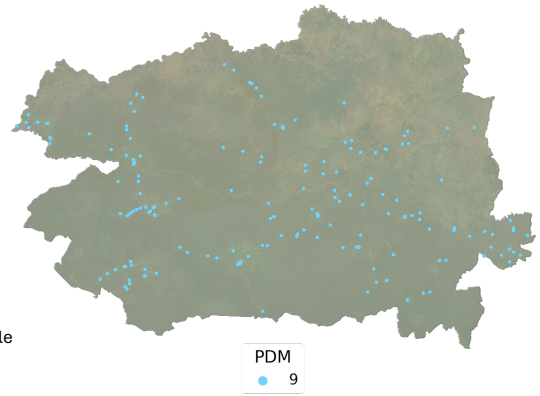
Bas-Uele, Democratic Republic of Congo – 2024

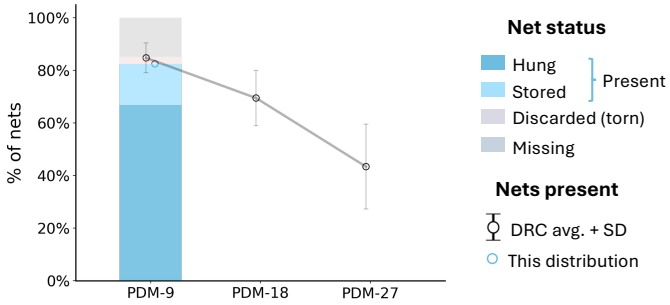
9-month Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM-9)

Villages visited in **Bas-Uele**



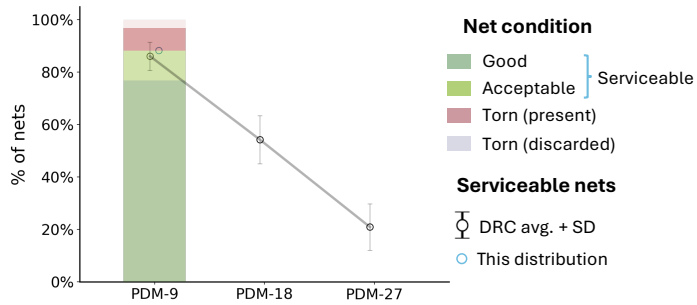
Presence

82.5% of distributed nets are present



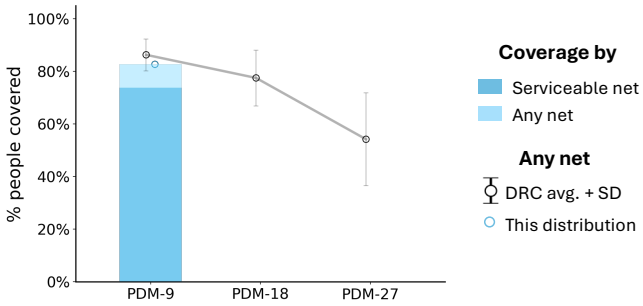
Condition

88.3% of nets in serviceable condition



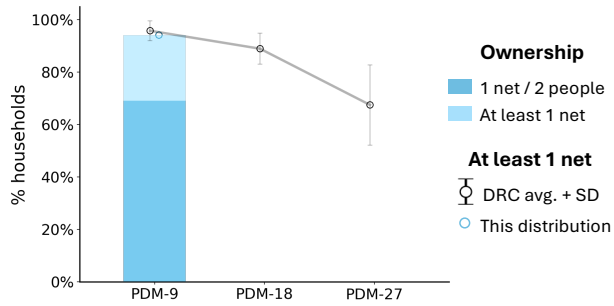
Coverage

82.7% of people slept under a net



Ownership

94.2% of households own at least one net



Distribution information

- **Dates:** 22 Aug – 24 Sep 2024
- **Nets distributed:** 859,297
- **Households served:** 349,350
- **People protected:** 1,535,655

