

Malaria Consortium: MIM Agenda

Malaria Consortium targets key health burdens, including malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, dengue and neglected tropical diseases, along with other factors that affect child and maternal health. To learn more, we invite you to attend our presentations and at Booth #123 where you can join Q&A sessions with our experts. Coffee, biscuits, USBs and a phone charging station provided. #MCatMIM

Poster presentations

Malaria-NTD-WASH co-implementation pilot tests in schools: experience from Ebonyi, Cross River and Jigawa States, Nigeria (*Olusola Oresanya*)

Date: Monday, 16th April
Time: Session A, 10:45am-6:30pm
Location: Poster No. A40

Scaling up community involvement for malaria prevention and control in Mozambique: key lessons learned from a six year project (2011-2017) in two highly affected malaria provinces (*Elizabeth Streat*)

Date: Tuesday, 17th April
Time: Session B, 10:45am-6:30pm
Location: Poster No. B29

Assessing the usability of a national guideline on malaria-lymphatic filariasis co-implementation in Nigeria (*Olusola Oresanya*)

Date: Wednesday, 18th April
Time: Session C, 10:45am-6:30pm
Location: Poster No. C130

Combining primary schools and ANC as channels for effective continuous LLIN distribution to maintain high net coverage post mass campaign (*Dr. Anthony Nuwa*)

Date: Wednesday, 18th April
Time: Session C, 10:45am-6:30pm
Location: Poster No. C135

Oral presentations

Qualitative assessment of community health committees' participation, with and without community dialogues intervention, in the province of Inhambane, Mozambique (*Elizabeth Streat*)

What has changed? Community level perspectives on malaria prevention and control efforts in northern Mozambique (*Elizabeth Streat*)

Date: Tuesday, 17th April
Time: 4:45pm-6:30pm
Location: Auditorium

Q&A's with our experts

Location: Booth 123, Malaria Consortium

Elimination

Professor Marcel Turner, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
Dr. James Tibenderana, Technical Director, Malaria Consortium

Date: Monday, 16th April
Time: 1:00pm

Drugs and vaccines

Professor Brian Greenwood, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
Dr. James Tibenderana, Technical Director, Malaria Consortium

Date: Tuesday, 17th April
Time: 1:00pm

Surveillance

Professor Marcel Turner, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
Dr. Arantxa Roca-Feltre, Head of Monitoring and Evaluation, Malaria Consortium
Dr. James Tibenderana, Technical Director, Malaria Consortium

Date: Wednesday, 18th April
Time: 1:00pm

Child health

Dr. Karin Källander, Senior Research Adviser
Dr. James Tibenderana, Technical Director, Malaria Consortium

Date: Thursday, 19th April
Time: 1:00pm

Symposia

Digital health system strengthening approaches for improved malaria case management, surveillance, and response (*Dr. Arantxa Roca-Feltre, Malaria Consortium et al.*)

Monday, 16th April
2:00pm, Tent A

ACCESS-SMC: scaling up seasonal malaria chemoprevention in the Sahel: final results, lessons learned and long-term outlook (*Diego Moroso, Malaria Consortium et al.*)

Tuesday, 17th April
9:00am, Tent B

Drivers and diversity of residual malaria transmission: implications for national malaria programs (*Dr. James Tibenderana, Malaria Consortium et al.*)

Thursday, 19th April
4:45pm, Tent B

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Digital health system strengthening approaches for improved malaria case management, surveillance and response

Mozambique

- i) Dr. Arantxa Roca-Feltrer, Head of Monitoring and Evaluation, Malaria Consortium
- ii) Karin Källander, Senior Research Advisor, Malaria Consortium
- iii) Dr. Francisco Saúte, Deputy Director for Science and Director of the Malaria Elimination Initiative, Centro de Investigação em Saúde de Manhiça
- iv) Dr. Arnaud Le Menach, Director, Analytics and Surveillance, Global Malaria, Clinton Health Access Initiative in Mozambique
- v) Dr. Baltazar Candrinho, Director do Programa Nacional de Controlo da Malária, Mozambique National Malaria Control Programme
- vi) Dr. Abdisalan Noor, Team Leader, Surveillance, WHO Global Malaria Programme

Mozambique has identified digital health system strengthening as a key element in their malaria elimination approach. Digital health system strengthening can improve case management and surveillance by ensuring all malaria infections are detected, appropriately managed and reported to national health information systems for prompt follow-up in near real-time to users at all levels of the health system. Using a digital health system strengthening approach for malaria elimination though is complex, and lessons learnt need to be shared to support more effective and efficient implementations.

This symposium will explore and discuss the successes and constraints of implementing digital health system strengthening approaches for malaria case management, surveillance and response. It will highlight experience from implementation as a case study to inform wider debate around best practice on digital health system strengthening approaches for improved malaria case management, surveillance, and elimination globally.

ACCESS-SMC: scaling up seasonal malaria chemoprevention in the Sahel: final results, lessons learned and long-term outlook

Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, The Gambia

- i) Diego Moroso, ACCESS-SMC Regional Project Director, Malaria Consortium
- ii) Dr. Yacouba Savadogo, Director of National Malaria Control Program in Burkina Faso
- iii) Professor Issaka Sagara, Malaria Research and Training Centre in Mali
- iv) Professor Jean Louis Ndiaye, University Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD) in Senegal

ACCESS-SMC is a four-year UNITAID funded project that launched in late 2014 to support National Malaria Control Programs scale up access to seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) to save children's lives across seven countries in the Sahel. By demonstrating the feasibility and impact of SMC at scale, ACCESS-SMC promoted the intervention's wider adoption and encouraged manufacturers to invest in the development and marketing of child-friendly, quality-assured SMC medicines. Over three years, more than 50 million SMC treatments were administered during the rainy season, reaching 3.1 million children in 2015 and 6.3 million in 2016. In 2017, 3.9 million were treated through ACCESS-SMC in Burkina Faso, Chad and Nigeria.

This symposium will share key findings and highlight lessons learnt around implementation at scale, the importance of national ownership, challenges around quality assurance and effective methods for scientific monitoring of intervention delivery, efficacy, safety and public health impact.

** ACCESS-SMC was led by Malaria Consortium in partnership with Catholic Relief Services, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, Managements Science for Health, Medicines for Malaria Venture and SpeakUp Africa*

Drivers and diversity of residual malaria transmission: implications for national malaria programs

Zanzibar, Ghana, Tanzania, Cote d'Ivoire and the Greater Mekong Subregion

- i) Dr. James Tibenderana, Technical Director, Malaria Consortium
- ii) Dr. Florence Fouque, Team Leader of Vectors Environment and Society, WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases
- iii) April Monroe, Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs
- iv) Dr. Oliver Briet, Scientific Project Leader, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
- v) Allison Tatarsky, Associate Director, Vector Control, Malaria Elimination Initiative, The Global Health Group
- vi) Dr. Samuel Dadzie, Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, University of Ghana

Currently, National Malaria Control Programmes face residual transmission despite having achieved significant reductions in malaria through the successful scaling up of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) and indoor residual sprays (IRS) activities. There is a critical need to better understand why malaria transmission cannot be eliminated when current tools are in place and efficient. There is also a need for residual malaria to be tackled by new approaches, including the development of new vector control methods to address outdoor malaria parasite transmission.

This symposium will explore challenges around residual malaria transmission, despite a number of highly effective interventions currently in place. It will highlight recent research findings and will explore the need for new vector control tools and greater learning around human-vector-environmental interaction.