientation and training sessions were conducted by CU and MOH Staff (Malaria Coordinator (MC) and Assistant District Environmental Health Officer (ADEHO)) over a period of seven days. The orientation included detailed explanation of the logic behind the survey form (net condition, type of nets, what sleeping spaces are, what is meant by hung nets and noting hung nets against AMF nets received) as well as having the data collectors fill in sample forms and ask questions to ensure their understanding of what information should be collected and how.

Village selection and household selection

Ntcheu district has 37 health facilities. It was decided to collect data from 250 households in each health centre catchment area with 25 households selected at random from ten villages, also selected at random.

Villages were randomly selected using the village lists generated from the pre-distribution and distribution work for the 2011/2012 AMF-funded universal coverage LLIN distribution. A random number table was used to select the villages.

Households were randomly selected using the household lists produced during the same campaign. A random number table was used to select 25 villages. Five more households were put on reserve in case no one was at home in the selected households.

Data collection

368 HSAs and 4 supervisors were involved in the PDCU. The supervisors were responsible for checking the data was collected as required.

All the HSAs involved gathered at their respective health centres for a pre-data collection briefing before being deployed to the respective villages. Whenever a health center had fewer HSAs than the number of villages to be surveyed, additional HSAs were 'imported' from other health facilities. Once the data collection was complete, HSAs submitted forms to their supervisor who was responsible for checking the forms for obvious errors or omissions, including a lack of householder signature, before delivering the forms to the data entry team.

In the households both men and women were interviewed upon giving consent and signing on the form to indicate acceptance.

HSAs worked in pairs. On average they visited 50 households per day.

Data collection checking

Supervisors were required to visit 5% of the households in their area to check the accuracy of the data collectors' work. Households were chosen at random so the work of all HSAs was checked.

Data entry

There were four data entry clerks with knowledge in basic computing. The data entry clerks were also exposed to a questionnaire orientation where they were briefed on the forms and introduced to the online web links and how to enter the data on the electronic form, make editions and post the data. The data entry clerks were assigned specific health facilities in order to facilitate their performance monitoring.

Data was entered into a database via a web interface created by AMF. An internet connection was required for this work. This created some problems when the internet connection was down at the data entry location.

Data entry checking

It was important to monitor and check the work of each data clerk at an early stage to correct any lack of understanding and monitor errors.

Once all data had been entered there was a period of several days in which duplicate forms were removed and data errors corrected. The online system highlighted duplicates and errors

for checking which made this task relatively easy. The data entry system has now been improved to make it impossible to enter duplicates.

5. Finances

The total PDCU cost was MK3.06 million (US\$7,650).

Budget vs actual costs

ITEM	BUDGET COST	ACTUAL COST	DELTA
BRIEFING/ORIENTATION	1,230,860	958,700	-22%
DATA COLLECTION	2,390,688	1,600,800	-33%
DATA ENTRY	336,000	336,000	-
STATIONARY	161,900	164,250	+1%
GRAND TOTAL (MK)	(MK) 4,119,488	(MK) 3,059,750	-26%
GRAND TOTAL (US\$)	(US\$) 10,300	(US\$) 7,650	-26%

6. Lessons learned

The operational elements that went well were:

- All the selected villages were visited.
- There was a positive response from the LLIN beneficiaries at community level.
- The survey form was short with only one page, which was ideal for the data collectors and the respondents
- Local community leaders and household heads allowed the data collectors to enter their households to see the hung nets and check the condition they were in.
- Management support and commitment towards the activity by Concern Universal and MoH staff was very encouraging.
- The majority of the HSAs were committed to collecting the data despite their busy schedules.

The elements that did not go so well were:

- Some HSAs revealed a poor commitment and understanding of the questionnaire resulting in additional time being spent correcting their mistakes.
- Transport was a very big challenge. Despite having planned for two vehicles during the data collection, only one vehicle was allocated. This extended the data collection period.
- In some villages on a planned day the team faced data collection challenges due to funerals hence they were done on a day later.
- The HSAs and drivers demanded extra money, as they had to spend more hours collecting the data than initially planned due to adverse weather conditions.
- There were moments when the project team had to use their personnel resources such as cell-phones and vehicles to accomplish the mission when the MoH could not provide a vehicle.
- Fewer data collectors and supervisors are probably better. Managing a large number of supervisors, and supervisors managing a large number of data collectors, brings

more challenges than managing fewer people. With fewer people there can be greater confidence in the quality and consistency of the data.

