

Housing Improvements Small-Scale Roll-Out in Namibia

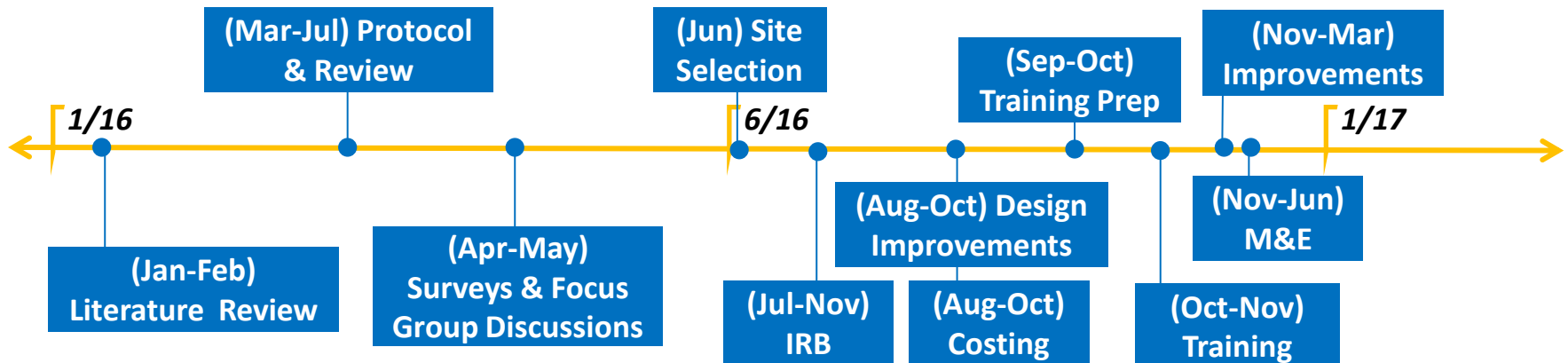
Vector Control Working Group

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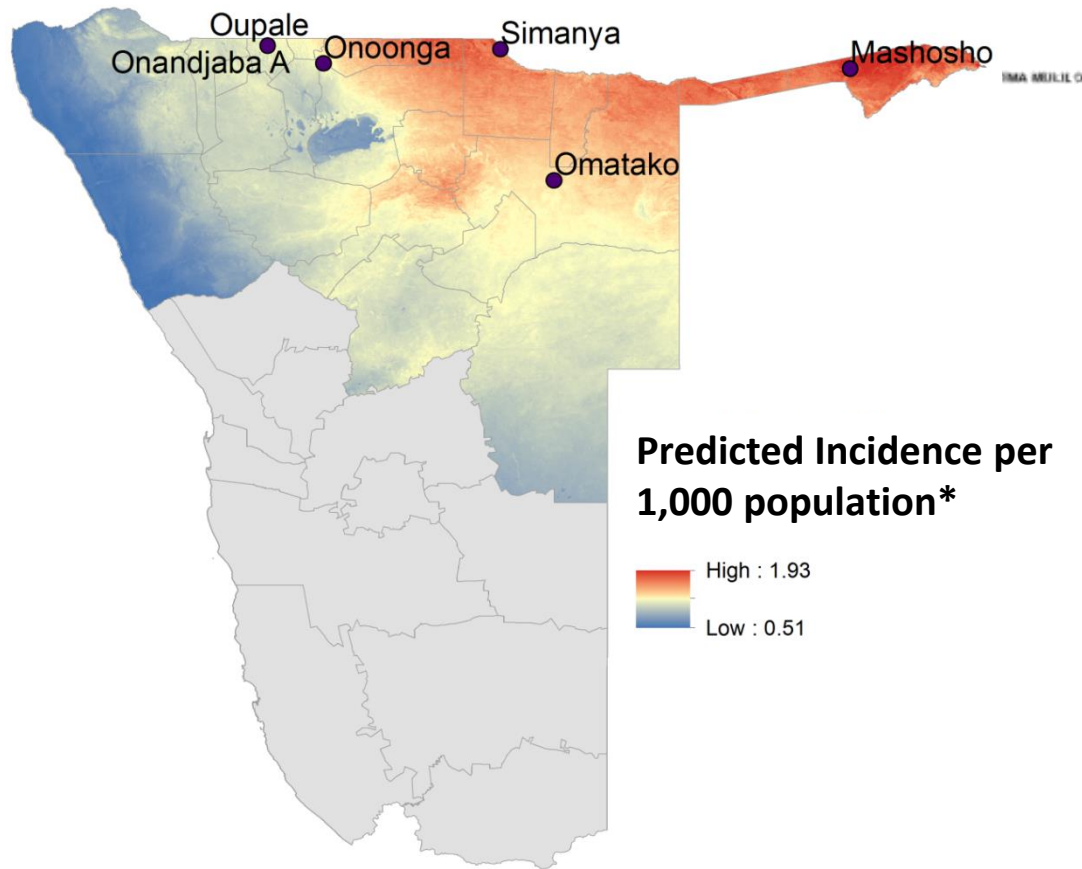
Project background

- ▶ Because **poor quality housing is a risk factor** for malaria* and housing may be a more sustainable means to achieve and maintain elimination, Namibia's National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme invested in a small-scale roll out of improvements on a targeted **355 homes, or approximately 1,540 structures**
 - Government owned, with technical support from CHAI, ARCHIVE Global, and DXA Studio
 - Financial support from MNM UK and BMGF
- ▶ **Namibia National Vector Control Guidelines (2014)** include housing improvements as part of broader integrated vector control, such as IRS and LLINs



* Tusting, L. S. *et al.* The evidence for improving housing to reduce malaria: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Malar. J.* **14**, 1–12 (2015).

