SEVENTH EARN ANNUAL COORDINATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT MEETING

IMPALA HOTEL, ARUSHA, TANZANIA

20-22 November 2007

REPORT
Executive Summary

The sixth Annual Review and Planning Meeting for Roll Back Malaria in Eastern Africa was attended by more than 80 participants representing 11 national malaria control programmes, as well as global, regional and national partners.

The objectives and outcomes of the meeting were: General Objective was to provide a forum for the programme review, experience sharing and implementation for accelerating access to proven malaria control interventions towards universal access and achievement of Abuja 2010 targets. Specific objectives were: 1) Countries reminded of the essence of the RBM partnership, its vision, mission, components and how it functions in support of countries; 2) Countries share progress in scaling up and challenges for impact (SUFI) to meet 2010 targets; 3) Countries/partners share information on how to overcome specific challenges; and 4) Countries and partners develop joint plan to address challenges and achieve goals/targets. Expected outputs: 1) country and partnership consensus on solutions for identified challenges 2) Country/partner joint work plan to meet country needs.

The meeting was officially opened by the Honourable Minister of Health and Social welfare, Prof. David Mwakyusa. The Honourable Minister was accompanied by; the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Health, Dr M. Jiddawi; the WHO AFRO Representative, Dr. Josephine Namboze, WHO Tanzania Representative Dr. Rita Njau ; the UNICEF Representative Dr Angus Spiers,; Dr James Banda of the RBM Secretariat, Geneva

The first day of meeting focused on EARN overview and update, RBM partnership overview and Update then sharing of country experiences in scaling up malaria prevention and control. This was followed by half day of presentations and discussions in key technical and implementation support areas, including procurement and supply management, malaria diagnosis, the role of the private sector in ensuring access to effective antimalarials, malaria communication. In addition to presentations and plenary discussions in each of these technical areas, participants undertook gap analysis group work in .Country teams also drafted their technical support requirements for 2007.

Recommendations and action points were formulated in the following 6 key areas: 1) Human resources (Management structures, Management capacity, Decision making, Retention strategies, Training, Supervision); 2) Health information/M&E (Quality of HMIS data, Routine program monitoring, Evaluation of routine program data, Evaluation of the malaria program, Information based decision making, Progress tracking/performance audit); 3) Sustainability (Keep up strategies, Net replacement, Moving from control to elimination, Keeping donors and stakeholders interested over the long term, especially when cases are low); 4) PSM (How to speed up procurement of commodities, Monitoring of commodities in country, In-country logistics of commodities, Continuity of supply at both national and sub-national levels, Quantification and forecasting); 5) Quality of Services (Improving diagnostic quality, How to ensure test results are respected when diagnosis is made, Including the private sector in malaria control, how to address and monitor them, Adherence to standard protocols; avoiding drug and insecticide resistance build up); 6) Harmonization (How to include a greater range of partners in malaria planning and implementation, Institutional arrangements between stakeholders and other partners, Integrated service delivery with other programs).
The meeting was evaluated and the overall assessment was as follows in the chart below:

It can be seen from the chart that 2.0% voted 1, 4.8% voted 2, 19.9% voted 3, 38.7% voted 4 and 34.7% voted 5. This showed that overall the participants were satisfied with the way the meeting was conducted and that facilitators were generally good.
Acknowledgements

The sixth Annual Review and Planning Meeting for Roll Back Malaria in Eastern Africa was attended by more than 140 participants representing 11 national malaria control programmes, as well as global, regional and national partners. The success of a meeting of this kind depends on the dedication and commitment of many individuals and organisations, but EARN would like to thank the following in particular for their support:

- National Malaria Control Programme, Ministry of Health, Tanzania
- The RBM Secretariat for financial support
- WHO Tanzania office
- WHO-AFRO for key technical presentations
- A-to Z Simutomo and Vestergaard for supporting the evening social functions
- Sophie Smith and Nadia for Secretariat support, and the rapporteurs Drs Kaggwa Mugagga, and Ambechew Yohanes and Peter Mbabazi Kwehangana for preparing this report
- Country representatives, members of EARN and the RBM partnership for their enthusiastic support

Lastly, we would like to thank all of the National Malaria Control Programmes and manufactures for their enthusiastic participation and engagement.

Peter Mbabazi Kwehangana, James Banda, Angus Spiers, Halima Mwenesi, Josephine Namboze, Gladys Tetteh, Alison Mamvist, Kate Kolenzest (EARN Co-ordination Team)
Acronyms

ACT   Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
ADDO  Accredited Drug Distribution Outlet
AFRO  Africa Regional Office (WHO)
ANC   Antenatal Care
AQ    Amodiaquine
ART   Artesunate
BCC   Behaviour Change Communication
CBO   Community Based Organisation
CCM   Country Co-ordinating Mechanism (GFATM)
CHA   Community Health Agent
CHW   Community Health Worker
CQ    Chloroquine
DLDB  Duka La Dawa Baridi (non-accredited drug shop, Tanzania)
DHS   Demographic and Health Survey
EARN  Eastern Africa RBM Regional Network
GF    Global Fund (GFATM)
GFATM Global Fund against HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria
HBMF  Home Based Management of Fever
HFS   Health Facility Survey
IEC   Information, Education and Communication
IMCI  Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IPT   Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp  Intermittent Preventive Treatment for pregnant women
IRS   Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN   Insecticide Treated Net
LLIN  Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net
M&E   Monitoring and Evaluation
MICS  Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS   Malaria Indicator Survey
MSH   Management Sciences for Health
NGO   Non-Governmental Organization
NMCP  National Malaria Control Programme
PMI   US President’s Malaria Initiative
PSI   Population Services International
PSM   Procurement and Supply Management
RBM   Roll Back Malaria
RDT   Rapid Diagnostic Test
REAPING Roll Back Malaria Essential Actions Products Investment Gaps
SP    Sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine
UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund
WG    Working Group (RBM)
WHO   World Health Organization
WHOPES World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme
Introduction


Purpose of Meeting

To provide a forum for the programme review, experience sharing and implementation for accelerating access to proven malaria control interventions towards universal access and achievement of Abuja 2010 targets.

Objectives and Expected Outcomes of Meeting

Objectives

• Countries reminded of the essence of the RBM partnership, its vision, mission, components and how it functions in support of countries;
• Countries share progress in scaling up and challenges for impact (SUFI) to meet 2010 targets;
• Countries/partners share information on how to overcome specific challenges; and
• Countries and partners develop joint plan to address challenges and achieve goals/targets.

Expected Outcomes

• Country and partnership consensus on solutions for identified challenges
• Country/partner joint work plan to meet country needs

Key Issues and Recommendations

Human resources

Management structures

• Decentralization will help in decision affecting HR, such that district will identify their needs.
• Advocate for more donor funding to increase the ceiling of staff costs
• Advocacy for establishment of advancement of all health personnel
• Advocacy for staffing norms to address both physical structure and workload

Management capacity

• Advocate for creation of additional posts to cater the administrative functions
• Develop skills of available staff to bridge the gap

Decision making

• Set up a regulatory council for the nurses and allied health personnel
• Clarify roles of different centres of influence

Retention strategies
- Uganda, ZNZ - those deployed in rural areas stand better chances of recommendation for further training and set a bonding agreement
- Pay top up - eg. The case of Tanzania (BM Foundation)
- Performance - based incentives
- To work it in the proposals from different partners including GF
- Upgrading courses
- Transfer Policy and work out ways of promoting people

**Training**
- Introduce appropriate training programmes in appropriate institutions
- Train microscopist as a stop-gap but ensure that entry requirements for a higher upgrade course are met
- Experts to assist on establishing training institutions
- On job training of identified workers
- Structured refresher training, once or twice a year and ensure availability of equipment and supplies
- Follow-up supervision after training
- Advocate for creation of the posts of entomologists and related cadre

**Supervision**
- Integration with other programmes eg. TB, HIV etc
- Zanzibar - having both technical, centrally managed supervision, in which there are skilled supervisors to provide quality supervision
- Training on supervision skills
- More appreciation of staff by their superiors to ensure
- Accountability (e.g. faith-based institutions)
- To come up with Standard Operating Procedures

**Health information/M&E**
- Increasing involvement and understanding of need for data collection at all levels
- Improving support supervision and accountability
- Building staff skills in data collection at all levels and analysis where appropriate
- Improving availability of infrastructural resources – computers, telephones etc
- Utilising focal people to collect data at lower levels of the health system i.e. Tanzania
- Making data available for use across the health system and to partners
- One plan and budget, one M&E system (standardisation of indicators), one coordinating mechanism (i.e. Ethiopia)
- Implementing performance-based incentives (i.e. Rwanda)
- Partners to educate donors re national reporting formats used and the importance of supporting them

**Quality of HMIS data – implications for action**
- Training across health system in importance and procedures for HMIS
- Training in data interpretation (HF) and data analysis (district)
- Explore ways of improving support supervision with Dhos
- Explore use of performance-based incentives
- Ensure computerisation at district levels and related training
- Ensuring roles and responsibilities are clearly defined
- Aim at developing standardised indicators for NMCP
- Ensuring one database for use at the national and district levels
• Use sentinel sites to improve quality reporting

Sustainability

Possible Solutions

• Development of clear country business plans which include financial gaps and available resources
• Advocacy for the integration of tangible strategies for engaging private sector in malaria control programs including health impact assessments and CSR policy (South Africa, Zambia)
• Community participation in creative methods for cost-sharing and resource mobilization (country/context appropriate)- Ethiopia
• Continued advocacy for funds to support programs, subsidies and free services

Net Replacement

Possible Solutions

• Need to revise country net strategies so that they are evidence based and integrated into vector control/management strategies; long term solutions, integrated into all areas of health care
• Net strategies should be based on population stratification by ability to pay, equity issues, country context (free v. subsidy)
• Identify clear mechanisms for replacing old nets (trade ins)
• Increased/improved social and behaviour change communication to increase acceptance and use of nets at community level
• Support of community led initiatives for vector control
• OR to identify, document, findings about net distribution, use, etc shared widely along with best practices (Ethiopia)

IRS

• Vector control strategies should include IRS and ITNs and other vector control measures
• Strategies should indicate how countries on the ‘brink of elimination’ might use IRS as part of vector control
• Continued advocacy for innovative approaches to address insecticide resistance

Procurement and Supply Management

Government Rules & International Requirements

• TA to review rules and regulations with view to unblocking stalled procurements and standardization for future
• Harmonization of donor rules at country level and universal agreement with national government
• Sub-contracting to civil society organization for procurement (GF dual track)
  EARN to provide more information on UNITAID and Affordable Medicines for Malaria to assist countries
Over-stretched capacity
- Train focal points with expertise in major donor requirements
  Delegate and decentralize procurement function to lower levels where possible

Conflict with Local Manufacturers
- Agreeing standard technical requirements for major malaria commodities at national level (TA)

Forecasting
- Where data is not available or reliable, include research component to capture data necessary for forecasting

Donor Coordination
- Develop annual procurement plan for all sectors

In-country Logistics
Long Supply Chain
- Reduce steps in chain, e.g. sub-contracting distributors from central level to lower level
- Active distribution – bringing the drugs to the periphery

Re-distribution System between lower levels (e.g. facility level / home based management)
- Train the level assigned for the procurement
- Incentives to lower level staff
- Consider de-regulating ACTs (over-the-counter)

Storage Capacity
- Plan for increasing storage capacity and security within proposals

Establishment of a Pull System
- Assessment to identify underlying bottlenecks and solutions (TA)
- Engagement and empower non-medical personnel to manage logistics at central and peripheral levels
- Focused training for peripheral staff on logistics management (e.g. not simply as part of “case management”)
- Micro planning at district level involving peripheral level health workers
- Contract out logistics to assist with direct distribution from central stores to facilities for short-shelf life products (ACTs)

Private Sector Supply
Non-availability of affordable ACTs in private sector
- Inform countries on initiatives on the global level (EARN).

Quality of Services
Improving diagnostic quality
- Review and implement standardized curricula (attachments, collaborations)
- Use WHO/UNICEF pre-qualified tools and reagents that adhere to GMP requirements. Do routine quality reviews by NDAs. Periodical audits of tools on the open market.
• Make additional procurements based on need
• Design and disseminate adequate job aides and encourage adherence to them.
• Develop standard supervision tools and conduct regular visits to facilities.
• Strengthen maintenance units. Train lab staff on, and regularly evaluate, maintenance of tools.
• Establish and strengthen a QAS.
• Develop regulatory mechanisms and engage the private sector.
• Improve HR levels
• Explore the possibility of introducing RDTs at comm. Level. Educate the public.

