

improving access  
to **quality** malaria  
services for  
communities

**Official launch** of the CS4ME  
Community Led-Monitoring guide for malaria  
interventions: a tool for civil society  
organizations in malaria-affected countries.



Join our webinar on  
**Wednesday, January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2023**  
**11:00 am-12:35 pm Central African Time**

Please **register now**.   
The number of places is limited.

**About CS4ME:** Civil Society For Malaria Elimination is a global platform of civil society organizations for malaria elimination. Our mission is to make malaria programmes and interventions more effective, sustainable, equitable, innovative, inclusive of civil society, community-based, human rights-based, gender-sensitive and adequately funded.



# AGENDA

TIME (GMT)	ACTIVITY / ACTIVITE	INTERVENANTS
11:00 am - 11:05am	<b>Welcome and Introduction</b>	Impact Santé Afrique CS4ME Secretariat
11:05 am - 11:10 am	<i>Introduction to panel: What is community Led-monitoring in malaria control?</i>	<b>Mr Ayo Ipinmoye</b> ACOMIN Nigeria
11:10 am - 12:00 pm	<b>Panel</b> Experiences of Community Led-Monitoring in Malaria interventions, in Africa: <b>The case of Ghana, Senegal, Gabon, Tanzania</b>	Mrs Cecilia Senoo   Mr Babacar Thiam   Mrs Laure Edeng   Mr Tumainiel Mangui <b>Moderator: Zeinabou IDE</b>
12:00 pm - 12:05 pm	<b>BREAK</b>	
12:05 pm - 12:20 pm	Presentation of the CS4ME Community Led-Monitoring guide for malaria interventions	Impact Santé Afrique CS4ME Secretariat
12:20 pm - 12:30 pm	<b>Open Discussion</b>	All participants
12:30 pm - 12:35 pm	<b>Conclusion</b>  Importance of Community Led-Monitoring in malaria interventions	<b>Ps Kipemosso Premier Claude</b> POALP Republic of Congo

# Welcome and Introduction

**Olivia Ngou**

Impact Santé Afrique  
CS4ME Secretariat





## Introduction to panel: What is community Led- monitoring in malaria control?

**Mr Ayo Ipinmoye**

National Coordinator, ACOMIN,  
Nigeria



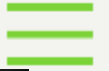


## Panel

Experiences of Community  
Led-Monitoring in Malaria  
interventions, in Africa:  
The case of **Ghana,**  
**Senegal, Gabon, Tanzania**

**Moderator: Zeinabou IDE**  
Impact Santé Afrique  
CS4ME Secretariat





# Experiences of Community Led- Monitoring in Malaria interventions, in Africa

**Mrs Cecilia Senoo**

Executive Director, HFFG  
Ghana



# Experiences of Community Led- Monitoring in Malaria interventions, in Africa

## **Mrs Marie Laure Edeng**

Présidente Fondatrice, ONG Plus  
de Sida dans les Familles  
Gabon



# Experiences of Community Led- Monitoring in Malaria interventions, in Africa

**Mr Tumainiel Mangi**

Executive Director, HECO  
Tanzania







# Experiences of Community Led- Monitoring in Malaria interventions, in Africa

**M. Babacar Thiam**

Programs Officer, AWA,  
Senegal



# BREAK (5 minutes)



## CS4ME

CIVIL SOCIETY FOR MALARIA ELIMINATION

### JOIN THE CS4ME MOVEMENT !

#### Register your organization and become a member of CS4ME !

This is a global platform of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) committed to the elimination of malaria.

We are committed to working together, uniting our voices to bring about change at all levels that will lead to significant improvements to transform the fight against malaria.

**Our mission** is to make malaria programmes more effective, sustainable, equitable, innovative, civil society inclusive, community based, human rights based, gender sensitive and adequately funded.

So, if you are a local civil society organisation or a community-based organisation based in a malaria-affected country,

Join us! Get involved and together let's transform the fight against malaria.