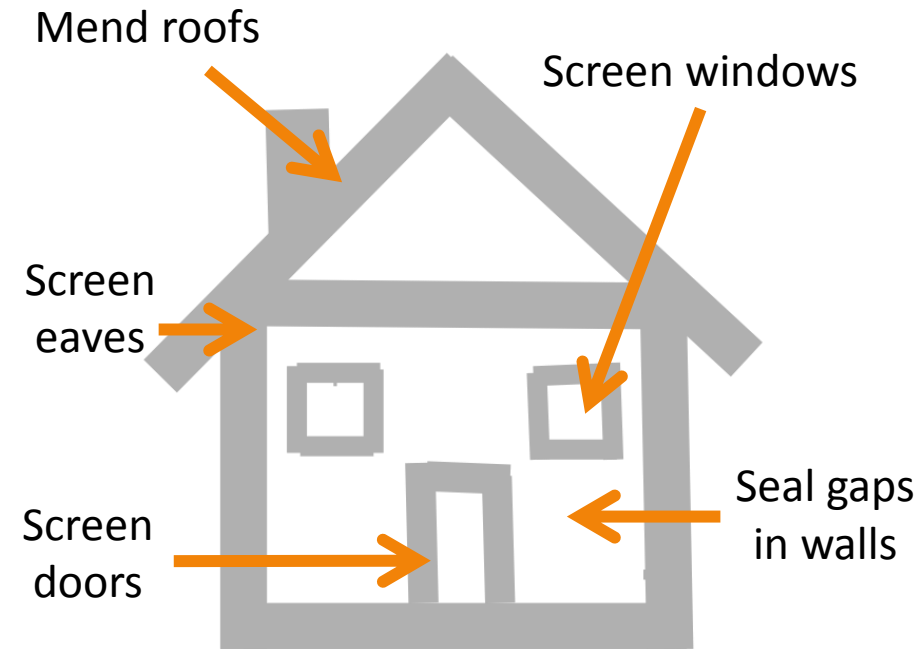
Selection method and intervention villages



Village	District
Mashosho	Katima Mulilo
Simanya	Nankudu
Onoonga	Onandjokwe
Oupale	Oshikuku
Onandjaba A	Oshikuku
Omatako	Grootfontein

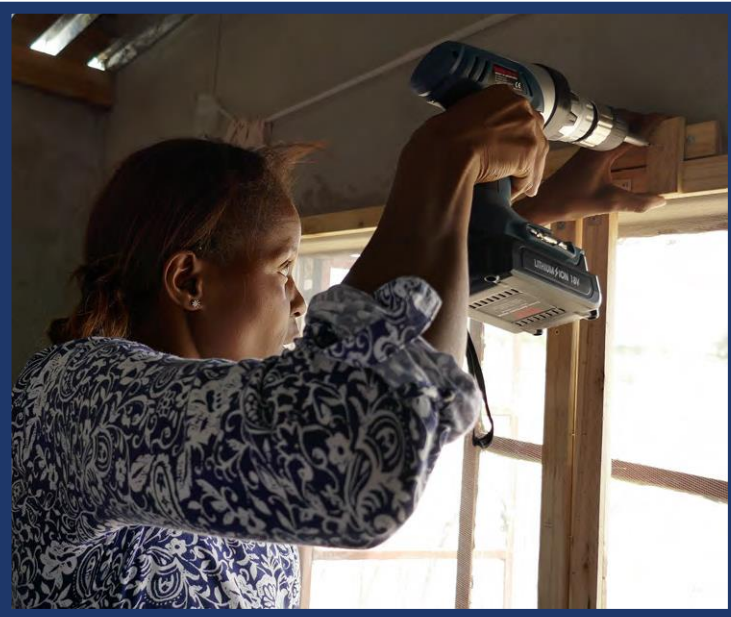
* Alegana VA, Atkinson PM, Lourenço C, et al. Advances in mapping malaria for elimination: fine resolution modelling of Plasmodium falciparum incidence. Scientific Reports. 2016;6:29628. doi:10.1038/srep29628.

Improvements conducted



Early Cost Results and Core Lessons

- ▶ Early estimates for **cost per structure** are **\$29, \$22, \$20** for a modern, traditional, and metal structure, respectively
- ▶ **Careful planning around materials** needs to be done well in advance to maximize effectiveness and efficiencies while minimizing cost
- ▶ **Community engagement is critical.** Community health workers and the headman of the village helped the project team with the identification of the households and getting their approval before roll out
- ▶ **Cross-ministerial engagement** builds ownership and support



And now, what?

Roll out M&E plan during the 3-month and 6-month follow up :

- ▶ Participant satisfaction
- ▶ Durability of the improvements and maintenance
- ▶ Basic entomological indicators
- ▶ Costs per homestead, per type of improvement, per type of house, etc.
- ▶ Purpose of project is to assess operational feasibility, but basic epidemiological and entomological indicators will be collected as a “sanity check” for directional effect

Assess the opportunities for scale-up of the housing improvements:

- ▶ Mass housing improvement project
- ▶ Continued targeting in high risk and epidemic prone areas, as well as areas where scaling back of traditional interventions is being considered



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