Ensuring that test results are respected when diagnosis is made
• Continuous skills development programs
• Encouraging team work within the health facility (meetings, QA involvement). This increases trust and change in attitudes.
• Monitor adherence to guidelines and implement the regulatory requirements in the private sector.
• Advocate for better remuneration and identify non-monetary motivations

Including private sector in malaria control: how to address and monitor them?
• Develop standards and guidelines that cut across all the sectors in health
• Develop and implement Public-Private Partnership Policies to encourage collaboration
• Resource mobilization

Adherence to standard protocols in order to avoid medicines and insecticide resistance
• Regular adherence tracking studies
• Intensive advocacy and BCC
• Quality control of supplies entering the country
• Forecasting needs
• Build capacities to ensure quality
• Conduct targeted studies

Harmonization

Partnership and programmatic linkages

Government
Including multi-sectoral Ministries with special focus on MOH depts.
Examples: MOF and planning, Min. of women and youth, Min. of environment and protection, Min. of education, agriculture

• Government commitment to anti-corruption
• Establish IT/communication system for transparency and information sharing
• Working with Professional Assoc.s., Civil Society organizations, Regional Networks and Economic Blocks for Cross-border collaboration and professional updating, sensitization and advocacy
• Engagement for other key political and community leaders beyond government staff.

Donors
• A common platform recommended for all donors and partners for planning and discussion initially excluding the government presence for the sake of open discussion of issues
• Establish a joint platform including the government in the discussion

UN agencies
• UN agencies network at all levels on issues of proposal requirement and design, M&E requirements and progress reporting

NGOs, CBOs, FBOs
• NGOs at all levels work within government guidelines
• Highlight examples of NGOs-government collaboration for establishing sustainable programs within communities

Private sector
• Public-private framework addressing fair profit and compensation for public health of benefit

Private and public service media

Community
• Capacity building and transfer of responsibility to community starting at early levels of planning
• Sustained community ownership and feedback

Session 1 opening ceremony

Day One - Tuesday 20th November 2007

Opening Ceremony

The Master of Ceremonies Mr. Peter Mbabazi Kwehangana (Regional Coordinator EARN, RBM Secretariat) welcomed all participants and introduced the chairperson of the session as Dr. Azima Simba (National Malaria Control, Deputy Programme Manager, Tanzania)

Peter briefed participants on the agenda as indicated in the meeting timetable. After requesting countries to take their seats in the designated seats, he highlighted the objectives of the meeting.
He called upon the 11 EARN members National Control Programme participants, and partner organisations who briefly introduced themselves. Peter briefly reviewed logistical arrangements, followed by a briefing on the meeting agenda¹.

**Meeting Objectives – Peter Mbabazi**

Peter presented the meeting objectives (see Section 6 above) and emphasised that the EARN Annual Review and Planning Meeting is essentially about the partnership working to achieve tasks set by national programmes. The specific objectives to update countries on the new developments within the RBM partnership and EARN and mechanisms available to ensure country support. To receive country updates on progress made in scaling up for impact (SUFI) to meet 2010 targets and identify implementation challenges that may hinder progress. To come up with specific solutions/proposals for addressing identified challenges, and to develop joint plan for country needs for implementation support.

It also provides a valuable opportunity for participants to meet with national programmes and partners from all sectors so as to obtain updates on developments in malaria prevention and control and to interpret global issues with a national and regional perspective. Other objectives include the identification of gaps preventing the realisation of objectives, and strategising on how to achieve targets set by national leaderships within the context of global targets.

**EARN Overview and update – Alison**

After a brief introduction on the historical background, membership, purpose and functions of EARN, she highlighted on the EARN progress of the past one year.

In the presentation the priorities of EARN were described and the main priority support priorities:

- Build country capacity,
- Access to additional resources,
- Maintaining high performance,
- Track country progress,
- Ensure access to affordable malaria control commodities, provide leadership and stewardship to the RBM partnership.

**RBM PARTNERSHIP OVERVIEW AND UPDATE – Dr. James Banda**

¹ Annex 2
Dr. J. Banda presented the RBM partnership overview and update and highlighted the following:

- RBM is interested in harnessing the country programs
- Strengthen capacity and enhance performance for SUFI implementation (45 business plans, 10 priority countries)
- Keep malaria high on the development agenda and access additional resources (including through GFATM, UNITAID) >60% success rate in GFR8, 45 countries mobilize adequate resources for SUFI
- Enhance performance in countries and secure continued resources (through diagnostic and corrective responses), (95% countries currently getting funding should continue to keep it, 80% countries perform at A or B1)
- Track country progress (12-20 countries to deploy MIS, publish malaria profile and update 107 country profiles)
- Strengthen access to commodities for malaria control (45 countries have access to affordable medicines for malaria through the private sector – TBC)
- Ensure proper functioning of partnership mechanisms (track progress and report to RBM Board, >80% implementation rate of HWP)

Update on Global/targets, Universal coverage – Dr. Josephine Namboze

- Malaria status in EARN countries, some countries documenting reduction in malaria
- Strategies for universal coverage should lead to clear progress in malaria control
- 2008 – 2010 goals of the global business plan
- Intensified implementation (proposed countries)
- Resource mobilization
- Strategies for universal coverage (first line, rectal artesunate at community level, improved treatment in private sector, free malaria medicines)
- Quality assurance and control
- Link between case management logistics and health information system – need to invest in improving records and information flow,
- LLINs & IRS are core interventions (choice depends on local feasibility, however, combination of both interventions is a pragmatic option to reach and maintain high coverage rates and maximize health impact of MVC)
The way forward (quality of CM, target vector control >80%, studies on IRS/ITNs, strengthen research)

Questions, discussion session—Dr. Josephine Namboze & James Banda

Q1 What is the criteria of country selection

Ans: Dr. James Banda elaborated that countries are selected according to their demand. If a country indicates a technical support need in its business plan, that country will be selected by RBM for the technical assistance it requested.

Q2 Monitoring of efficacy of ACT is difficult takes long time and is costly. What is WHO’s recommendation for this?

Ans: Dr. Josephine Namboze elaborated that there is a new WHO protocol that has been developed for low transmission (cases) areas. The main element of the protocol is that it allows continuing the study during transmission season over consecutive years.

Q3: How is the people factor (behaviour change, participation, ownership) and harmonization addressed?

Ans: Many countries have indicated community involvement and this is also advocated by both WHO and RBM. The practical aspect of it however needs more effort.

Q4: There few manufactures and few ACT what are the plans?

Ans: WHO is informing companies to seek the technical assistance of WHO in getting the product certification process. However, companies are usually not ready take the extra mile required to ensure this and this has been hindering the effort of bringing more options.

Remarks by the WR Tanzania

Dr Ritha, WHO Representative, Tanzania office,

Guest of honour address and opening

Dr Azima Simba introduced the guest of honour, the Honourable Minister of Health and social Affairs, Tanzania, Prof. David Mwakyusa. The Honourable Minister was accompanied by; the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Health, Dr M. Jiddawi; the WHO AFRO Representative, Dr. Josephine Namboze, WHO Tanzania Representative Dr. Rita Njau; the UNICEF Representative Dr Angus Spiers; Dr James Banda of the RBM Secretariat, Geneva;
The Honourable Minister described her pleasure in learning of the successes of EARN in establishing an effective mechanism for offering in a cost-effective manner, timely and quality malaria response services needed by countries in the Eastern Africa Sub-region. The principle of partnership on which EARN is established and the progress made in the sub-region towards genuine cohesiveness and adoption of common approaches was commended. The Honourable Minister concluded by paying tribute to all those involved in malaria control for their dedication and urged all colleagues to work diligently to save lives.

The Honourable Minister then requested all participants to spare the time to learn from the experience of Zanzibar in fighting malaria and encouraged them to enjoy the hospitality of the people of the famous historical Mt Kilimanjaro.

Vote of thanks

Dr John Bosco Rwakimari, Malaria Programme Manager, Uganda, gave a brief vote of thanks speech, in his vote of thanks he reiterated in 1950 when Governor Cowen presided over a workshop of malaria experts gathered in Kampala which hatched the idea of Malaria Eradication Campaign that began in 1955. By 1970 malaria had been eradicated in Europe and America and nearly eliminated in South East Asia and S America. He said that today the 20th of November 2007, history repeats itself as we witness the honourable minister flag off the drive to eliminate malaria and eventual eradication in Africa.

He thanked the minister for his words of wisdom and encouragement and for your pledge to support the drive to eradicate malaria including the people and the Government of the Republic of Tanzania for their hospitality. He thanked RBM Partnership for having built a strong foundation through the promotion of Public-Private Partnership now spearheading the drive towards malaria eradication. As well as the International communities for recognizing the enormous burden of malaria on the African population and committing support to our governments in form of Sector budget, projects and technical assistance.

Lastly he appreciated the significant initiatives being undertaken, these include the African Union 2006 call for the universal access coverage of all malaria key interventions; the G8 Heads of Government call to reduce the burden of Malaria; WHO re-emphasis on Indoor Residual Spraying including use of DDT; The GFATM and PMI. All these initiatives provide opportunities for maximizing the returns on the investment.
Group photo

Peter organised the group photo with the guest of honour, in the gardens by the swimming pool at Impala Hotel, this was followed by a tea break graced by the Guest of honour.

Session 2 country presentations

This session was chaired by Dr James Banda the RBM Country support coordinator, before start of the session Dr. James Banda introduced the RBM Secretariat team who are involved in the coordination of this meeting. As follows:
1. Mr. Peter Mbabazi Kwehangana- Ag. Regional Coordinator-EARN
2. Ms. Nadia Lary- Data manager RBM Geneva
3. Ms. Sophie Schmitt –Secretary for country support RBM Geneva

2 Cover Photo 2
### Group 1 Countries: Eritrea, Ethiopia and Kenya

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<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
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| 1  | Eritrea | - New treatment policy (ACT).  
- high coverage of ITNs,  
- declining number of malaria cases and deaths | - The significant reduction of malaria morbidity creates other challenging issues/factors:  
- low immunity of population, tendency to develop severe malaria & prone to malaria epidemics  
- Challenge of sustaining the achievements and successes obtained.  
- Creates complacency/relaxation among population, MOH, Partners among others  
- Generally limited infrastructure (transport, laboratory, communications);  
- Generally limited trained human resources in the General Health Delivery System;  
- Generally limited data base for linking epidemiological, entomological, ecological, and climate-related data to predict epidemics;  
- General concern of sustaining community based interventions (bed net issues, source reduction, case management) ownership and support for CHAs- incentives  
- Cross-border malaria concern | - Updating of AMDs Policy, dissemination and training of HWs and CHAs;  
- Procurement of adequate AMDs (ACTs);  
- Procurement of adequate RDTs;  
- Procurement of LLINs, insecticides etc.  
- Improve the early treatment seeking behavior and use of ITNs of the population and particularly of the vulnerable groups (<5, pregnant women, the military & other non immune population) by conducting aggressive HP/BCC activities.  
- Goluj Project and Construction of ware house in Gash Barka (which has already eaten too much time) |
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| 2  | Ethiopia | • Rapid scale up in coverage of LLINs  
• Increased coverage in IRS  
• Improved access to ACT (coartem through HEW) | • Mobilizing adequate resource to keep high coverage of interventions - e.g. 50 million LLINs to MDG to maintain 80%  
• Ensure dependable Drugs and commodity supply system,  
• QA and QC of malaria diagnosis (RDTs + Microscopy)  
• Targeting and Delineating the role of IRS and LLINs  
• Improving community awareness and utilization of interventions (ITNs Utilization, ACT Compliance)  
• Malaria surveillance and Program monitoring and evaluation  
• Shortage of human power and High staff turn over | • Resource mobilization,  
• Functional Drug and logistic supply management system  
• QA & QC for malaria microscopy & RDT,  
• Database system for routine program monitoring,  
• Refine malaria risk stratification,  
• Operationalizing Communication strategy,  
• Establish sentinel surveillance system & strengthen malaria epidemics preparedness and response capacity  
• Strengthen sentinel site study on efficacy of anti-malarial drugs and Insecticides  
• Strengthen technical support to FMOH and other partners working in malaria control |
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| 3  | Kenya   |              | • Poor Documentation (M&E) at all levels; process, outcome and impact  
• Poor Reporting and accounting of funds particularly at the periphery  
• Can we sustain our achievements? Dependency on donor funding is a big challenge  
• Timely implementation of planned activities | • Documentation (M&E) at all levels; process, outcome and impact- support needed  
• Support in resolving Global fund round 2  
• Support in round 8 proposal  
• Support in community based fever management  
• Improvement of diagnostics  
• To fill gap left for failure of round 7 |
Question and Discussion Session

Q1: to Ethiopia: How can you ensure financial sustainability if drugs and other services are provided free of charge?
A: 

Q2: to Kenya: What are your plans for the expansion of ACTs to the general population given the current treatment guidelines?
A: The program is currently conducting pilot studies to establish whether AL can be deployed at community level. Then AL will be re-classified to allow roll out to the community level.