To apply for CS4ME membership,

Please, click **HERE**

For more informations about CS4ME:  
[secretariat@cs4me.org](mailto:secretariat@cs4me.org)  
[www.cs4me.org](http://www.cs4me.org)

Credit Photo: Alight

## CS4ME

CIVIL SOCIETY FOR MALARIA ELIMINATION

### REJOIGNEZ LE MOUVEMENT CS4ME !

#### Enregistrez votre organisation et devenez membre CS4ME !

Il s'agit d'une plateforme mondiale d'Organisations de la Société Civile (OSC) engagées pour l'élimination du paludisme. Nous sommes engagés à travailler ensemble, unir nos voix pour apporter des changements à tous les niveaux qui conduiront à des améliorations significatives pour transformer la lutte contre le paludisme.

**Notre mission** est de rendre les programmes de lutte contre le paludisme plus efficaces, durables, équitables, novateurs, inclusifs de la société civile, communautaires, fondés sur les droits de l'homme, sensibles au genre et financés de manière adéquate. Ainsi si vous êtes une organisation locale de la société civile ou une organisation communautaire basée dans un pays touché par le paludisme,

Rejoignez-nous ! impliquez-vous et ensemble transformons la lutte contre le paludisme.

Pour rejoindre le mouvement CS4ME,

Veuillez cliquer **ICI**

Pour plus d'informations à propos de CS4ME

[secretariat@cs4me.org](mailto:secretariat@cs4me.org)  
[www.cs4me.org](http://www.cs4me.org)


Credit Photo: Plan-International

# How to become a CS4ME member?



- Visit our website [www.cs4me.org](http://www.cs4me.org)
- If your first language is French, please click [here](#)
- If your first language is English, please click [here](#)






**Presentation of the CS4ME  
Community Led-  
Monitoring guide for  
malaria interventions**

**Fidèle Bemadoum**

Impact Santé Afrique  
CS4ME Secretariat





# Overview of the CS4ME Community Led Monitoring Guide for malaria control programmes for CSOs

# Plan of the Presentation



- What is Community Led Monitoring (CLM)?
- Why a Guide to CLM of Malaria Control Programmes?
- What are the objectives of this Guide?
- What is in the Guide?
- What are the next steps?



# What is Community Led Monitoring?



- ❑ Community Monitoring is defined as an accountability mechanism for national responses to the three diseases (HIV, TB and Malaria), led and implemented by local community-based organizations of people living with any of the three diseases, networks of key or vulnerable populations, and other affected groups or community entities.
- ❑ CLM is a structured platform with peer monitors rigorously trained in systematic and regular data collection and analysis.
- ❑ CLM data provides evidence of what is working well, what is not working and what needs to be improved, with suggestions for targeted actions to improve outcomes.
- ❑ CLM can be used to monitor trends in the quality of services for any disease.



# Why a Guide to CLM of Malaria Control Programmes?



- CLM is an initiative that aims to improve the contribution of CSOs to decision-making processes and to ensure quality monitoring of malaria control interventions in vulnerable communities. This is possible because the influence of CSOs trained in CLM enhances the consideration of the needs of vulnerable populations in malaria policy making
- The other two pandemics (HIV and TB) have a range of CLM tools, which is far from being the case for malaria. Indeed, there are almost no tools for community monitoring of malaria interventions. This means that CSOs involved in malaria control do not have enough tools to conduct quality community monitoring of interventions so far



# CS4ME COMMUNITY LED MONITORING GUIDE FOR KEY MALARIA PROGRAMMES

**First tool for CSOs working in the fight against malaria that addresses community monitoring of malaria control programs**



**COMMUNITY LED-MONITORING  
GUIDE FOR KEY MALARIA PROGRAMS  
FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS**

**CS4ME**  
CIVIL SOCIETY FOR MALARIA ELIMINATION

# What are the objectives of this Guide?

- ❑ The overall goal of this guide is to strengthen the capacities of CSOs in Community-Led Monitoring to improve their contributions to quality monitoring of malaria interventions in communities.
  