The lessons learned from this PDCU that will be applied to subsequent PDCUs were:

- There is a need to incorporate a ‘communication budget’ for easy telephone communication since this is a field based activity.
- In order to follow the timeline and meet the deadlines permanent vehicles should be allocated to the project.
- Permanent data collectors who are to be hired to collect the data for the whole exercise should conduct the surveys.
- Some HSAs revealed poor understanding of the relevance of the initiatives both to their profession and to the community as whole.

7. Acknowledgements

Special acknowledgement should be made of the Malaria Coordinator (NC) and the Assistant Environmental Health Officers (AEHOs) from Ntcheu District for tirelessly trying to make this initiative a success, despite the challenges we encountered during the execution of the survey. This team worked even over the weekends and used their resources just to accomplish the mission.

Appendix A - Detailed PDCU-24 results (4 pages)



Post-Distribution Check-Up (PDCU) for Ntcheu, Malawi: @ 24-months (Dec 2013/Jan 2014)

Accounting for AMF Nets		Condition of the AMF nets		Usage of the nets		Miscellaneous data		Comments										
Job ID	Job	Date	Households	Forms Signed	AMF nets received	Hung	Present Not Hung	Missing	Worn out/ not usable	M+ WO	Last entry on	by						
		12 Feb 2014	8,939	8,830	99	18,448	14,945	81	1,413	8	778	4	1,312	7	11			
1	698	DP184 Malawi, Bilila	247	246	100	506	439	87	30	6	18	4	19	4	7	27 Mar 2014	06:00	IM
2	702	DP184 Malawi, Birwiri	249	246	99	547	425	78	22	4	20	4	80	15	18	27 Mar 2014	10:35	PS
3	704	DP184 Malawi, Bwanje	251	248	99	535	504	94	14	3	3	1	14	3	3	27 Mar 2014	06:11	IM
4	726	DP184 Malawi, Champiti	248	247	100	552	445	81	17	3	29	5	61	11	16	27 Mar 2014	13:26	BC
5	713	DP184 Malawi, Chipodi	251	251	100	464	358	77	83	18	6	1	17	4	5	27 Mar 2014	10:00	BC
6	699	DP184 Malawi, Chikande	249	249	100	466	317	68	53	11	26	6	70	15	21	27 Mar 2014	06:20	IM
7	729	DP184 Malawi, Chiolo	249	249	100	542	348	64	76	14	56	10	62	11	22	27 Mar 2014	12:57	GM
8	694	DP184 Malawi, Doviko	124	123	99	239	174	73	20	8	15	6	30	13	19	27 Mar 2014	11:07	PS
9	719	DP184 Malawi, Dzonzi	204	204	100	399	254	64	50	13	53	13	42	11	24	27 Mar 2014	13:33	IM
10	725	DP184 Malawi, Dzunjje	244	243	100	471	371	79	41	9	10	2	49	10	13	27 Mar 2014	12:34	NC
11	705	DP184 Malawi, Ganya	103	103	100	194	166	86	15	8	5	3	8	4	7	27 Mar 2014	13:08	NC
12	718	DP184 Malawi, Gowa	250	249	100	597	491	82	47	8	40	7	19	3	10	27 Mar 2014	10:02	BC
13	707	DP184 Malawi, Kampanje	247	240	97	448	418	93	17	4	5	1	8	2	3	28 Mar 2014	10:24	BC
14	706	DP184 Malawi, Kandeu	149	149	100	286	230	80	33	12	9	3	14	5	8	25 Mar 2014	11:19	GM