Q3 to Eritrea: What is the drug that is used at community level?
A: Chloroquine and SP are the drugs currently used in addition to an anti-pyretic.

Q4 to Ethiopia: What form of access is reflected at the level of 93%?
A: Physical access to health facilities. That is population within a 5km radius of a health facility.

Q5 to Kenya: The M&E has been over assessed and several recommendations still need to be implemented. Why the request for additional technical assistance from WHO this time round?
A: The requested TA is guide the establishment of a Malaria Information Acquisition System in order to guide decision making by the program.

General comment during the discussion: There is need to strengthen community involvement at implementation level. The involvement of CSOs is critical for the success of program activities.
### Group 2 countries: Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Sudan south

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| 1  | Rwanda        | •                                                                             | • Coordination of partners in line with Rwanda RBM strategic plan  
• Antimalarial drug and insecticide Resistance  
• Change in Malaria epidemiology due to large scale intervention  
• Some funding not in accordance with Country priorities and needs. | • Need assessment of Malaria Control (WHO)  
• Next steps of Malaria control plan |
| 2  | Burundi       | • Improving coverage of interventions (ITNs, IRS, Case management)           | • Lack of formal National Malaria Program  
• Sustainability on ACT provision  
• Implementation of treatment policy in private sector  
• Lack of paediatric form of AQ-AS and FDC  
• IPT implementation in the context of high Resistance to SP  
• Rational ACT management in remote health facilities with shortage of skilled health workers for laboratory diagnosis  
• Stock outs of antimalarial drugs due to inaccurate quantification and effective logistics  
• Because of weaknesses, the HIS does not capture accurate data for impact measurement | • Support for development of M & E plan  
• Support for LLIN mass distribution campaign  
• Develop guidelines for IRS strategies  
• Support for development of PSM |
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<td>3</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>• Skilled human resource and technical capacities at all levels&lt;br&gt;• Distribution of supplies to health centres&lt;br&gt;• Surveillance: Proper surveillance system non-existent which makes efficient planning and prioritization of areas for interventions very difficult&lt;br&gt;• Private Sector development&lt;br&gt;• Entomological surveillance and IVM</td>
<td>• Scaling up LLINs distribution&lt;br&gt;• Expansion of diagnosis and case management to health post levels&lt;br&gt;• Piloting Surveillance&lt;br&gt;• Operational research&lt;br&gt;• Establishment of quality assurance systems and malaria referral labs&lt;br&gt;• Increased EPR capacities&lt;br&gt;• IEC&lt;br&gt;• Strengthening field based coordination and technical support mechanisms</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sudan (South)</td>
<td>• Weak health system&lt;br&gt;• Limited trained human resource within the programme&lt;br&gt;• No clear budget outline for the programme&lt;br&gt;• Weak coordination of partners at different levels&lt;br&gt;• Country wide shortage of commodities-ACT, ITN &amp; RDTs&lt;br&gt;• Inadequate M&amp;E and staff at various levels&lt;br&gt;• M&amp;E and documentation of impact&lt;br&gt;• Weak laboratory network system lack of QC/QA and inadequate blood transfusion services</td>
<td>• Capacity on M&amp;E&lt;br&gt;• Access to additional resources for LLITN&lt;br&gt;• Resource for training, operational research&lt;br&gt;• Monitoring of anti-malarial drugs and insecticides&lt;br&gt;• Expansion of health services, program management&lt;br&gt;• Coordination and integration of malaria control with other programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion on Second Round of Country Presentation

Questions in the discussion for group 2 country presentations:
Q1 to Rwanda: What are the mechanisms for replacement of nets under the keep up phase?
A: Several mechanisms are in place and these include:
   • ANC clinics
   • Immunisation campaigns
   • Private sector supplies
   • Regular keep up campaigns every 3 years

Q2 to Burundi: In the absence of a National Malaria Control Program, does a strategic plan specific for malaria? Does a monitoring and evaluation system exist?
A: Yes there is a Strategic plan and malaria specific M&E system exists.

Q3 to Somalia: How are the IDPs being handled?
A: they are covered by the two major interventions of case management and vector control since they are in relatively more secure settings.

General comments during the discussion:
   • Taking opportunity of the GF to pay allowances and salary top-up for key program staff
   • Need to explore avenues for harmonization of partners

Need to have in place key guiding documents such as Procurement and M&E plans
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Support Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>• Coverage indicators - progress over time</td>
<td>• Inadequate Resources: Human resources at all levels; Inadequate Financial resources</td>
<td>• Support for development of PSM plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Delayed commodity procurements.</td>
<td>• Support for development of M&amp;E plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Weak health systems / HMIS difficult to measure impact (M&amp;E)</td>
<td>• Support for development of Global Fund round 8 proposal</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Weak diagnostic services’</td>
<td>• Support for development of management system/structures</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Support for training laboratory technicians</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>• 100% of the population - via Public HF's</td>
<td>• Financial gap 2009, 2010 on wards</td>
<td>• Study tour for Zanzibar and Eritrea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 21% of malaria cases treated within 24hrs with ACT – far from the national target!</td>
<td>• M &amp; E and Surveillance in low endemicity</td>
<td>• to EMRO (Muscat Oman) to exchange ideas and learn about malaria “elimination techniques”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• High coverage of interventions,</td>
<td>• Human resources</td>
<td>• PSM</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Declining number of malaria cases and deaths</td>
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<td>• BCC</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• M&amp;E</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• HMIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sudan (North)</td>
<td>• Case management scaled-up,</td>
<td>• Availability of Artesunate suppositories for pre-referral</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Integrated vector management</td>
<td>• HF with lab diagnosis is &lt;35%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Epidemic detection &amp; containment</td>
<td>• False positivist is still high</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Capacity Building and Partnership</td>
<td>• RDT use is limited</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• ACTs use advocacy is limited</td>
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<td>• Resistance to DDT and Malathion, &amp; Pyrethroids tolerance</td>
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<td>• ITNs coverage &amp; culture is still weak</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• ITNs re-treatment rate is very low</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• IRS …</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Weak analysis of epidemic risk data at state or peripheral level</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• M&amp;E system needs strengthening</td>
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<td>• Public private sector to avoid the potential for conflicts of interest</td>
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</table>
Questions in the discussion for group 3 country presentations

Questions directed to Zanzibar:
Q1: Why give IPTp when the endemicity of malaria is currently very low? What is the WHO guidance on this?
A: The low endemicity is due to the unexpectedly high impact of the scale up of key interventions. The situation is still very fragile to withdraw IPTp. WHO will make a clear statement on this issue in the course of next year.
Q2: How does the country prevent or control cross-border infections?
A: This calls for joint effort between the mainland and Zanzibar. There is need to develop a comprehensive package of intervention at key points on the mainland.
Q3: With already 3 rounds of IRS, how long shall IRS continue and what is the exit strategy? Is there government commitment?
A: IRS will continue for the next 3 to 5 years. The exit strategy is use of LLINs. The commitment of government will be ascertained after presenting and discussing the current malaria figures with the key authorities in government.
Q4: Regarding ACT use, how has it progressed over the years?
A: Not yet captured
Questions to Uganda: What is meant by support for management structures? Are there plans to do a Malaria Indicator Survey?
A: The support is in terms of developing a Procurement, Supplies and Logistics Management comprehensive plan. Yes, the country intends to conduct a MIS in 2008 alongside an HIV Sero-Behavioural survey.
Cross-cutting questions:
Q1: What are the vector resistance strategies used by countries that use IRS?
A: These include:
1. Mosaic strategy
2. Insecticide efficacy monitoring every after 2 years
3. Adherence to vector control guidelines that are country specific
Q2: In Uganda and Tanzania, how has integration of HIV and Malaria programs been done in terms of management and coordination at the National level?
A1: In Tanzania, this is still difficult.
A2: In Uganda, program designs are beginning to be integrated. For example, the PEPFAR package involves distribution of nets to HIV clients. Also, the MIS is going to be integrated into the HIV Sero-Behavioural Survey in 2008.
General comment:
- There is need to pay close attention in the process of accessing ACTs for the private sector through the Global ACT subsidy and tease out how it impacts on the general health system.

9.2.1 Other key issues:
1. Ensuring community participation and involvement
2. Prioritising MIP
3. Ensuring Inter-sectoral collaboration
4. Resistance management for insecticides and ACTs
5. ACT use at the community level
6. Integration of programs
7. Durability of nets
8. Harmonization of partners and plans
9. Institutional strengthening
10. Engaging the Private sector
11. External Quality Assurance
12. Involving the social sector
13. Forecasting of needs (Quantification)
14. Safe disposal of IRS residues, packaging materials etc
15. Integration with ongoing development projects

**Day Two - Wednesday 21st November 2007**

**A to Z Special Session**

*Participants visiting A to Z factory*

**Day Three – Thursday 22nd November 2007**

**EARN Annual Review and Planning Meeting – Ricky Orford**

Ricky Orford convened a plenary discussion on the appropriateness, suitability, and format of the EARN meeting in light of WHO’s decision to hold a joint annual planning meeting for both the Eastern and Southern Africa regions of WHO-AFRO. Participants were reminded that a questionnaire evaluation of EARN, including the annual meeting, had been carried out in 2005, and this supported the continuation of the EARN annual meeting, however, this evaluation was conducted prior to the decision by WHO to hold the combined ESAMC meeting.

Some of the responses received from the floor are summarised below:
The annual EARN meeting was still considered to be a useful meeting, as it is different from WHO-led meetings, principally through the encouragement of a broader participation of partners, many of which are not represented at the ESAMC and other similar meetings. Eritrea was a vocal supporter of the EARN meeting, as it is unable to attend many international meetings, but always attends EARN, as it is considered to be one of the most important meetings in the malaria calendar.

There was a call for an even greater emphasis and focus on helping countries to solve some of the technical and operational challenges faced in implementing their programmes. While the broad range of subjects presented was generally welcomed, it was felt that this left too little time to discuss some of the implications, especially in key areas such as ways to manage the flow of fake antimalarial medicines onto the market in Africa, before the situation becomes as serious as that seen in Asia.

Several participants proposed that the meeting may no longer be required to be held over a full five days, with some of the technical updates being left to the joint ESAMC meeting instead. It was suggested that as many of the issues raised by countries had also been raised at the ESAMC meeting, then the agenda of future EARN meetings could at least partially be driven by the recommendations and action points of the ESAMC meeting, as well as inputs from country programmes, in order to minimise overlap. A useful suggestion was made in relation to the timing of the next meeting, which it was proposed could be scheduled to facilitate participating countries to undertake a peer review of GF proposals prior to the submission deadline.

**Conclusions, Recommendations and Action Points – Josephine Namboze**

Issues and recommendations arising during the meeting were presented and discussed and final consensus on wording was reached. See Section 7 above.

**Meeting Evaluation**

Participants were requested to provide comments on the organisational and logistical aspects of the meeting, including the venue, agenda, etc. Participants were also asked to grade the sessions on a scale of 1,2,3,4,5 scoring from 1 for poor to 5 for excellent.

**Results of meeting evaluation**

The meeting was evaluated and the overall assessment was as follows in the chart below.
It can be seen from the chart that 2.0% voted 1, 4.8% voted 2, 19.9% voted 3, 38.7% voted 4 and 34.7% voted 5. This showed that overall the participants were satisfied with the way the meeting was conducted and that facilitators were generally good. (see annex...) 