- ❑ The specific objectives are:
  - To provide an understanding of the definition, characteristics, and importance of Community-Led Monitoring (CLM);
  - To enable mastery of the processes of data collection and data analysis;
  - To enhance mastery of data quality assurance and the processes of using up-to-date information to improve decision-making;
  - To improve understanding of the steps to implement CLM in communities, with the community as the leader.

# What is in the Guide?



- ❑ **Chapter I: The state of malaria in “high burden to high impact” countries**
- ❑ **Chapter II: Malaria control strategies**
- ❑ **Chapter III: Community Led Monitoring**
- ❑ **Chapter IV: Implementation of Community Led Monitoring of key malaria programs**
- ❑ **Chapter V: Competences required for good Community Led Monitoring**



# CHAPTER I: THE STATE OF MALARIA IN “HIGH BURDEN TO HIGH IMPACT” COUNTRIES



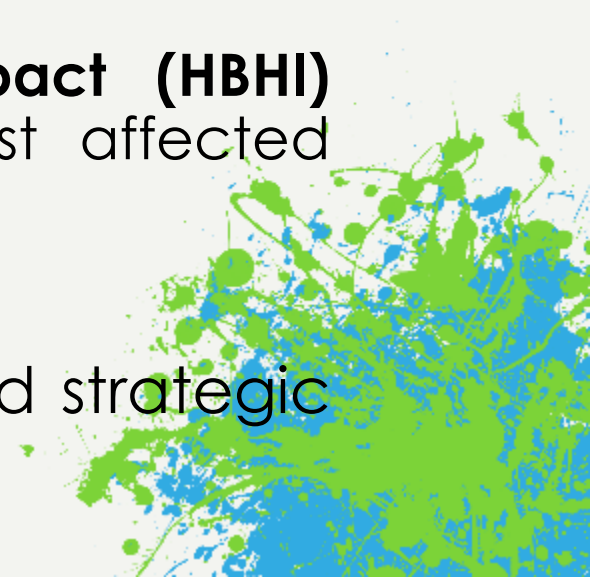
- Summary of the malaria situation in High Burden to High Impact (HBHI) countries

The 10+1 HBHI countries ( **Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, India, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and United Republic of Tanzania**), accounted for nearly 70% of cases and 71% of deaths globally in 2020.

- WHO recommended strategy

Implementation of the **WHO High Burden to High Impact (HBHI)** approach to reduce the burden of malaria in the most affected countries.

- Importance of national malaria control programs and strategic plans



# CHAPTER II: MALARIA CONTROL STRATEGIES

- Methods of malaria prevention
  - The chemo prevention;
  - Distribution and use of Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs);
  - Larval source management;
  - Indoor residual spraying (IRS);
  - The vaccine.
- Malaria management
  - Community-based management of malaria;
  - Malaria management in hospitals.
- People most vulnerable to malaria: **Children from 0-5 years old and Pregnant women.**

***CLM of key malaria programs should therefore pay special attention to these most vulnerable populations, as they should be the focus of all interventions.***

# CHAPTER III: COMMUNITY LED MONITORING

COMMUNITY LED MONITORING	
WHAT IT IS	WHAT IT IS NOT
Actions focused on community priorities	Actions focused on priorities defined by external stakeholders (donors, governments)
Another type of project monitoring	Monitoring/evaluation of the project
Recurring and routine data collection	Single survey or report, a single "sample".
Data can be measured by numbers (quantitative) and by descriptions of citizens' lived experiences (qualitative).	The resulting data is published but "sleeps on a shelf". data collection is the "end point"
This is repeated	Rigid definition of the type of data that "counts" or doesn't count" that tends to favor quantitative data and dismiss qualitative data as anecdotal"; priority given to epidemiological trends
The involvement of the community in the follow-up of the project	Basic study of the project
Another facet of the community response	Mid-term evaluation of the project
A contribution to the triangulation of project data	Final evaluation of the project
	Budget monitoring of the project
	Project audit