15	722	DP184 Malawi, Kapeni	250	249	100	580	445	77	49	8	37	6	49	8	15	27 Mar 2014	13:36	BC
16	709	DP184 Malawi, Kasimje	250	212	85	538	506	94	15	3	4	1	13	2	3	27 Mar 2014	05:05	PS
17	696	DP184 Malawi, Katsakera	253	253	100	507	454	90	25	5	5	1	23	5	6	27 Mar 2014	13:17	PS
18	700	DP184 Malawi, Lakeview	200	197	98	434	323	74	60	14	25	6	26	6	12	25 Mar 2014	18:43	PS
19	710	DP184 Malawi, Lizulu	249	249	100	525	441	84	39	7	22	4	23	4	9	12 Mar 2014	22:12	IM
20	715	DP184 Malawi, Manjwira	194	193	99	378	315	83	13	3	25	7	25	7	13	27 Mar 2014	12:27	GM
21	712	DP184 Malawi, Masasa	267	265	99	486	428	88	15	3	14	3	29	6	9	12 Mar 2014	22:17	IM
22	697	DP184 Malawi, Matanda	230	230	100	439	329	75	30	7	46	10	34	8	18	28 Mar 2014	10:19	BC
23	727	DP184 Malawi, Mikoke	267	267	100	551	437	79	26	5	24	4	64	12	16	28 Mar 2014	08:57	GM
24	711	DP184 Malawi, Mlanda	249	249	100	519	444	86	28	5	17	3	30	6	9	27 Mar 2014	15:18	IM
25	701	DP184 Malawi, Mlangeni	225	205	91	503	453	90	41	8	0	0	9	2	2	14 Mar 2014	11:27	PS
26	716	DP184 Malawi, Mphopezhai	267	267	100	521	436	84	28	5	11	2	46	9	11	26 Mar 2014	07:47	GM
27	717	DP184 Malawi, Muluma	249	249	100	473	410	87	39	8	11	2	13	3	5	28 Mar 2014	10:29	GM
28	720	DP184 Malawi, Mzama	241	241	100	502	411	82	49	10	21	4	21	4	8	13 Mar 2014	07:15	IM
29	721	DP184 Malawi, Namisu	174	166	95	310	250	81	15	5	22	7	23	7	15	28 Mar 2014	10:39	GM
30	724	DP184 Malawi, Nsipe	274	274	100	620	520	84	38	6	34	5	28	5	10	26 Mar 2014	09:09	GM
31	728	DP184 Malawi, Nsiyaludzu	275	274	100	572	448	78	33	6	22	4	69	12	16	27 Mar 2014	11:06	IM
32	730	DP184 Malawi, Ntcheu	242	240	99	563	433	77	77	14	22	4	31	6	9	28 Mar 2014	07:59	BC
33	723	DP184 Malawi, Ntonda	248	246	99	487	377	77	38	8	34	7	38	8	15	28 Mar 2014	13:12	BC
34	708	DP184 Malawi, Phanga	248	246	99	514	360	70	73	14	24	5	57	11	16	27 Mar 2014	05:17	PS
35	714	DP184 Malawi, Senzani	459	457	100	964	868	90	21	2	42	4	33	3	8	27 Mar 2014	09:59	BC
36	703	DP184 Malawi, Sharpevalley	295	293	99	673	568	84	29	4	14	2	62	9	11	27 Mar 2014	04:23	PS
37	695	DP184 Malawi, Tsangano	268	261	97	543	349	64	114	21	7	1	73	13	15	27 Mar 2014	12:16	PS

Forms Signed **0%** > **90%** > **95%+** The green, orange and red traffic-light system indicates 'very good', 'OK' and 'recommend action is taken'.
 Nets Hung **0%** > **71%** > **81%+** They are based on an educated assessment of what figures would represent very good, OK, and not so good use and condition of the nets.
 Nets Present Not Hung **100%** > **10%** > **5-%** We are currently liaising with a number of individuals to gain further advice on where these bands should fall.
 Nets Missing **100%** > **10%** > **9-%**
 Worn Out **100%** > **10%** > **6-%**



Post-Distribution Check-Up (PDCU) for Ntcheu, Malawi: @ 24-months (Dec 2013/Jan 2014)