Closing Ceremony

Guests of honour at the closing ceremony included the

Photo of the closing ceremony
## ANNEX 1: Meeting programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Topic</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Chairperson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 18 November</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00- 4:00</td>
<td>Arrival of secretariat staff</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00- 6:00</td>
<td>Meeting NMCP Tz, and Hotel officials</td>
<td>EARN Focal Point</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday 19 November</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-12:00</td>
<td>Photocopying, and parking files,</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00- 6:00</td>
<td>Arrival of participants,</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00- 18:00</td>
<td>Registration and administrative support,</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00- 20:00</td>
<td>EARN coordination meeting</td>
<td>Cord Team</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 20 November</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00- 9:00</td>
<td>Late Registration and administrative issues</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Opening ceremony</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:15</td>
<td>Administrative announcements</td>
<td>EARN Focal Point</td>
<td>Cord Team Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 – 10:00</td>
<td>Review of meeting objectives, expected outputs, programme, self introductions, expectations from participants</td>
<td>EARN Focal Point</td>
<td>Cord Team Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:15</td>
<td>RBM partnership, over view and Update</td>
<td>Dr. James Banda</td>
<td>Cord Team Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-10:30</td>
<td>EARN Overview and Update</td>
<td>Dr. Harima</td>
<td>PM NMCP Tz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Guest of Honour address and Opening</td>
<td>Hon. Minister of Health Tz</td>
<td>Dr. James Banda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00- 11:10</td>
<td>Group Photo</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>EARN Focal Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea,</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Session 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Country presentations</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-13:00</td>
<td>Overcoming Challenges to Achieve SUIF (Each country presentation for 15 minutes, 15 minutes for discussion)</td>
<td>Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya</td>
<td>Dr James Banda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td>Overcoming Challenges to Achieve SUIF (Each country presentation for 15 minutes, 15 minutes for discussion)</td>
<td>Rwanda Burundi Somalia Sudan (North)</td>
<td>Dr James Banda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-17:00</td>
<td>Overcoming Challenges to Achieve SUIF (Each country presentation for 15 minutes, 15 minutes for discussion)</td>
<td>Sudan (South) Tanzania Uganda Zanzibar</td>
<td>Dr James Banda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00-</td>
<td>EARN coordination meeting</td>
<td>Cord Team</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session Topic</td>
<td>Presenter</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-12:00</td>
<td>Photocopying, and parking files,</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00- 6:00</td>
<td>Arrival of participants,</td>
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<td>EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00- 18:00</td>
<td>Registration and administrative support,</td>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
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<td>19:00- 20:00</td>
<td>EARN coordination meeting</td>
<td>Cord Team</td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
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<td>20:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session Topic</td>
<td>Presenter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:15</td>
<td>Wrap up and review of day 1, and review of day 2 agenda</td>
<td>Rapporteur EARN FP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9:15 – 10:30</strong></td>
<td><strong>Identification of implementation challenges</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15 – 10:30</td>
<td><strong>Addressing implementation challenges</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>10:30-11:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coffee/Tea Break</strong></td>
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<td>11:00-12:00</td>
<td><strong>Addressing implementation challenges</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<td>12:00-13:00</td>
<td><strong>Addressing implementation challenges</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Addressing implementation challenges – best practices</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15:30-16:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coffee/Tea Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-17:00</td>
<td><strong>Addressing implementation challenges – best practices</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<td>17:00-18:00</td>
<td><strong>Manufactures presentation</strong></td>
<td>Manufacturers Rep</td>
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<td>19:00-20:00</td>
<td><strong>EARN coordination meeting</strong></td>
<td>Cord Team EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td>20:00-23:00</td>
<td><strong>Reception</strong></td>
<td>Participants EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 22 November</strong></td>
<td><strong>Opening, review of day 2, and review of day 3 agenda</strong></td>
<td>Rapporteur Coordination Team Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:15</td>
<td><strong>Addressing implementation challenges</strong></td>
<td>EARN FP Coordination Team Member</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Presentation of country needs matrix</strong></td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td><strong>Country teams identifying support needs, planning with partners to address challenges</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator Coordination Team Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-11:30</td>
<td><strong>Coffee/Tea Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-13:00</td>
<td><strong>Group work by countries – identifying support needs, planning with partners to address challenges</strong></td>
<td>Facilitator Coordination Team Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Session 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Feed back from group discussions and way forward</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-14:15</td>
<td><strong>Country needs and support matching and timeline</strong></td>
<td>EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:15-14:30</td>
<td><strong>Next Steps and Wrap Up</strong></td>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30-15:00</td>
<td><strong>Meeting Evaluation</strong></td>
<td>Participants EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00-16:00</td>
<td><strong>Guest of Honour address and Closure</strong></td>
<td>WHO WR Tz James Banda</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>16:00-17:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coffee/Tea Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>19:00-20:00</td>
<td><strong>EARN coordination meeting</strong></td>
<td>Cord Team EARN FP</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 23 November</strong></td>
<td><strong>Departure of participants</strong></td>
<td>Participants</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00–10:00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# ANNEX 2: Participants List