# CHAPTER III: COMMUNITY LED MONITORING

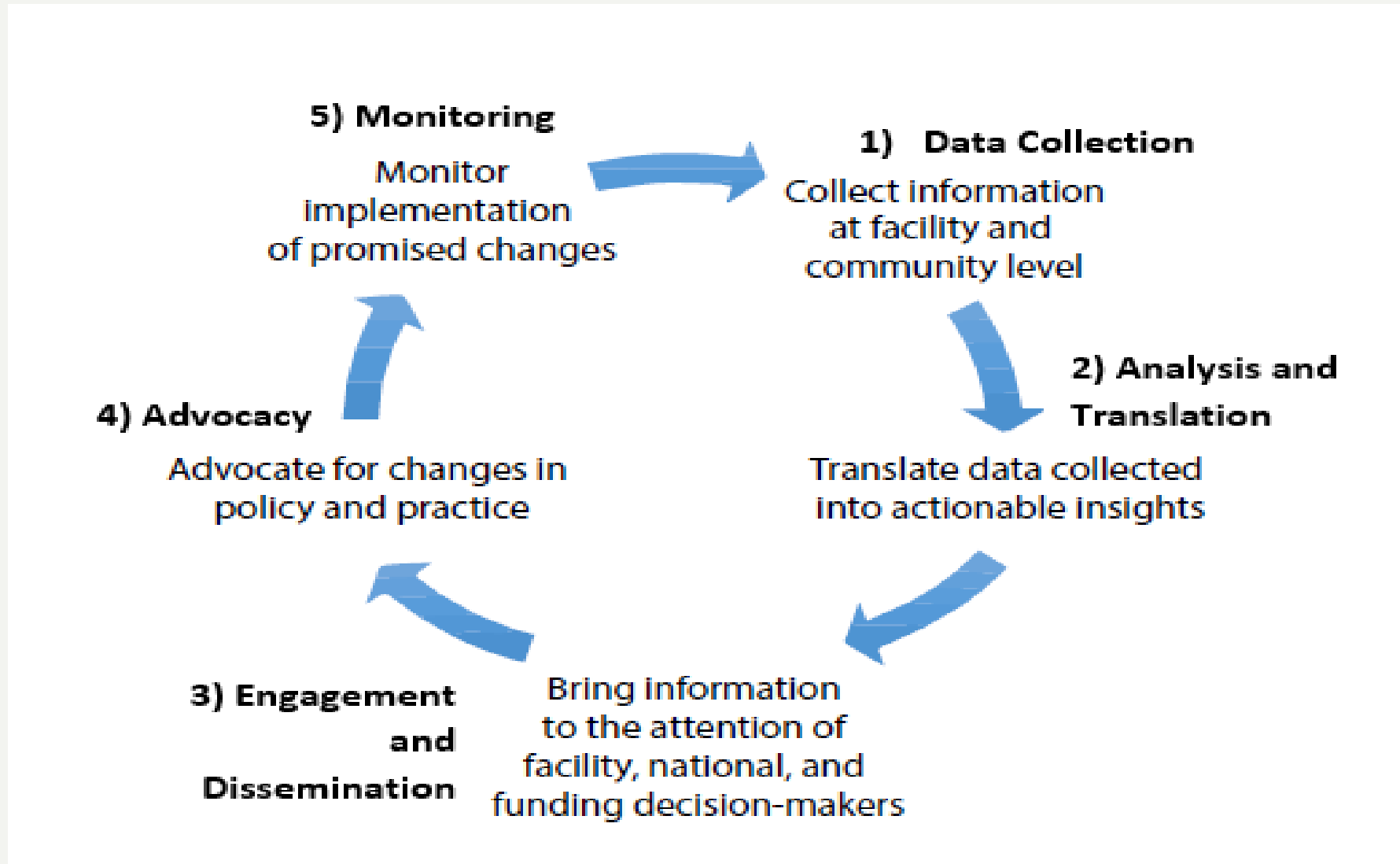
## Differences between CLM, M&E and studies