PDM information

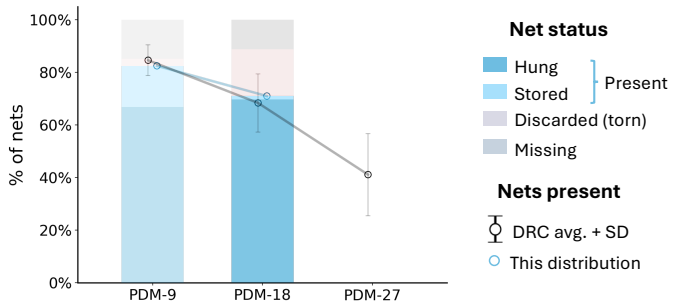
- **Dates:** 22 May - 11 Jun 2025
- **PDM partner: Caritas**
- **Households surveyed:** 3,672/4,158 (88.3%)
- **Data quality:** High (95%)

Bas-Uele, Democratic Republic of Congo – 2024

18-month Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM-18)

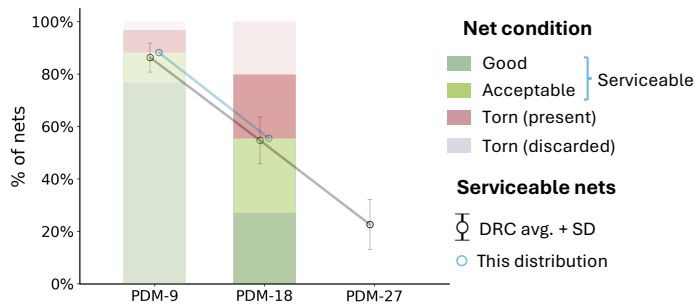
Presence

71.0% of distributed nets are present



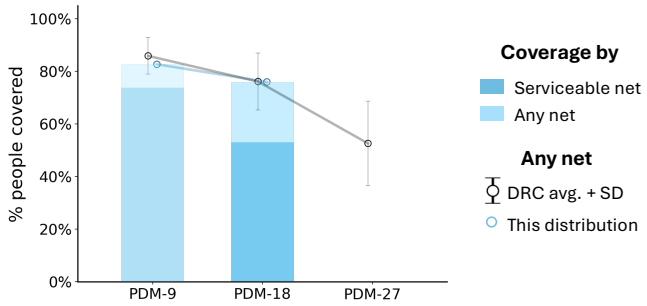
Condition

55.6% of nets in serviceable condition



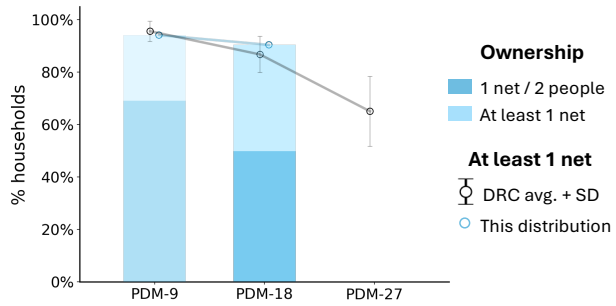
Coverage

76.0% of people slept under a net

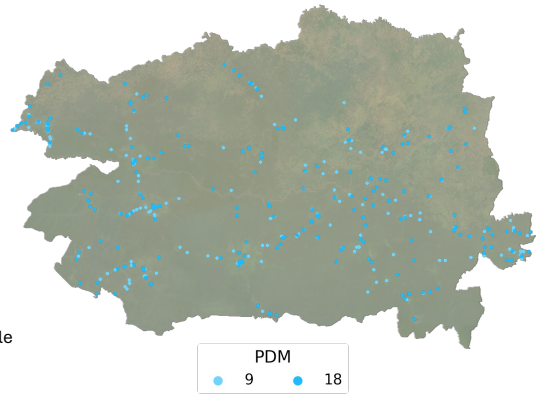


Ownership

90.5% of households own at least one net



Villages visited in **Bas-Uele**



Distribution information

Dates: 23 Aug - 26 Sep 2024

Nets distributed: 859,297

Households served: 349,350

People protected: 1,535,655

PDM information

Dates: 17 Apr - 14 May 2026

PDM partner: None

Households surveyed: 4,024/4,158 (96.8%)