**EARN Annual coordination for implementation support meeting 2007 participants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Telephone number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>E-mail Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>Silas</td>
<td>Adembesa</td>
<td>Vestergard Frandsen</td>
<td>AREA Manager</td>
<td>PO Box 66889-00800, Nairobi</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>+254 733 333 116</td>
<td>+254 204 444526</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sg@vestergaard-frandsen.com">sg@vestergaard-frandsen.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>Olaw</td>
<td>Adiang Nijk</td>
<td>Government of Southern Sudan</td>
<td>Clinical case management officer</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Sudan (South)</td>
<td>+249 121 716 541</td>
<td><a href="mailto:olawnyatons@yahoo.com">olawnyatons@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>Mai Mahmod</td>
<td>Ahelo</td>
<td>N.K. Malaria Control Programme</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Sudani Alobeid - S</td>
<td>122640499</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mai.2003@maktoub.com">Mai.2003@maktoub.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Abdullah</td>
<td>Ali</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Zanzibar</td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
<td>P.O. Box 407</td>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>+ 255 777 460227</td>
<td>+ 255 242231876</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abdullahsuleimanali@yahoo.com">abdullahsuleimanali@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>Ali</td>
<td>Omar</td>
<td>Ministry of Health social Welfare</td>
<td>NMCP</td>
<td>PO Box 3692</td>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>+255 777 851 653</td>
<td>+255 242 231 876</td>
<td><a href="mailto:drali07@hotmail.com">drali07@hotmail.com</a>; <a href="mailto:drali07@yahoo.fr">drali07@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>Dorcas</td>
<td>Alusala</td>
<td>Ministry of Health – division of Malaria control</td>
<td>Focal person – Malaria in Pregnancy</td>
<td>Division of Malaria Control</td>
<td>P.O. Box 20750 KNH</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>202746934</td>
<td>202746935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>Gezaye</td>
<td>Ambaye</td>
<td>Greem PLC</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>+251 911 201872</td>
<td>+251 11 6622809</td>
<td><a href="mailto:greenplc@gmail.com">greenplc@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>Ambrose</td>
<td>Anguka</td>
<td>Bayer Environmental Science</td>
<td>Business Manager Eastern Africa</td>
<td>Longonot Rd of Kilimajaro Rd Shelter Africa centre, upper hill PO B60022-00200 City square Nairobi</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>+254 722 525875</td>
<td>+254(020) 2733231</td>
<td>Ambrose.anguka@bayercr opsience.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>Gitan</td>
<td>Anthony</td>
<td>Sonofi Aventis</td>
<td>Manager Access to</td>
<td>PO Box 20337-00200</td>
<td>+254 722 758567</td>
<td>+254 20 2735150</td>
<td>anthony.gitau@sangí-aventis.com</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Moutaz Atiq</td>
<td>Malaria control Programme / River Nile State</td>
<td>Director of Malaria Control Programme in River Nile state</td>
<td>Ministry of health FThursday, Sudan +249 923963395 822221</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Moutaz-altoomil@hotmail.com">Moutaz-altoomil@hotmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Marie Louise Baleng</td>
<td>PSI Burundi</td>
<td>Country representative</td>
<td>PO Box 1474 Bujumbura, Burundi +257 22 22 94 66 94567</td>
<td><a href="mailto:balengml@psiburundi.org">balengml@psiburundi.org</a>; <a href="mailto:balenggmal@yahoo.fr">balenggmal@yahoo.fr</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Esey Batiso</td>
<td>Malaria Consortium – Ethiopia Arusha NGO Network-Angonet</td>
<td>SNNP Regional coordinator Executive Director</td>
<td>MC SNNP Regional office PO Box 2388, Arusha +251 046 220 4415 +251 0114161626</td>
<td><a href="mailto:batisso@malariaconsortium.org">batisso@malariaconsortium.org</a>; <a href="mailto:batisso@yahoo.co.uk">batisso@yahoo.co.uk</a>; <a href="mailto:angonet@yahoo.com">angonet@yahoo.com</a>;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Peter Bayo</td>
<td>SNNP Regional office PO Box 2388, Arusha</td>
<td>PO Box 2388, Arusha</td>
<td>+257 22 22 94 66 94567</td>
<td><a href="mailto:balengml@psiburundi.org">balengml@psiburundi.org</a>; <a href="mailto:balenggmal@yahoo.fr">balenggmal@yahoo.fr</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Genana Chibsa</td>
<td>Ministry of Health Oromia Regional Health Bureau</td>
<td>Head, Oromia Regional Health Bureau</td>
<td>PO Box 24341 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia +251 11 662 4538 25116624541</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chibsashel2000@yahoo.com">Chibsashel2000@yahoo.com</a>; <a href="mailto:ohbmcd@ethionet.et">ohbmcd@ethionet.et</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Miranda Bryant</td>
<td>PSI – Sudan</td>
<td>MCH Manager</td>
<td>Juba, Sudan (South)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mirandabryant@yahoo.com">mirandabryant@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Mbogo Bunyi</td>
<td>PSI Kenya</td>
<td>Brand Manager</td>
<td>P.O. Box2251 – 00400 Nairobi, Kenya + 254 440125 – 8 254 440899</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbogo@psikenya.org">mbogo@psikenya.org</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Larry Casazza</td>
<td>ACAM – African Communities Against Malaria</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1036-00606 Saritcentre Nairobi, Kenya + 254 728 66607</td>
<td><a href="mailto:larrycasazzaa@earthlink.net">larrycasazzaa@earthlink.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Shelemie Chibsa</td>
<td>Ministry of Health Oromia Regional Health Bureau</td>
<td>Head, Oromia Regional Health Bureau</td>
<td>PO Box 24341 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia +251 11 662 4538 25116624541</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chibsashel2000@yahoo.com">Chibsashel2000@yahoo.com</a>; <a href="mailto:ohbmcd@ethionet.et">ohbmcd@ethionet.et</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Renia Coghan</td>
<td>Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV)</td>
<td>Associate Director, Global access</td>
<td>ICC, A 13 20 Route de prebois CH-1215 Geneva, Switzerland +41792902405 4127996065</td>
<td><a href="mailto:coghlanr@mmv.org">coghlanr@mmv.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Marcie Cook</td>
<td>PSI</td>
<td>Country Representative</td>
<td>Sudan +256 477 123 455</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Marcie.cook@gmail.com">Marcie.cook@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Judith Cowley</td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
<td>PO Box 7512, Bujumbura, Burundi +257 79 984 193 +257 22 302820 <a href="mailto:judithcowley@rwanda1.com">judithcowley@rwanda1.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Dadi David</td>
<td>Products Manager</td>
<td>PO Box 33500 Plot 63/27 Bibi Titi Mohamed Rd, Dar es Salaam Tanzania +255 22 2151 581/3 +255 22 2151530 <a href="mailto:ddadi@psi.or.tz">ddadi@psi.or.tz</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Naledi Diphaha</td>
<td>Business Development Manager</td>
<td>59B Kyalami Lvd, Kyalami Business Park, Midrand South Africa + 271 466 2417 <a href="mailto:naledi@tananetting.com">naledi@tananetting.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Naeem Dorrani</td>
<td>Technical advisor</td>
<td>Diani Road, Lavington, PO Box 3350-0020 Nairobi, Kenya +254 20 387 5530 +254 20 3875517 <a href="mailto:MTC.somalia@merlin-eastafrica.org">MTC.somalia@merlin-eastafrica.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Stephan Duparc</td>
<td>Medical Director</td>
<td>ICC, Entrance G, 3e Floor, 20 route de pre Bois 1215 Geneva +4122 7911 4070 +41 22 799 4061 <a href="mailto:duparcs@mmv.org">duparcs@mmv.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Khalid Elmardi</td>
<td>Deputy Coordinator</td>
<td>NMCP Khartoum, P.O. Box 1204 Sudan (Noth) + 249 912817230 + 249 183 77 397 <a href="mailto:Khalidmrd9@hotmail.com">Khalidmrd9@hotmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Eyob Garoy</td>
<td>National Professional Officer for Malaria</td>
<td>WHO country office 88/89 Adi Yocab Street, Geza, Banda Ethiopia +291114171 +291 125155 <a href="mailto:Eyohannes.121@yahoo.com">Eyohannes.121@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Tewolde Ghebremeskel</td>
<td>Ministry of Health Manager, National Malaria Program</td>
<td>Ministry of Health P.O. Box 212, Asmara, Eritrea +291 1 125529 +291 1 122899/124184 <a href="mailto:Tewolde2003@yahoo.com">Tewolde2003@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Hasnein Gulamhussein</td>
<td>General Manager</td>
<td>P.O. Box 41097-00100, Nairobi, Kenya, 4th Floo, I &amp; M Bank House, 2nd Ngong Avenue, Ngong Road, Nairobi Kenya +2717000/1/2/3 + 254 – 20-2710374 <a href="mailto:Hasnein.gulamhussein@sumitomocorp.co.ke">Hasnein.gulamhussein@sumitomocorp.co.ke</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Afework Hailemariam</td>
<td>Health system</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, P.O. Box Ethiopia + 251 -11-9486650 + 251 – 11-4161626 <a href="mailto:a.hailemariam@malariaconsortium.org">a.hailemariam@malariaconsortium.org</a>,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Thomas Hansen</td>
<td>Regional Director</td>
<td>Vestergard Frandsen Ltd</td>
<td>PO Box 66889-00800, Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>+254 733 515227</td>
<td><a href="mailto:afeworkh@yahoo.com">afeworkh@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Siddig Ismail</td>
<td>Director of IVM Department</td>
<td>National Malaria Control Programme</td>
<td>Baladiq street / National Malaria Control Program PO Box 1012</td>
<td>912825407, 770397</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sidig_22@hotmail.com">Sidig_22@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sebeza Jackson</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation officer</td>
<td>Malaria control Programme</td>
<td>PO Box 2514 Kigali, Rwanda</td>
<td>+250 08306093, +250 570205</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sebeza@yahoo.com">Sebeza@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Mohamoud Jeylani</td>
<td>Head of UN-OCHA Compund, Juba</td>
<td>WHO NPO</td>
<td>Head office UN-OCHA Compund, Juba, Sudan (South)</td>
<td>+249 811 820077, +249 811 823233</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jeylanoabdulahi@yahoo.com">jeylanoabdulahi@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rwakami JohnBosco</td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
<td>National Malaria control Programme</td>
<td>P.O. Box 7272 Kampala, Uganda</td>
<td>+41-231603, 041-231603</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Dr_jbr@yahoo.com">Dr_jbr@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Willy Kabuya</td>
<td>Senior Program Associate</td>
<td>Management Sciences for Health</td>
<td>Kigali, Rwanda</td>
<td>+25008306116</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mkabuya@msh.org">mkabuya@msh.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Mugagga Kaggwa</td>
<td>Program Coordinator</td>
<td>World Health Organisation NPO Malaria</td>
<td>P.O. Box 24578, Kampala, Uganda, Tanzania</td>
<td>+0772-423207</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kaggwa@uq.afro.who.int">kaggwa@uq.afro.who.int</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sylvester Kai</td>
<td>Export Manager</td>
<td>A to Z textile Mills LTD</td>
<td>Ungarlimted Industrial Area PO Box 945 Arusha Tanzania</td>
<td>+255 27 250 81 39, +255 27 254 82 35</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@azpft.com">info@azpft.com</a>: <a href="mailto:Sylvester@azpft.com">Sylvester@azpft.com</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jeanne Karenzo</td>
<td>Deputy director</td>
<td>NMCP</td>
<td>PO Box 337 Avenue de l’hopital PO Box 337, Arusha Tanzania</td>
<td>+257 22 22 18 13, +257 22 236315</td>
<td><a href="mailto:karenzoja@yahoo.fr">karenzoja@yahoo.fr</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Rose Kibe</td>
<td>Population Services International</td>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 22591, Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>+ 254 4440125, + 254 4440899</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rkibe@psikenya.org">rkibe@psikenya.org</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Nadia Lasri</td>
<td>Database and Forecasting</td>
<td>Roll Back Malaria</td>
<td>20 avenue appia, Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>+4122 791 1689, +4122 7911587</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lasrin@who.int">lasrin@who.int</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. James Banda</td>
<td>Roll Back Malaria Country support coordinator</td>
<td>20 avenue appia, Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>+4122 795090679, +4122 7911587</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bandaj@who.int">bandaj@who.int</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Iykirenga</td>
<td>Medical Entomologist</td>
<td>PO Box 3520, Kigali, Rwanda</td>
<td>+250 0852 4450, +250 570205</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Lynk012000@yahoo.fr">Lynk012000@yahoo.fr</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alison Mamquist</td>
<td>Malaria Technical Advisor</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>+254- 733-546-436</td>
<td><a href="mailto:malmquist@psimalaria.org">malmquist@psimalaria.org</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Ayub Manya</td>
<td>Division of Malaria Control – Vector control</td>
<td>PO Box 20750-0020, Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>+254 722221666, +254 20 2716935</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ayubmanyaa@yahoo.com">ayubmanyaa@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Peter Mbabazi</td>
<td>Roll Back Malaria Ag. Regional Coordinator</td>
<td>World Health Organization, PO Box 24578, Kampala Uganda</td>
<td>+256414335542, +256772405440</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbakweha@yahoo.com">mbakweha@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Janeth Mbwani</td>
<td>WHO Tanzania Secretary</td>
<td>Luthuli Road, P. O. Box 9292, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
<td>255 22 2113005, 255 22 2113180</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbwanij@tz.afro.who.int">mbwanij@tz.afro.who.int</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Zekarias Meles</td>
<td>Director of Regional referral Hospital</td>
<td>ECA Buildin WHO Country office PO Box 3069 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>126877, 291-1222899/124194</td>
<td>c/o <a href="mailto:teweldeg2003@yahoo.com">teweldeg2003@yahoo.com</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Beatrice Minja</td>
<td>National coordinator</td>
<td>PO Box 103187 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
<td>+255 754286247, +255 222667662</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bmina@africane.or.tz">bmina@africane.or.tz</a>: <a href="mailto:Beatriceminja@yahoo.co.uk">Beatriceminja@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Peter Mnkai</td>
<td>Marketing manager</td>
<td>PO Box 945, Arusha, Tanzania</td>
<td>+255 784298831, +255 27254 8235</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@azpfl.com">info@azpfl.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Susan Mpanga</td>
<td>Population Services international Uganda</td>
<td>Plot 2 ibis vale Kdolo, Kampala, Uganda</td>
<td>+256772703597, +256 414258628</td>
<td><a href="mailto:smukasa@psiu.co.ug">smukasa@psiu.co.ug</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Francis Muchoki</td>
<td>Senior Area manager</td>
<td>PO Box 66889 -0800, Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>+254 204444758, +254 20 4444526</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fm@vestergard-frandsen.com">fm@vestergard-frandsen.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Salhiya Muhsin</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare DFS focal point Malaria</td>
<td>P.O. Box 407, Zanzibar, Zanzibar</td>
<td>+ 255 977 - 416770, + 255 242231876</td>
<td>Salhiya <a href="mailto:75@yahoo.com">75@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Jolene Mullins</td>
<td>Country Director</td>
<td>Minnesota International Health Volunteers</td>
<td>PO Box 388, Karatu, Tanzania</td>
<td>+255 784 162 031, <a href="mailto:lilleah@usa.net">lilleah@usa.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Dereje Muluneh</td>
<td>Assistance project officer</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>+ 251 911 23 99 95, <a href="mailto:dmulunen@unicef.org">dmulunen@unicef.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Marsden Mwanyange</td>
<td>Sales Manager</td>
<td>Vestergaard Frandsen Group S/A, Kenya</td>
<td>P.O. Box 66889, 00800, Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>+ 254 735 333255, <a href="mailto:mkm@vestergaard-frandsen.com">mkm@vestergaard-frandsen.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Josephine Namboze</td>
<td>MO Malaria Director</td>
<td>WHO IST ESA</td>
<td>BE 773, Belvedere, Harare, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>+ 263 912 342846, <a href="mailto:nambozej@zw.afro.who.int">nambozej@zw.afro.who.int</a></td>
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<td>Dr. Milly Nanyombi</td>
<td>Director maternal child Health</td>
<td>PSI – Uganda</td>
<td>PO Box 27659 Kampala, Uganda</td>
<td>+256 772 589300, +256 414 258678, <a href="mailto:mkaggwa@psiu.co.ug">mkaggwa@psiu.co.ug</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Rory Nefdt</td>
<td>Health Specialist</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>UNICEF P.O. Box 1169 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>+ 251 (0) 11-5184082, <a href="mailto:rnefdt@unicef.org">rnefdt@unicef.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Kiambo Njagi</td>
<td>Division of Malaria control</td>
<td>Entomologist</td>
<td>P.O. Box 20750 – 00202 Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>+ 254 20716934, + 254 20716935</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ritha Njau</td>
<td>NPO Malaria</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>P.O. Box 9292, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
<td>+ 255 22 111718, + 255 22 2113180, <a href="mailto:njaur@tz.afro.who.int">njaur@tz.afro.who.int</a></td>
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<td>Ms. Milka Njunge</td>
<td>Business Development Manager</td>
<td>Sumitomo chemical</td>
<td>P.O. Box 9369 001000 Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>+ 254 722 893260, <a href="mailto:mnjunge@africaonline.co.ke">mnjunge@africaonline.co.ke</a></td>
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<td>Dr. Stanislaus Ntahobari</td>
<td>NPO Malaria</td>
<td>WHO – Burundi</td>
<td>WHO Boulevard de l’uprona, Bujumbura, Burundi</td>
<td>+25722 21 8282, +257 22 21 7517, <a href="mailto:ntahobanis@bi-afro.who.int">ntahobanis@bi-afro.who.int</a></td>
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<td>Ms. Christine Ochieng</td>
<td>Area Manager</td>
<td>Vestergaard Frandsen</td>
<td>PO Box 66889</td>
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<td>Dr. Othonh Ojamen</td>
<td>Ministry of Health NMCP</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Government of Southern Sudan, Juba, Sudan (South)</td>
<td>2.49913E+11, <a href="mailto:o-ojameng@yahoo.com">o-ojameng@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Dr. Vincent Ojoome</td>
<td>Paediatrician</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>PO Box 921 Mbale Uganda, Uganda</td>
<td>+272 661 521, <a href="mailto:ojoomevincent@yahoo.com">ojoomevincent@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ricki Orford</td>
<td>Deputy</td>
<td>PSI Malaria</td>
<td>Westlands, Kenya</td>
<td>+ 254 20 444, + 254 20, <a href="mailto:orford@psimalaria.org">orford@psimalaria.org</a></td>
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<td>Mr. Vyizigiro Pamphile</td>
<td>Supervisor District Health</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>BP Gitega, Burundi</td>
<td>+78802487-402386</td>
<td><a href="mailto:schmitts@who.int">schmitts@who.int</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Sophie Schmitt</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Roll Back Malaria</td>
<td>20 avenue appia, Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>+4122 791 4978, +4122 791 1597</td>
<td><a href="mailto:barianshaz@yahoo.com">barianshaz@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Barian Shah</td>
<td>New Business Development Manager</td>
<td>A to Z Textile Mills LTD</td>
<td>PO Box 945, Unga Limited Area, Arusha, Tanzania</td>
<td>+255 787 227567</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chrispineshayo@yahoo.com">chrispineshayo@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Sampere</td>
<td>Regional Health Officer</td>
<td>Regional Administrative Secretary</td>
<td>Regional Hospital PO Box 3092, Arusha, Tanzania</td>
<td>+255 787 227567</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chrispineshayo@yahoo.com">chrispineshayo@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Theresia Shirima</td>
<td>Country Director</td>
<td>John Hopkins University CCP</td>
<td>Kampala, Uganda</td>
<td>+255 724640042</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dagasb@hopkins.org">dagasb@hopkins.org</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Donna Sherard</td>
<td>Deputy Chief of Party</td>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>+255 724640042</td>
<td><a href="mailto:donnas@hopkins.org">donnas@hopkins.org</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Theresia Shirima</td>
<td>Program Officer – IEC - NMCP</td>
<td>National Malaria Control Programme</td>
<td>P.O. Box 9083, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
<td>+ 784-343101</td>
<td><a href="mailto:namaka2007@yahoo.com">namaka2007@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Azma Simba</td>
<td>Head, Malaria Vector Control Cell</td>
<td>National Malaria Control Programme</td>
<td>P.O. Box 9083, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
<td>+ 255 754 974798</td>
<td><a href="mailto:azmatan@yahoo.com">azmatan@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Kasem Sookkongwaree</td>
<td>QA &amp; Technical Manager</td>
<td>Tanet Tana, Thailand</td>
<td>700/148 M.I Banko Panthong Chomburi, 20160, Thailand</td>
<td>+ 662 2585621</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kasem@tanetaking.co.com">kasem@tanetaking.co.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Omer Tamim</td>
<td>Public Health Programme Officer</td>
<td>WHO-Sudan</td>
<td>WHO Khartoum, Sudan</td>
<td>+251 - 911216102, +251 – 11-4161626</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tamimo@sud.emro.who.int">tamimo@sud.emro.who.int</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Agonafar Tekalegne</td>
<td>Country Coordinator</td>
<td>Malaria Consortium - Ethiopia</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, P.O. Box 10022, Ethiopia</td>
<td>+251 - 911216102, +251 – 11-4161626</td>
<td><a href="mailto:a.tekalegne@malariaconsortium.org">a.tekalegne@malariaconsortium.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr James</td>
<td>Deputy Africa Director</td>
<td>Malaria Consortium</td>
<td>PO Box 8045, Kampala, Uganda</td>
<td>+256 772 744 052  +256 312 300 425</td>
<td>j.tibenderana@malariaconsortium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Ambachew</td>
<td>WHO NPO</td>
<td>WHO Country Office</td>
<td>ECA Building, PO Box 3069, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>+251 11 553 4777  +251 11 551 4037</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ambachewm@et.afro.who.int">ambachewm@et.afro.who.int</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Divyesh</td>
<td>Marketing &amp; Brand Development Manager</td>
<td>ATOZ Textile Mills Limited</td>
<td>P.O. Box 945, Unga Limited Industrial Area, Arusha</td>
<td>+ 255 784 896893  + 255 2548235</td>
<td><a href="mailto:divyeshi@azp.com">divyeshi@azp.com</a></td>
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ANNEX 3: Speech by the WR Tanzania