Job ID	Job	Accounting for AMF Nets			Condition of the AMF nets			Usage of the nets			Miscellaneous data			Comments														
		Nets Used		Household used		People sleeping under nets		Total		Sleeping spaces		Coverage		People														
		Correctly	Not Correctly	Correctly	Not Correctly	Children under 5	Children	Pregnant	Adults	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%											
1	698	DP184 Malawi, Bilila	435	96	16	4	7,510	84	1,429	16	5,601	18,10	951	35	382	1	14,616	46	31,550	20,168	15,641	78	40,105	78	40,105	31,550	79	
2	702	DP184 Malawi, Binwiri	406	94	26	6	214	86	35	14	109	13	295	36	4	0	403	50	811	565	432	76	1,074	81	1,066	885	83	
3	704	DP184 Malawi, Bwanje	518	98	12	2	240	96	11	4	151	15	383	38	17	2	463	46	1,014	587	530	90	1,110	90	1,110	1,014	91	
4	726	DP184 Malawi, Champiti	456	97	13	3	236	95	12	5	140	15	317	34	11	1	452	49	920	589	469	80	1,113	920	83	1,113	920	83
5	713	DP184 Malawi, Chigodi	300	78	85	22	173	69	78	31	154	22	217	30	19	3	323	45	713	557	385	69	1,126	69	1,126	713	63	
6	699	DP184 Malawi, Chikande	354	97	11	3	230	92	19	8	147	18	305	37	11	1	355	43	818	612	365	60	1,238	60	1,238	818	66	
7	729	DP184 Malawi, Chiole	342	94	22	6	192	77	57	23	145	20	233	31	9	1	353	48	740	510	364	71	1,034	71	1,034	740	72	
8	694	DP184 Malawi, Doviko	149	81	35	19	82	66	42	34	74	18	145	35	3	1	187	46	409	263	184	70	555	70	555	409	74	
9	719	DP184 Malawi, Dzonzi	237	87	36	13	144	71	60	29	104	18	187	33	5	1	268	48	564	448	273	61	866	61	866	564	65	
10	725	DP184 Malawi, Dzunjje	301	79	82	21	163	67	81	33	140	18	215	28	2	0	422	54	779	495	383	77	1,028	77	1,028	779	76	
11	705	DP184 Malawi, Genya	156	92	13	8	85	83	18	17	62	19	99	30	1	0	168	51	330	257	169	66	485	66	485	330	68	
12	718	DP184 Malawi, Gowa	469	94	31	6	223	89	27	11	152	17	320	36	15	2	404	45	891	607	500	82	1,095	82	1,095	891	81	
13	707	DP184 Malawi, Kampanje	413	96	15	4	238	96	9	4	135	15	332	37	7	1	416	47	890	506	428	85	1,053	85	1,053	890	85	
14	706	DP184 Malawi, Kandeu	226	93	16	7	126	85	23	15	79	15	215	40	7	1	232	44	533	333	242	73	690	73	690	533	77	
15	722	DP184 Malawi, Kapeni	436	93	31	7	216	86	34	14	153	17	329	36	21	2	416	45	919	613	467	76	1,180	76	1,180	919	78	
16	709	DP184 Malawi, Kasinje	487	96	22	4	234	94	16	6	191	17	414	38	13	1	479	44	1,097	571	509	89	1,197	89	1,197	1,097	92	
17	696	DP184 Malawi, Katsakera	458	99	6	1	242	96	11	4	177	18	340	35	13	1	441	45	971	511	464	91	1,056	91	1,056	971	92	