Data quality: High (98%)

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

Understanding Our Methodology and Results

AMF conducts regular monitoring after net distributions to verify that nets are reaching and protecting communities as intended. At each monitoring point we visit a sample of households that received nets during the campaign. PDMs are funded by AMF and conducted by independent organisations separate to those involved in the distribution. Our methodology includes:

- Random selection of households across the full distribution area, ensuring no regions are excluded.
- Unannounced household visits to capture representative day-to-day net usage.
- Direct observation of nets to verify their presence, assess their condition, and check proper use.
- Electronic data collection with GPS location tracking to ensure accuracy.
- Monitoring at regular time intervals – typically at 9, 18, 27 months – to see data trends.
- 5% verification visits – independent rechecks of randomly selected households that encourage accurate initial data collection and verify results.

These measures ensure our results reflect how nets are being used in communities over time.

The previous page shows results from a PDM in the area where AMF-funded nets were distributed, with comparison to trends across other regions where AMF conducted PDMs.

The reference averages reflects aggregated PDM results from either all DRC provinces (for DRC surveys) or all non-DRC countries (for surveys outside DRC), using data collected after 2021 when methodological improvements were implemented. Earlier PDMs are excluded from averages to ensure meaningful comparisons across consistent methodologies.

The data quality metric measures the consistency of our data by comparing results from the main (initial) household visits and 5% verification visits. As both sets of data collectors ask the same questions, the answers can be compared. When the same key information is recorded in both visits, it indicates reliable data collection. We classify the match rate as: High (80-100%), Satisfactory (60-80%), or Low (below 60%).

Results

The following sections explain our key monitoring indicators: presence, coverage, condition, and ownership. These indicators help us understand whether the nets remain in households, their condition and how effectively they are being used to protect against malaria. Results are compared to reference averages to provide context and identify areas needing targeted action.

Presence

Shows the status of the AMF nets as percentages of total AMF nets received as reported by households:

- Hung – % of received AMF nets that are hung (in any condition).
- Stored – % of received AMF nets that are present in the households but not hung.
- Discarded (torn) – % of received AMF nets that have been discarded due to poor condition.
- Missing – % of received AMF nets no longer in the households for reasons other than being torn.

Averages and trends are shown for % of nets present (hung + stored).

Coverage

Shows people coverage by net type:

- Serviceable net – % of people who slept in surveyed households the previous night that were under a serviceable net (good or acceptable condition).
- Any net – % of people who slept in surveyed households the previous night that were under a net (in any condition).

Coverage calculations include all LLINs in the household regardless of source, providing a complete picture of household protection against malaria. This includes nets from the campaign, routine distribution (such as antenatal care), previous campaigns, or purchased by the household.

Averages and trends are shown for coverage by any net.

Condition

Shows condition of AMF nets as percentages of all received AMF nets (excluding missing nets as they cannot be assessed). Net condition is assessed by counting holes in four size categories and calculating total hole area using the WHO-recommended proportionate Hole Index methodology. This standardised assessment allows for comparison with other surveys and programs.

- Good – % of assessed nets with hole area < 0.01 sq m. These nets provide best protection.
- Acceptable – % of assessed nets with hole area 0.01-0.1 sq m. These nets provide acceptable protection.
- Torn (present) – % of assessed nets with hole area > 0.1 sq m. These nets provide some protection.
- Torn (discarded) – % of assessed nets that have been discarded due to poor condition.

Averages and trends are shown for % of nets in serviceable (good + acceptable) condition.

Ownership

Shows household ownership of nets:

- At least 1 net – % of surveyed households that have at least one net of any source and condition.
- 1 net / 2 people – % of surveyed households that have at least one net for every two people who slept in the household the previous night.

Averages and trends are shown for % of households that own at least one net.