STATEMENT BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVE TO TANZANIA, DR. MOHAMMED BELHOCINE AT THE EAST AFRICAN ROLL BACK MALARIA NETWORK ANNUAL MEETING
Impala Hotel, Arusha
20th – 22nd November 2007

The Honourable Minister for Health and Social Welfare – Prof. David Homeli Mwakyusa
Representatives from the municipality in Arusha – Representative of the Regional Administrative Secretary – Dr O Chande
Representative from the RBM Partnership – Dr James Banda
Representatives from the WHO/AFRO – Dr Josephine Namboze
Representative of the Regional Director UNICEF – Dr Angus Spiers
Programme Managers from the 11 EARN countries represented at this meeting

Ladies and Gentlemen

Malaria remains one of the major tropical challenges in the world today. The number of malaria deaths globally is estimated at 1.3 million and incidence rates are up to half a billion per annum. The disease is endemic in 107 countries with half of the world population at risk of transmission.

In the past three decades, malaria has, however, encroached upon areas where it had formerly been eradicated or had been successfully been controlled, offsetting the gains attained in the latter half of the past century.

Honourable Guest of Honour

We all understand that Sub-Saharan Africa bears the brunt of the disease with 60% of the cases of malaria worldwide, 75% of global falciparum cases and more than 80% of malaria deaths.

*Plasmodium falciparum* causes the vast majority of infections in this region and at least 18% of deaths in children under five years of age.

Malaria is also a major threat to pregnant women and adversely affects foetal growth and newborn survival through low birth weight.

The socio-economic impact of malaria is extremely high in endemic countries. It has been observed that over the past 25 years the economic growth in malarial countries has been hampered. From 1965 – 1990, growth of income per capita for countries with severe malaria has been 0.4% per year, while the average growth rate for other countries has been 2.3%, which is five times higher. Hence the disease is recognised as a development issue with a key influence on poverty reduction. It incapacitates the workforce, leading to decreased economic productivity and output in various sectors of the economy. I believe all the countries in the sub-region present here are a testimony to these statements.
Honourable Guest of Honour

Controlling the enormous health impact associated with malaria has become a global priority as evidenced through the commitment by African Heads of States on the ‘Declaration of Roll Back Malaria’ in April 2000. Similarly through the Millennium Development Goals (MDG’s) member states of the United Nations pledged to achieve by 2015 targets which relate directly or indirectly to malaria.

Honourable Guest of Honour,

Most recently there has been a paradigm shift in the fight against this disease with the goal of ‘massively scaling up for impact and an emphasis towards elimination where feasible.’

The malaria control package has now been outlined as follows by the Global Malaria Programme:

Diagnosis of malaria cases and treatment with effective medicines
Long – Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) for community prevention, with 80% coverage of total population at risk (2 or 3 LLINs/household)
Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to reduce and eliminate malaria transmission - 80% coverage
Monitoring and Evaluation through the ‘Three Ones’

Honourable Guest of Honour,

What does this mean for the malaria endemic countries represented here? It means intensified implementation using the evidence based tools available to us while consolidating the partnership in this endeavour and resource mobilization. In other words we have to do business unusual.

Honourable Guest of Honour,

In closing, I have been informed the countries represented here will be taking stock of their achievements in malaria control in the past year. However as they plan for the future they need to take-up the challenge of ‘front-loading’ the disease for massive impact and elimination where it is feasible. The task seems insurmountable; but already there is evidence of our partners offering their support such as; the Bill and Melinda Gates, the GFATM, the PMI just to mention a few. Without such partnership it will not be possible to achieve the new milestones set ahead of us.

I wish you fruitful deliberations.
Thank you.

ANNEX 4: Opening Speech by the Minister for Health Tanzania

SPEECH BY THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE, PROF. DAVID MWAKYUSA AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE ROLL BACK MALARIA NETWORK MEETING FOR EASTERN AFRICA COUNTRIES; IMPALA HOTEL, ARUSHA, 20TH NOVEMBER 2007

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Dear Participants

On behalf of my country, my ministry and on my own behalf, I would like to extend to all of you a warm and heartfelt greeting. Welcome to Arusha, the headquarters of East African Community.

I am aware that participants from the East African Community, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia, Sudan are all here. I have reliably been told that in the next three days, under the able leadership of the Roll Malaria Partnership you are going to deliberate and come up with country business plans on how our countries are going to scale up implementation towards the elimination of malaria in our sub region.

Elimination of malaria?-it sounds like grand impossible task- undoable. If one considers the levels infection and the burden of disease in countries like mine (mainland Tanzania) or Southern Sudan for that matter, it is as if we are aiming to reach the moon while we don’t have the rockets to propel us there.

Dear Participants

Recent experiences from Eritrea, Zanzibar and Southern Mozambique all indicate that with the low tech tools available today like nets, insecticides and antimalarial drugs when used in combination and to scale it is quite possible to make significant reductions in malaria transmission, cases and deaths.

There is no doubt that we face a lot of challenges for reaching high coverage in implementing the combination of interventions needed to have an impact on malaria. Let me highlight some of the main obstacles we face:

The high costs of ACTs
Most if not all our countries in the sub region have adopted ACTs. ACTs are known for their superior cure rates, they save lives and their gametocidal activity has been associated with a reduction in malaria transmission. However, unsubsidized, they are too expensive for both our governments and patients to afford.

Access to LLINs

Research indicates that nets reduce all cause childhood deaths by 25%, and maternal anemia by 50%. If every household in the sub region was to have a net per sleeping space, malaria cases will be reduced by 50%. Yet coverage of nets is still very low in most of our countries

Weak Health Systems

Human conflict is not the only reason for weak health systems; there are several reasons. My country for example, has enjoyed years of harmony and tranquility among our people, yet our health system leaves a lot to be desired. The main reason for us is a weak economy which cannot meet all our aspirations.

Dear participants

It would appear from the description above that everything is doom and gloom. No, not at all; our friends in rich countries have shown great compassion to assist us in our plight. They are contributing funds to our development efforts either through bilateral assistance or through multilateral organizations like WHO, UNICEF, Global Fund etc. We need to take this window of opportunity to act. Last month The Ministers for health from Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zambia
and Tanzania were privileged to attend a meeting in Seattle in the United States which was organized by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Bill and Melinda Gates gave shared us their vision of world free of malaria. They inspired the delegates, most of whom were top leaders from international organizations and the scientific community that effective deployment of the existing tools to fight malaria can indeed eliminate malaria in the world today.

Dear participants
The Roll Back Malaria Partnership has arranged this meeting so that you can come up with ambitious business plans for the elimination of malaria. I would just ask you to do exactly that. Without ambitious plans, we cannot come to grips with a ruthless enemy like malaria. Let’s do it and I have no doubt that with a combination our efforts and those of our friends malaria elimination should be around the corner.

I would like to thank Roll Back Malaria Partnership for taking the leadership in facilitating this important meeting and I wish all of you success in your planning.

It is my honor and pleasure to declare that this business planning meeting for East Africa RBM Network officially opened.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION AND GOD BLESS YOU

ANNEX 5: Vote of thanks

Vote of thanks

Hon Minister
Executive Director RBMP
WHO Representative
UNICEF Representative
All Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my honour and great pleasure to move a vote of thanks on behalf of the participants.

In 1950 Governor Cowen presided over a workshop of malaria experts gathered in Kampala which hatched the idea of Malaria Eradication Campaign that began in 1955. By 1970 malaria had been eradicated in Europe and America and nearly eliminated in South East Asia and S America.

Today the 20th of November 2007, history repeats itself as we witness the honourable minister flag off the drive to eliminate malaria and eventual eradication in Africa.

Mr Minister sir, we thank you whole heartedly for the words of wisdom and encouragement and for your pledge to support the drive to eradicate malaria. We thank the people and the Government of the Republic of Tanzania for their hospitality.

We thank RBM Partnership for having built a strong foundation through the promotion of Public-Private Partnership now spearheading the drive towards malaria eradication.
We thank the International communities for recognizing the enormous burden of malaria on the African population and committing support to our governments in form of Sector budget, projects and technical assistance.

We appreciate the significant initiatives being undertaken, these include the African Union 2006 call for the universal access coverage of all malaria key interventions; the G8 Heads of Government call to reduce the burden of Malaria; WHO re-emphasis on Indoor Residual Spraying including use of DDT; The GFATM and PMI. All these initiatives provide opportunities for maximizing the returns on the investment.