18	700	DP184 Malawi, Lakeview	278	84	51	16	143	72	57	28	100	16	223	35	13	2	298	47	634	499	329	66	926	66	926	634	68	
19	710	DP184 Malawi, Lizulu	401	90	43	10	220	86	29	12	153	17	326	36	7	1	420	46	906	567	444	78	1,142	78	1,142	906	79	
20	715	DP184 Malawi, Manjwira	297	86	49	14	162	84	32	16	131	19	222	32	3	0	345	49	701	427	346	81	877	81	877	701	80	
21	712	DP184 Malawi, Masasa	423	96	18	4	250	94	17	6	142	15	327	35	11	1	446	48	926	584	441	76	1,114	76	1,114	926	83	
22	697	DP184 Malawi, Matanda	310	90	34	10	230	87	30	13	180	24	235	32	5	1	318	43	738	489	344	70	1,046	70	1,046	738	71	
23	727	DP184 Malawi, Mikoke	448	95	24	5	238	89	29	11	180	19	300	32	15	2	435	47	930	621	472	76	1,252	76	1,252	930	74	
24	711	DP184 Malawi, Mlanda	412	91	43	9	218	88	31	12	171	19	285	31	6	1	453	50	915	584	455	81	1,097	81	1,097	915	83	
25	701	DP184 Malawi, Mlangeni	379	82	81	18	179	80	46	20	133	16	277	34	12	1	391	48	813	567	460	81	976	81	976	813	83	
26	716	DP184 Malawi, Mphopezinai	389	88	53	12	222	83	45	17	185	20	323	34	4	0	433	46	945	550	442	80	1,165	80	1,165	945	81	
27	717	DP184 Malawi, Muluma	351	85	64	15	203	82	46	18	143	17	274	33	10	1	416	49	843	517	415	80	982	80	982	843	86	
28	720	DP184 Malawi, Mzama	363	85	62	15	196	81	45	19	155	18	309	35	6	1	406	46	876	502	425	85	1,025	85	1,025	876	85	
29	721	DP184 Malawi, Namisu	254	90	27	10	142	82	32	18	115	18	236	37	3	0	283	44	637	369	281	76	776	76	776	637	82	
30	724	DP184 Malawi, Nispe	514	92	43	8	237	86	37	14	170	16	398	38	19	2	455	44	1,042	661	557	84	1,305	84	1,305	1,042	80	
31	728	DP184 Malawi, Nsivaludzu	451	97	14	3	250	91	25	9	157	16	340	36	21	2	436	46	954	644	465	72	1,246	72	1,246	954	77	
32	730	DP184 Malawi, Ntcheu	385	87	57	13	199	82	43	18	155	18	291	34	5	1	399	47	850	575	442	77	1,106	77	1,106	850	77	
33	723	DP184 Malawi, Ntonda	338	80	86	20	184	74	64	26	162	19	215	25	14	2	471	55	862	511	424	83	1,016	83	1,016	862	85	
34	708	DP184 Malawi, Phanga	257	66	132	34	147	59	101	41	188	22	314	37	14	2	338	40	854	566	389	66	1,260	66	1,260	854	68	
35	714	DP184 Malawi, Phangani	900	95	47	5	428	93	31	7	303	17	677	37	23	1	827	45	1,830	1,088	947	87	2,058	87	2,058	1,830	89	
36	703	DP184 Malawi, Sharpevalley	559	93	39	7	262	89	33	11	236	20	417	35	14	1	532	44	1,199	717	598	83	1,406	83	1,406	1,199	85	
37	695	DP184 Malawi, Teanganano	299	85	51	15	166	62	102	38	169	21	293	36	12	1	397	42	811	547	350	64	1,364	64	1,364	811	59	