<b>Community Led Monitoring</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	<b>Baseline/mid-term/final studies</b>
Beneficiaries feel very free in front of their peers and talk to them with confidence	Recipients are not facing their peers and may be shy	Recipients are not facing their peers and may be shy
Horizontal approach	Vertical approach	Vertical approach
Led by the community	Led by the project staff	Led by government or external firms
High value for money	Very expensive	Very expensive
Ability to target marginalized populations	Difficulty in targeting marginalized populations	Difficulty in targeting marginalized populations
Fast feedback	Medium feedback	Slow feedback

# CHAPTER III: COMMUNITY LED MONITORING

## Five stages of the Community-Led Monitoring cycle





# CHAPTER IV: IMPLEMENTATION OF CLM FOR KEY MALARIA PROGRAMS

## Summary of CLM steps for Malaria Programs



STEPS	ACTIVITIES	OBSERVATIONS
Step 0	<b>Understanding of the Project</b>	Read and understand the project that will be monitored (objectives, sites, targets, activities, indicators)
Step 1	<b>Define the aspects of the project that will be monitored by the community</b>  <b>Define Community Monitoring sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Examples: Availability of inputs, quality of service, quality of reception, free according to national policy, under-covered population, other: collect comments/feedback from patients/communities</li><li>- Consider that some indicators are already defined by the NMCP and take ownership of them.</li><li>- Take into account all the sites of the project while taking into account the budgetary and time constraints</li></ul>
Step 2	<b>Establish the Community Monitoring Team</b>	Team composition depends on CSO staffing. Possible team: Leader or Focal Point, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Data Supervisor, Data Collectors
Step 3	<b>Development of data collection tools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Define whether the data to be collected is qualitative or quantitative.</li><li>- Data collection tools should be based on project indicators, but not necessarily include all of them.</li><li>- Avoid complex data collection tools that require the intervention of experts for their analysis.</li><li>- Data collection tools</li></ul>
Step 4	<b>Data collection</b>	With the greatest possible neutrality. Data collection medium: tablet, android phone, paper Tablet and android phone save time and money

# CHAPTER IV: IMPLEMENTATION OF CLM FOR KEY MALARIA PROGRAMS

## Summary of CLM steps for Malaria Programs



STEPS	ACTIVITIES	OBSERVATIONS
Step 5	<b>Data analysis</b>	Use simple data analysis tools/techniques such as Excel, Content Analysis.
Step 6	<b>Data Analysis Report</b>	Use understandable language, show the most striking results. To: <b>Project Manager, District Manager, Regions/Province, CCM Malaria, NMCP, CSO partners</b>
Step 7	<b>Presentation of the results</b>	On Power point, not very long Target: <b>Project Manager, District Manager, Regions/Province, Malaria CCM, NMCP</b>
Step 8	<b>Restitution to the communities</b>	Organize a community meeting to present the results in plain language with pictures, not charts or graphs
Step 9	<b>Capitalization of results</b>	Transforming the results of the Community Monitoring into an advocacy tool

# CHAPTER IV: IMPLEMENTATION OF CLM FOR KEY MALARIA PROGRAMS

## Example of tools for different steps of CLM for Malaria Programs

### ANNEXES

#### ANNEX 1: COMMUNITY LED MONITORING TOOLS FOR EACH STEP

##### Step 0: Understanding the project to be monitored

- Solicit and read project documents
- What are the project objectives? .....
- What are the project sites? .....
- What are the project targets?.....
- What are the project activities?.....
- What are the project indicators?.....
- What other documents should we read to get a better understanding of the project?

##### Step 1: Define the aspects of the project that will be monitored by the community

###### Define the community monitoring sites

- What is the number of pregnant women in the community? .....
- What is the number of children under the age of five in the community?.....
- Do all pregnant women have an LLIN? .....
- Do all children under five sleep under an LLIN? .....
- How do you rate the quality of service in the health facility?.....
- How do you find the reception in the health facility?.....
- Are malaria drugs available at the health facility?.....
- Are these drugs free or not? .....
- Are the malaria drugs available at the CHW?.....
- Are these medicines free or paid for?.....
- Is the payment or free access in line with the national policy on malaria?.....
- What populations are not covered by the project?.....
- Which populations are insufficiently covered by the project?.....
- Populations not adequately covered, others: collect comments/feedback from patients/communities.
- What sites do we need to monitor with the time and budget we have available?