Once again thank you.
### Group I: Human Resources

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<th>Overall group</th>
<th>Identified challenge/bottleneck</th>
<th>Underlying causes of the bottleneck</th>
<th>Possible solutions for overcoming bottleneck</th>
<th>Has solution been tried before-where and what was the outcome</th>
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<td>Human resources</td>
<td>Management structures</td>
<td>Burundi - Civil servants recruited in the capital (recruitment is centralized).</td>
<td>Burundi-decentralization will help in decision affecting HR, such that district will identify their needs.</td>
<td>Establish departments that oversee all professionals (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)</td>
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<td>Human resources</td>
<td>Staffing norms</td>
<td>Centrally, the ministry can only recruit a limited number of personnel, due to budget ceiling</td>
<td>Advocate for more donor funding to increase the ceiling of staff costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human resources</td>
<td>Staffing norms</td>
<td>Allied health personnel do not have a definite hierarchy in the system eg. Burundi - very low status of nurses. Staffing Norms are determined centrally without necessarily addressing specific needs of the districts</td>
<td>Advocacy for establishment of advancement of all health personnel Advocacy for staffing norms to address both physical structure and workload</td>
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<td>Management capacity</td>
<td>There is lack of established structure/skills for administrative/supportive cadres in health (logistics, secretaries, administrators, accountants, data managers, etc.)</td>
<td>Advocate for creation of additional posts to cater the administrative functions Develop skills of available staff to bridge the gap</td>
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<td>Decision making</td>
<td>Lack of regulatory mechanisms of available health workers</td>
<td>Set up a regulatory council for the nurses and allied health personnel</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention strategies</td>
<td>Burundi - Health Professionals refuse postings especially to the rural areas because of lack of housing, poor working environment etc.</td>
<td>Uganda, ZNZ - those deployed in rural areas stand better chances of recommendation for Kenya Health Professionals are deployed to specific areas of work people</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Inadequate training of allied health professionals eg. Burundi-No pharmacists in the system. Only auxiliary nurses to manage the workload</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uganda- Training institutions provide training of technologists, which requires recruitment, while the system needs more microscopists for diagnosis of malaria</td>
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<td></td>
<td>South Sudan- Lack of training institutions, lack of basic qualifications to be enrolled into the institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality of training including facilitation of those who are trained</td>
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</table>

|          | Lack of personnel with knowledge on mosquitoes at National as well as peripheral level |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Further Training and Set a Bonding Agreement</th>
<th>Pay top up- eg. The case of Tanzania (BM Foundation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance - based incentives</td>
<td>To work it in the proposals from different partners including GF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading courses</td>
<td>Transfer Policy and work out ways of promoting people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kenya: Unenforced and unrecruited and paid better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction upgrading courses as is done in Sudan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eritrea- Institute Public Health Technicians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide RDTs as a stop-gap for which can provide microscopy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality of training including facilitation of those who are trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advocate for creation of the posts of entomologists and related cadre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supervision</td>
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**Group II: HMIS and M&E**

1. **Quality of HMIS data – challenges (1)**
   - Weakness in and timeliness of reporting
   - Multiple form formats – vertical programmes, different project/partner needs
   - Numerous reporting channels
   - Lack of external quality control
   - High staff turnover and insufficient handover
   - Infrastructural challenges – lack of computers/phones, inflexibility of software, internet access
   - Insufficient staff and skills for data collection and analysis
   - Lack of support supervision due to insufficient funds or motivation and unclear definition of roles
   - Insufficient ownership, understanding of need for data collection at HF levels
   - Poor incentives and remuneration for data collection
   - Data not analysed or used for policy and decision making
   - Communication challenges between different levels of the health system
   - Competing work priorities and demands from high patient numbers
   - No framework currently existing for HMIS data collection

**Quality of HMIS data – solutions (1)**
   - Increasing involvement and understanding of need for data collection at all levels
   - Improving support supervision and accountability
   - Building staff skills in data collection at all levels and analysis where appropriate
   - Improving availability of infrastructural resources – computers, telephones etc
   - Utilising focal people to collect data at lower levels of the health system i.e. Tanzania
• Making data available for use across the health system and to partners
• One plan and budget, one M&E system (standardisation of indicators), one coordinating mechanism (i.e. Ethiopia)
• Implementing performance-based incentives (i.e. Rwanda)
• Partners to educate donors re national reporting formats used and the importance of supporting them

1. **Quality of HMIS data – implications for action (1)**

• Training across health system in importance and procedures for HMIS
• Training in data interpretation (HF) and data analysis (district)
• Explore ways of improving support supervision with DHOs
• Explore use of performance-based incentives
• Ensure computerisation at district levels and related training
• Ensuring roles and responsibilities are clearly defined
• Aim at developing standardised indicators for NMCP
• Ensuring one database for use at the national and district levels
• Use sentinel sites to improve quality reporting

2. **Evaluation of malaria programme – challenges**

• Insufficient funds available for evaluation
• Lack of commitment to evaluation
• Lack of M&E workplan and framework
• Research may not reflect programmatic information needs and priorities
• Evaluation results not distributed or used by implementers or policymakers

3. **Evaluation of malaria programme – solutions**

• Develop and implement periodic surveys
• Combine common themes (HIV, malaria, TB…) in surveys to reduce costs
• Utilise data from sentinel sites
• Develop M&E plans and frameworks where not available
• Develop mechanisms for communicating research needs and priorities, incl. coordination with NMCP and researchers
• Allocate/identify funds for short-term operational research to solve programmatic problems
• Training/ building capacity in operational research

4. **Information based decision-making – challenges**

• Decisions often based on availability of funds
• Donations may not be accepted based on local need or priorities
• Information systems and committees to detect epidemics may not be established, used or effective

3. **Information based decision-making – solutions**

• Ensure sufficient consultation to identify needs
• Communicate needs effectively to donors
• Establish cross-cutting committees to review data and consider appropriate action (i.e. HMIS committees in Ethiopia)
• Establish or improve epidemic detection systems (to report against a locally agreed threshold) and committees to inform district decision making (i.e. Tanzania and Ethiopia)
Group III: Sustainability

Key Issues

- Keep up strategies
- Net replacement/IRS implementation
- Moving from control to elimination
- Keeping donors and stakeholders interested

Identified Challenge/bottleneck

- Lack of clear country business plans with clear and realistic funding gaps

Possible Solutions

- Development of clear country business plans which include financial gaps and available resources
- Advocacy for the integration of tangible strategies for engaging private sector in malaria control programs including health impact assessments and CSR policy (South Africa, Zambia)
- Community participation in creative methods for cost-sharing and resource mobilization (country/context appropriate)- Ethiopia
- Continued advocacy for funds to support programs, subsidies and free services

Net Replacement

- Need to move from strategies emphasizing ‘scale up’ to those focusing on maintaining net coverage for the long term
- Campaign based net strategies not long term oriented
- Lack of acceptance of need for nets (free or not
- Not widely integrated in general health services

Possible Solutions

- Need to revise country net strategies so that they are evidence based and integrated into vector control/management strategies; long term solutions, integrated into all areas of health care
- Net strategies should be based on population stratification by ability to pay, equity issues, country context (free v. subsidy)
- Identify clear mechanisms for replacing old nets (trade ins)
- Increased/improved social and behaviour change communication to increase acceptance and use of nets at community level
- Support of community led initiatives for vector control
- OR to identify, document, findings about net distribution, use, etc shared widely along with best practices (Ethiopia)

IRS

- Vector control strategies should include IRS and ITNs and other vector control measures
- Strategies should indicate how countries on the ‘brink of elimination’ might use IRS as part of vector control
- Continued advocacy for innovative approaches to address insecticide resistance
# Group IV: PSM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge / Bottleneck</th>
<th>Underlying Causes</th>
<th>Possible Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immediate Action</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Longer Term Advocacy / Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic 1: Procurement</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Government Rules & International Requirements | • Different and complex procedures and requirements (intl. vs. national)  
• Donors have different requirements (technical specifications, procedures, procurement source requirements, etc.) | • TA to review rules and regulations with view to unblocking stalled procurements and standardization for future  
• Harmonization of donor rules at country level and universal agreement with national government  
• Sub-contracting to civil society organization for procurement (GF dual track)  
• EARN to provide more information on UNITAID and Affordable Medicines for Malaria to assist countries | • Harmonization of donor rules at international level for major funding mechanisms |
| Over-stretched capacity | • Not enough people in procurement department  
• Untrained personnel | • Train focal points with expertise in major donor requirements  
• Delegate and decentralize procurement function to lower levels where possible |                  |
| Conflict with Local Manufacturers | • Lack of clarity on technical specifications  
• Conflict between international specifications and national qualification  
• Local manufacturers are more accessible to national government | • Agreeing standard technical requirements for major malaria commodities at national level (TA) | • Support local manufacturers to meet international standards / requirements |
| Forecasting | • Lack of information at country level and guidance on variables | • Where data is not available or reliable, include research component to capture data necessary for forecasting | • Universal tool for modeling needs which takes into consideration key variables |
| Donor Coordination | • Disjointed planning | • Develop annual procurement plan for all sectors |                  |
| **Topic 2: In-country Logistics** |                  |                  |
| Long Supply Chain | • System has been in place for a long time and doesn’t accommodate short shelf life drugs | • Reduce steps in chain, e.g. sub-contracting distributors from central level to |                  |
| Re-distribution System between lower levels (e.g. facility level / home based management) | • Active distribution – bringing the drugs to the periphery | • Train the level assigned for the procurement  
• Incentives to lower level staff  
• Consider de-regulating ACTs (over-the-counter) |
| Storage Capacity | • Existing infrastructure suited for drugs not bulky items (nets) | • Plan for increasing storage capacity and security within proposals |
| Establishment of a Pull System | • Lack of adequate personnel at the peripheral facility level  
• Lack of motivation for existing already over-stretched peripheral staff  
• Lack of understanding benefits of pull system | • Assessment to identify underlying bottlenecks and solutions (TA)  
• Engagement and empower non-medical personnel to manage logistics at central and peripheral levels  
• Focused training for peripheral staff on logistics management (e.g. not simply as part of "case management")  
• Microplanning at district level involving peripheral level health workers  
• Contract out logistics to assist with direct distribution from central stores to facilities for short-shelf life products (ACTs) |

**Topic 3 : Private Sector Supply**

| Unclear policies | Inform countries on initiatives on the global level (EARN). |
| Non-availability of affordable ACTs in private sector |  |
| Non-availability of correct formulation in private sector |  |
| Countries have adopted a policy of ensuring supply of affordable drugs through private sector - bottleneck is there is no plan in place |  |
## Group V: Quality of services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Identified Challenge/ Bottleneck</th>
<th>Underlying causes of bottleneck</th>
<th>Possible solutions for overcoming bottleneck</th>
<th>Has solution been tried before-where and what was the outcome</th>
<th>Implications for action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Quality of services</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improving diagnostic quality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Poor implementation of curriculum for lab personnel</td>
<td>• Review and implement standardized curricula (attachments, collaborations)</td>
<td>• Eritrea &amp; N.Sudan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of quality diagnostic tools (Equipments, test kits &amp; reagents)</td>
<td>• Use WHO/UNICEF pre-qualified tools and reagents that adhere to GMP requirements. Do routine quality reviews by NDAs. Periodical audits of tools on the open market.</td>
<td>• Eritrea</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Low coverage of diagnostic tools</td>
<td>• Make additional procurements based on need</td>
<td>• Most countries in the group</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of SOPs and lack of adherence to SOPs</td>
<td>• Design and disseminate adequate job aides and encourage adherence to them.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Poor supervision of lab staff</td>
<td>• Develop standard supervision tools and conduct regular visits to facilities.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of regular maintenance of laboratory tools</td>
<td>• Strengthen maintenance units. Train lab staff on, and regularly evaluate, maintenance of tools.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Absence of a Quality Assurance system</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supplier induced demand for services especially among the private sector</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of basic laboratory staff (S/Sudan)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The HBMF strategy which is largely presumptive</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
• Establish and strengthen a QAS.
• Develop regulatory mechanisms and engage the private sector.
• Improve HR levels
• Explore the possibility of introducing RDTs at comm. Level.
• Educate the public.

Ensuring that test results are respected when diagnosis is made

• Incompetent lab staff
• Lack of trust among prescribers for lab results
• Job security & need for income generation in the private sector
• Lack of communication between staff of different departments
• Lack of motivation to follow guidelines

• Continuous skills development programs
• Encouraging team work within the health facility (meetings, QA involvement). This increases trust and change in attitudes.
• Monitor adherence to guidelines and implement the regulatory requirements in the private sector.
• Advocate for better remuneration and identify non-monetary motivations.

Including private sector in malaria control: how to address and monitor them?

• Perception that private is very different from the public sector
• Competition between private and public sectors
• Lack of national capacity to implement

• Develop standards and guidelines that cut across all the sectors in health
• Develop and implement Public-Private Partnership Policies to encourage

• Uganda
A4- 3

regulatory mechanisms in the private sector.