Used correctly **0%** > **85%** > **95+**%
 Coverage **0%** > **66%** > **85+**%

The green, orange and red traffic-light system indicates 'very good', 'OK' and 'recommend action is taken'. They are based on an educated assessment of what figures would represent very good, OK, and not so good use and condition of the nets. We are currently raising with a number of individuals to gain further advice on where these bands should fall.



Post-Distribution Check-Up (PDCU) for Ntcheu, Malawi: @ 24-months (Dec 2013/Jan 2014)

Job ID	Job	Condition of the AMF nets		Usage of the nets		Miscellaneous data		Comments				
		Malaria in last month		Type of AMF nets		Type of all nets						
		Housholds	People	Oly	Perm	Oly	Perm	Oly	Perm	?		
1621	18 1,938	5 8,614	6,307	24 8,786	6,542	313						
1	698	DP184 Malawi, Bilila	37	15	41	4	411	28	0	411	28	0
2	702	DP184 Malawi, Birwiri	26	10	27	3	34	391	0	34	391	0
3	704	DP184 Malawi, Bwanje	27	11	34	3	410	94	0	410	94	0
4	726	DP184 Malawi, Champiti	65	26	75	7	442	2	1	442	2	1
5	713	DP184 Malawi, Chigodi	55	22	66	6	30	325	3	30	325	3
6	699	DP184 Malawi, Chikande	11	4	11	1	279	38	0	279	38	0
7	729	DP184 Malawi, Chiole	46	18	55	5	13	334	1	13	334	1
8	694	DP184 Malawi, Doviko	24	19	32	6	174	0	0	174	0	0
9	719	DP184 Malawi, Dzonzi	18	9	25	3	199	55	0	199	55	0
10	725	DP184 Malawi, Dzunjje	64	26	80	8	349	22	0	349	22	0
11	705	DP184 Malawi, Ganya	19	18	19	4	56	110	0	56	110	0
12	718	DP184 Malawi, Gowa	81	32	101	9	25	463	3	25	463	3
13	707	DP184 Malawi, Kampanje	39	16	45	4	70	346	2	70	346	2
14	706	DP184 Malawi, Kandeu	24	16	25	4	7	223	0	7	223	0
15	722	DP184 Malawi, Kapeni	65	26	89	8	440	5	0	440	5	0
16	709	DP184 Malawi, Kasinje	51	20	59	5	116	388	2	116	388	2
17	696	DP184 Malawi, Katsakera	5	2	6	1	442	12	0	442	12	0
18	700	DP184 Malawi, Lakeview	18	9	20	2	11	312	0	11	312	0
19	710	DP184 Malawi, Lizulu	41	16	56	5	6	434	1	6	434	1
20	715	DP184 Malawi, Manjawira	53	27	75	9	275	40	0	275	40	0
21	712	DP184 Malawi, Masasa	66	25	88	8	27	401	0	27	401	0
22	697	DP184 Malawi, Matanda	29	13	37	4	256	73	0	256	73	0
23	727	DP184 Malawi, Mikoke	70	26	87	7	431	6	0	431	6	0
24	711	DP184 Malawi, Mlanda	54	22	63	6	63	380	1	63	380	1
25	701	DP184 Malawi, Mlangeni	46	20	54	6	11	442	0	11	442	0
26	716	DP184 Malawi, Mphopezinai	49	18	53	5	235	201	0	235	201	0
27	717	DP184 Malawi, Muluma	61	24	74	8	26	384	0	26	384	0
28	720	DP184 Malawi, Nzama	48	20	50	5	409	2	0	409	2	0
29	721	DP184 Malawi, Namisu	22	13	22	3	237	13	0	237	13	0
30	724	DP184 Malawi, Nsipe	44	16	60	5	494	26	0	494	26	0
31	728	DP184 Malawi, Nsiyaludzu	59	21	65	5	437	11	0	437	11	0
32	730	DP184 Malawi, Ntcheu	54	22	70	6	358	73	2	358	73	2
33	723	DP184 Malawi, Ntonda	65	26	71	7	355	16	6	355	16	6
34	708	DP184 Malawi, Phanga	34	14	40	3	282	77	1	282	77	1
35	714	DP184 Malawi, Senzani	64	14	66	3	815	53	0	815	53	0
36	703	DP184 Malawi, Sharpevalley	49	17	53	4	95	472	1	95	472	1
37	695	DP184 Malawi, Tsangano	38	14	44	3	294	55	0	294	55	0

Appendix B - Summary of previous PDCUs in Ntcheu

Pre-distribution household-level registration survey of 121,408 households (Oct –Nov 2011)

Distribution of 268,420 LLINs (Dec 2011 – Apr 2012)

Post-Distribution Check-Up at 6 months (Jun 2012)

- **7,689** HHs visited (**7%** of the HHs that received nets in the original distribution)
- **15,814** nets checked
- **90%** of the nets were found to be hung and in use. This is a high hang-up level.
- **99%** of the nets were found to be in ‘very good condition’ (fewer than 2 holes of up to 2cm in size)
- Condition of the nets compared to expectation: Excellent

Post distribution Check-Up at 15 months (Apr – May 2013)

- **9,250** HHs visited (**7%** of the HHs that received nets in the original distribution)
- **18,580** nets checked
- **85%** of the nets were found to be hung and in use. This is a high hang-up level.
- **89%** of the nets were found to be in ‘very good condition’ (fewer than 2 holes of up to 2cm in size)
- Condition of the nets compared to expectation: Excellent