##### Step 2: Build the Community Led Monitoring Team

- What will be the composition of the community monitoring team in relation to our staff? .....
- Do we need external expertise? If so, which ones? .....
- Is the number of data collectors in line with the time, number of sites to be covered, and budget? .....

##### Step 3: Development of data collection tools

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Region: Health \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Health Area: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

#### I. MISSION OBJECTIVES:

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

#### II. AVAILABILITY OF LLINs IN THE COMMUNITY

Topics	Number	Observations
Number of households in the community		
Number of households with LLINs in the community		
Number of households with pregnant women		
Number of households with pregnant women with LLINs in the community		
Number of households with children aged 0-5 years		
Number of households with children aged 0-5 years with LLINs in the community		
Number of CHWs raising awareness about the proper use of LLINs		

#### III. AVAILABILITY OF ACTS IN THE COMMUNITY

Topics	Number	Observations
Number of CHWs in the community		
Number of CHWs in the community with a stock of ACT		
Number of CHWs in the community with an unexpired stock of ACT		

# CHAPTER V: COMPETENCES REQUIRED FOR GOOD CLM FOR MALARIA PROGRAMS



## ▪ **Competencies at the level of CSOs**

- Good knowledge of the activities to be monitored
- Capacity to develop Community Led Monitoring tools
- Ability to collect and analyze data
- Ability to prepare the Community Led Monitoring report

## ▪ **Competencies at the level of communities**


- ***“The community is responsible for both the management and delivery of the CLM, which contributes to the improvement of the services it receives”***.

- It is the responsibility of the community to select the partner (CSO/CBO) who will implement the CLM.

- The community, together with the CSO, will be able to put in place mechanisms for monitoring and controlling the quality of activities implemented under the CLM.



# Opportunities for implementation of the guide

- Review of country malaria strategic plans (as a key recommendation)
  - Development of country malaria strategic plans
  - Development of concept notes for the Global Malaria Fund GC7 in 2023
  - Opportunity to secure funding for implementation of the tool to improve malaria control
- 

# Opportunities for implementation of the guide

- Calls for proposals for high impact projects such as the Malaria/Vulnerable Populations Initiative
- National task forces NMEP/ NMCP-CS4ME in countries
- CCM monitoring mechanisms in countries
- Integration into other existing HIV/TB mechanisms or other existing CSO programs
- Other CSO mechanisms - a lighter version of implementation





# What are the next steps

**Carine Diboue**

Impact Santé Afrique  
CS4ME Secretariat



# What are the next steps?



- ❑ Disseminate the guide as much as possible
- ❑ Promoting its use by civil society and partners in national malaria strategic plan reviews and the development of the country concept notes - Grant Cycle 7 for the Global Fund







# Open Discussion





## Closing remarks

# Importance of Community Led-Monitoring in malaria interventions

## Ps Kipemosso Premier Claude

POALP

Republic of the Congo



*Save the date*

UNITING CIVIL SOCIETY TO IMPROVE MALARIA  
PROGRAMS IN 2023

## CS4ME MEMBERS ANNUAL MEETING

### REUNION ANNUELLE DES MEMBRES CS4ME

WHEN / QUAND

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1<sup>ST</sup> 2023,  
10:00-11:00 AM GMT

MERCREDI 1<sup>ER</sup> FÉVRIER 2023,  
10:00-11:00 GMT

HOW TO PARTICIPATE /  
COMMENT PARTICIPER

NOTE

OPEN TO CS4ME  
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Contact & infos :  
Secretariat@cs4me.org

This meeting is organized by  **ISA**  
IMPACT SANTE AFRIQUE





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CIVIL SOCIETY FOR MALARIA ELIMINATION

**THANK YOU ALL**  
WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORK WITH ALL OF YOU

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