- collaboration
- Resource mobilization

Adherence to standard protocols in order to avoid medicines and insecticide resistance

- Differing consumer preferences (Compliance issues)
- Lack of adequate stocks of drugs
- Lack of awareness of the treatment policy changes
- Incompetent IRS staff
- Failure to comply to GMP requirements

- Regular adherence tracking studies
- Intensive advocacy and BCC
- Quality control of supplies entering the country
- Forecasting needs
- Build capacities to ensure quality
- Conduct targeted studies

Group VI: Harmonization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall categories</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Identified Bottleneck</th>
<th>Challenge/Bottleneck</th>
<th>Underlying causes of the bottleneck?</th>
<th>Possible solutions for overcoming bottleneck?</th>
<th>Has solution been tried before - where and what was the outcome?</th>
<th>Implications for Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Government</td>
<td>Including multi-sectoral Ministries</td>
<td>Lack of collaboration among Ministries and Departments within MOH (examples, EPI, HIV/AIDS)</td>
<td>➢ Lack of collaboration mechanisms to strengthen linkages (eg. MOUs)</td>
<td>➢ Government commitment to anti-corruption</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
with special focus on MOH depts.
Examples: MOF and planning, Min. of women and youth, Min. of environment and protection, Min. of education, agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCH,M&amp;E,EPI, Vector Borne diseases, etc.</th>
<th>Absence of ad-hoc advisory committees consisting of critical partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Absence of information sharing systems developed for purpose of information updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Competing priorities and conflict of interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Human resources constraints</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Lack of good management and administrative skills committed to results and a shared vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Need for result-based contract system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Focus on improvement on governance issues and anti-corruption within government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish IT/communication system for transparency and information sharing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with Professional Assocs., Civil Society organizations, Regional Networks and Economic Blocks for Cross-border collaboration and professional updating, sensitization and advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engagement for other key political and community leaders beyond government staff.</td>
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</table>

2. Donors

| Power plays between donor governments and competition | Competing for recognition |
| - | Lack of a shared ownership of national programming objectives |
| - | Ideological conflicts |
| - | Weakness in management coordination |
| - | Lack of continuity of staffing personnel |
| A common platform recommended for all donors and partners for planning and discussion initially excluding the government presence for the sake of open discussion of issues |
| Establish a joint platform including the government in the discussion |

Example: Ethiopia
| 3. UN agencies | Bureaucracy across organizations | In addition to the above, issue of individual organizational mandates | UN agencies network at all levels on issues of proposal requirement and design, M&E requirements and progress reporting | Encouraging movement toward collaboration across Malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS for resources. Business plans from national authorities for presentation to donors for their consideration |
| 4. NGOs, CBOs, FBOs | Rapid program implementation pace limits sub-contracting with CBOs for direct implementation responsibilities; need time for necessary capacity-building experience in order to meet donor requirements | Shifting human resource, staff turn over | NGOs at all levels work within government guidelines | Malaria programs across countries with sub contracting with CBOs. Example: Zanzibar and Kenya |
| 5. Private sector | Lack of working Public – Private partnerships | Corporate responsible issue is emerging requires a long-term perspective vs. short term profit | Public-private framework addressing fair profit and compensation for public health of benefit | Gates Foundation’s and others subsidizing ACTs, LLINs RDTs and future vaccine development. Private sector pharmaceutical companies and LLIN producers investing in R&D for new improve products. MMV acting as support to private |
| **6. Private and public service media** | Inexperienced in health issues: profit-driven media reporting from private side  
Poorly informed on critical issues of health education for consumer  
Unregulated advertising for drug claims | Media are perceived as being anti-government  
Media are profit-oriented  
Specialisation for accurate reporting  
Association of media to promote health and establish reliable best practices for reporting (need for incentive for empowering media) | MAWG has helped to identify and educate private sector and media regarding the situation and the progress possible through RBM interventions at national level  
Example: Coverage of Africa Malaria Day by national and international media |
| **Community** | Communities have been perceived as passive recipient only.  
Lack of appreciation of their central contribution and capacity to partner | Communities not engaged at critical planning stages  
Their understanding of local situation and adaptability never tapped into implementation options  
Lack of appreciation for their abilities to understand technical requirements and need for documentation  
Lack community ownership and critical | Capacity building and transfer of responsibility to community starting at early levels of planning  
Sustained community ownership and feedback  
Example: CARE International: local NGOs to come from community and subcontracting them.  
Example of Rwanda  
Health service extension workers in Ethiopia  
Home based management of fever |
Annex 7: Meeting Evaluation

Day 1 (20 November 2007)

Session 1: Opening Ceremony.

![Administrative announcements](image1)

![Review of meeting objectives self introductions](image2)
Day 1 Cont’d (20 November 2007)

- Guest of Honour address and opening
- Valedictory
- Group Photo
Session 2-Country Presentations

Did you find the presentations useful?
- Greater numbers found it useful

What suggestions do you have for improving this session?
- All countries should comply with the presentations template for easy experience
- Countries should strictly to the assigned program
- We need a part of this session to discuss cross border collaboration as well
- It should be inline with instructions provided
- Survey/research component
- I could wish there should be a common format of information required from countries
- It is acceptable
- Include past planned activities
- Make presentations more usually interesting
- Since there are so many countries this session should be brief so that participants do not get tired.
- Not to be in defined forms, to let countries to present freely all their achievements and works done in RBM
- More interactive discussion
- Information to be summarized on a poster
- To adhere to the agreed template and time format
- Time factor 20 minutes
- Fulfillment of the counties needs
- More time is needed
- Every country should follow the agenda
- Adhere to the format
- Indicators vs performance, standardize presentation style, i.e. PowerPoint
- We need to see testimony from the attached community
- Presenters have to be more focus to the points rather than moving around, showing photos.
- I was expecting presentations from high profile experts on new thermology, malaria prevention and control such as the new malaria vaccines.
- Limited time
- There is need for uniformity and presentations
- Countries with success story should be used to show case the process to the attainment of the success
- To be short and to the point
- 20 minutes handouts less data more practical/implementation.
- More time for details
- Be more organized especially administrative issues
- To remind the countries what we want to see in their presentation
What other comments do you have?

- countries should be equally represented
- participation of research
- Technical support needs country specific problems in relation to supporting each country.
- some best practices should be presented separately, so that we can learn
- Presentation from local research organisations for up dates
- some presentations were too long
- presentations need to be made shorter
- Format provided to be followed by all countries
- The technical and financial support needed by countries should be looked at
- To practice what we present
- provide guidelines for country presentations
- have better conference room arrangement avoid classroom type
- participation need to be improved, country coordinating mechanism member could be invited too
- LCD have to be well organised to be viewed better to all the viewers and the
- EARN should be continued on yearly basis but needs to be done a better way
- Encourage to use template outline
- No BCC session(Big session)

Day 2 (21 November 2007)

Session 3 - Identification of implementation challenges
Did you find the presentations useful?

- Yes

What suggestions do you have for improving this session?

- To give more time to plenary discussions
- Discussions after group presentation during the plenary session giving a chance to contribution of earlier parts from other groups.
- On outlining the bottleneck, each countries should present separately
- composition of groups was not equally good
- Implementation challenges should be indicated by countries
- we need to present soluble challenges because some challenges presented need political decisions and are beyond our limits
- group presentations should be short
- more time for discussions of individual presentation
- Always provide clarifications
- This should have been done by country because it then more useful in creating the country work plan
- focus on few groups
- No need for making presentations after the group work
- There was opportunity to share which was nice
- present country strategic operational plans
- more time
- clear from work for presentation
- Again more standardized presentation format
- presenter have to be confident and trust in then selves of what they are presenting
- focus only on what EARN can help rather than discussing the whole challenges
- Need to have very clear template for discussions
- provide participants with our main issues agreed upon

What other comments do you have?
- At least one technical specialist should be present
- Evaluate % of technical support provided to assess the usefulness of the meeting even EARN it self
- some manufacturers want to have only their ideas(dominance)
- was a bit confusing at start
- have more time for discussion
- presentation style, some are not experienced on the way to face and present the audience
- country presentation include incidence of malaria case and deaths and the role of community in ROLL BACK
- Improve the materials(flipchart,

Session 4 - Manufactures and partners presentations
Did you find the presentations useful?

- meeting partners
- very useful
- yes, but difficult

What suggestions do you have for improving this session?

- more manufactures should be invited for better competition
- More manufactures to participate
- more manufacturers need to be invited
- include more manufacturers/partners
- more time is needed
- They should display outside the meeting
- There are business people
- integration of partners
- To give more time for discussions
- They could sell the products to participants as well
- more experienced on the commodities
- manufacturers need to give right information using their chemical experts not avoid confusion and misunderstanding
- we want verification from WHO
- Need to give much time to each presentation
- Better overview of objectives of the exercise
- A format for expected information to be given to the presenter
What other comments do you have?

- Allocate more time to plenary/experience exchange in addressing challenges between countries
- too many pages for evaluation forms, should be specific
- ensure updates always available
- perhaps they should present earlier in the program
- very important document/significant input (too few participants at the meeting)
- some people were eager to learn from others
- The time for prevention was very short, some questions was not asked
- let them present in the outside breakouts sessions or reception

Day 3 (22 November 2007)

Session 5 - Addressing Implementation Challenges

Did you find the presentations useful?

- Yes
- It was because the mandate was unclear
- it was loose
- It was loose and not fully clarified

What suggestions do you have for improving this session?

- The facilitator to give more clarifications to participants.
- any country should be allowed to underlined needs without abiding itself to template provided
• An EARN staff should be present at groups to guide process
• The format was very limiting and didn’t address country needs
• Discussions need to be focused and specific to questions need to be formulated and discussed
• country need to discuss their plans on a daily basis
• more country partners round the table
• It should not be the last thing on the agenda. most participants had left already
• I suggest invitations for all RBM partners to attend and present their effort to the meeting in RBM
• continue in the next meeting
• have time to discuss more on this
• To agree on the what to use
• more time for elaboration
• make process more simpler
• keep it up
• we want verification from WHO
• again provide participants with clear issue agreed upon
• Inviting many partners from different country members
• To precise exercise because it was not clear

What other comments do you have?
• Give targets, benchmark and other countries

Session 6 - Feedback from discussions and way forward
Did you find the presentations useful?

- Yes

What suggestions do you have for improving this session?

- it need to be country focused and analyse country presentations (EARN coordinators)
- session ok
- presentations should be on PowerPoint and not valid word

What other comments do you have?

- Research result funding
- To give more time to synthesis the country need discuss the way forward
- more best practice updates
- Time management was poor and needs to be improved for subsequent meetings
- Meeting should be organised once a year, whatever name is given
- Development updates given by WHO and manufacturers

**What were the most valuable concepts you learned in this meeting?**

- Exchange of experience
- Sharing experience between countries
- It was quite frank and gives insight to country experience
- Value in sitting in country teams with partners to review growth, updates and needs
- Challenges/bottleneck/solutions
- SUFI
- Different views from different countries

**What suggestions do you have for improving this meeting?**

- I would like the meeting to ask countries clearly what they want and partners what they can offer and RBM as well
- Development of a more comprehensive regional plan for direct implementation that helps national Governments to be guided in their country plans
- Less frequent and support EARN members to attend other forums like GF meetings, WHO/RBM meetings
- Invite more from civil society
- Too many pages of evaluation
- The number and carder of personnel need to be encouraged to attend major NGOs need support and get their presentations
- Keep it short- 2.5 days
- Let us have clear outputs for the meeting can pass from this meeting be implemented
- The meeting needs to be short and precise so that participants can go back to their work
- Need private sector
- Have common work plans
- Too many meetings, need to harmonize the technical meetings with the bottlenecks meetings, the single annual meeting could be four or five days with the first two days tackling technical issues and the last two or three days we can talk about partner best practices bottlenecks and solutions
- Harmonise these planning meetings. Indicate how they complement the outcomes of earlier meetings
- Harmonisation of the suggested two meetings onto one
- One meeting per year, give it any name
- Organise meetings in these countries you have not met in for long, like Eritrea
- I would like to improve the moral of health workers so that they can practice well what we plan and help the community to practice positive behaviours towards health
- Field visits best practices, different interventions
- To have representatives from donor agencies attending this meeting
• Focus on building capacity and challenges
countries to be more elaborative of their interventions and reality of achieving Abuja targets—be honest
• invite country out of Africa to share their experience on how they managed to control
• more preparations, more participation from all sides
• More involvement of programme managers, donors, partners
• EARN has been a good partnership forum for all of us.
• More technical issues need to be included
• Strong organisation support organisation committee should be strong,
• Introduce performance based contracts see which countries are implementing recommendations and tie funding to performance
• Build capacity and enhance participation
• Invite NGO'S that they can give their experience in the project
• very good meeting but we need to have BCC session