

Baseline survey for the implementation of insecticide treated mosquito nets in Malaria control in Ethiopia

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Abstract

Background: Insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) have raised a renewed interest to serve as tools for malaria control in Africa. The use of this control method has been proved to be a cost-effective means for the control of malaria. However, little is known the acceptability and utilization of mosquito nets in Ethiopia.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to provide relevant information about the knowledge, attitude and experience of communities about malaria and its preventive methods, particularly the acceptability and affordability of ITNs.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out in five different parts of Ethiopia in January and February 1999. A multi-stage sampling method was used to select 1,933 households for the study. Data were collected by interviewing household heads or their representatives.

Results: Ninety-five percent of the participants perceived fever, headache and chilling of the body as the main symptoms of malaria. More than 87% of the interviewees correctly identified the names of the anti-malarial drugs, chloroquine and SP. About 93% of the participants knew that malaria could be transmitted through mosquito bites. Mosquitoes are known to breed on stagnant water (83%). More than 43% of the respondents replied that DDT, in combination with other control measures, could prevent malaria. Forty-one percent of the respondents had heard about the mosquito net. Only 5.3% of the respondents in the survey reported the presence of at least one mosquito net in their households. Most of the respondents (92.5%) were interested in using mosquito nets sometime in the future. The most preferred mode of obtaining ITNs was on loan basis (60%). Accordingly, 24%, 20% and 16% were willing to pay in three, six, and nine months of installments and above, respectively. Forty-percent of the study participants were ready to buy it in cash. Of the 1,696 respondents, 47% suggested 10 Birr or less, 11% between 11 and 20 Birr, 28% from 21-50 Birr and the rest (14%) mentioned 51 Birr and above as the appropriate price for purchasing a single ITN.

Conclusion: The utilization of mosquito nets at the time of the study was very low. However, acceptability and willingness to use ITNs for malaria prevention was very high. Thus, the expanding ITN implementation and increasing its coverage for malaria control both in urban and rural malarious areas of the country is crucial. It is recommended that communities should be strongly sensitized on the importance of ITNs for malaria control and the availability and affordability should be insured. [*Ethiop.J.Health Dev.* 2005;19(1):16-23]

Introduction

Malaria remains a major public health problem particularly in many tropical countries, resulting in decreased productive capacity and increased poverty despite the intensive attempts being, exerted to control it especially in sub-Saharan Africa (1, 2).

Ethiopia is one of the other sub-Saharan African countries that are seriously affected by the disease. Three-fourths of the total area of the country is malarious with more than two-thirds of the total population being at risk of malaria infection (3, 4). Altitude and climatic factors are the main determinants for malaria epidemiology in the country and areas below 2000 meters above are classified as malarious (4, 5). However, a recent report has shown that malaria occurs in highland fringe areas including in urban sites; the main factor being climate change (6). The disease is mostly seasonal in nature and unstable in characteristic, thus,

predisposing a majority of the population to frequent epidemics.

Of all the four *Plasmodium* species in the country, the two epidemiologically important species are *Plasmodium falciparum* and *P. vivax*, type 60% and 40%, of the cases respectively. *Anopheles arabiensis* is the principal vector that can adapt to different ecological locations in Ethiopia (4). This species type predominantly exists in small sunlit breeding sites flourishing after cessation of the rainy season and is known to play a crucial role in epidemic situations. Obviously, this is one of the major challenges in vector control.

Early detection and prompt treatment of malaria cases, selective vector control (indoor residual spray, use of insecticide treated mosquito nets and source reduction) and epidemic prevention and control are the major strategies adopted in the country. So far, the application

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of in-house insecticide spraying has been at the center of vector control operations (7).

Currently, insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) have received serious attention and have raised renewed interest to serve as tools in malaria control. In Africa, the use of this control strategy has been proved to be cost-effective means for the control of malaria, especially among children under 5 years of age and pregnant women.

Studies conducted in different African countries have shown the effectiveness of ITNs (8, 9, 10). Moreover, other controlled trials have also confirmed an over-all reduction in child mortality (11, 12, 13).

Thus, based on these epidemiological evidences, it could be argued that ITNs have become one of the major components of vector-targeted interventions in Africa (14). The first initiative to adopt this strategy in Ethiopia was made in 1997/8 with the support of WHO, and efforts have been made to scale-up this experience in some other malarious areas of the country. However, baseline information is not available at the national level to streamline the use of ITNs and promote their distribution at the community level at the moment. Since this strategy is a new initiative in the country, understanding the perception and willingness of the community towards using ITNs as well as the factors influencing its usage and distribution were the preliminary information required at the national level.

Ethiopia has adopted the use of ITNs as one of its vector control strategies primarily in selected malarious areas with the view to a gradual scaling-up of the intervention. The use of mosquito nets is, however, limited and there are a number of possible explanations for this low coverage. These may be due to lack of cultural exposure to the use of mosquito nets, lack of awareness, absence of a sustainable mechanism for the distribution of ITNs, low acceptance by the community, and concerns regarding its high cost. Since this strategy, as one of the vector control options in the country, is a new initiative, understanding the perceptions and willingness of the community towards using ITNs as well as the factors influencing its usage is a prerequisite for designing strategies aimed at scaling-up mosquito net implementation programmes in Ethiopia.

The rationale for selecting these areas was to initiate the introduction and implementation of ITNs in semi-urban and development project areas and gradually expand it to other malarious areas. The assumption was that the people residing in these areas might have awareness about mosquito nets and their importance in preventing malaria morbidity and mortality. These areas are mostly exempted from regular indoor residual spray activities.

The aim of this paper is, therefore, to provide information about the knowledge, attitude and experience of the community about malaria as a disease and its preventive methods, particularly acceptability, affordability and compliance to the use of mosquito nets, and factors influencing its possession and use in the study areas. This information is helpful for the further implementation and scaling-up of ITNs in the country.

Methods

Study sites: The study was conducted in Kebeles (lower administrative government structures) selected from the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional (SNNPR), Oromia and Amhara Regional States. The study kebeles included Kebele 03 from Alaba zone of SNNP region, Gutin and Wonji from East Wollega and East Shewa zones of Oromia regional state, respectively. From the Amhara region, Kebeles 07 and 17 of Bahir Dar Zuria Wereda, and Metema 02, Genda Woha and Kumer Kebeles from Metema Wereda in North Gondar were included. Except for Wonji Sugar Factory study site in East Shewa, all the other study areas are located urban and semi-urban centers. These sites have an annual malaria transmission of three months or more and are presumed to represent the diverse eco-epidemiological conditions of malaria in the country.

Study design and sampling techniques: A descriptive cross-sectional study design and a multi-stage sampling procedure was employed for the study. The study areas were purposively selected to represent the rains malarious areas of the country in its socio-cultural, demographic and geographical diversity. Kebeles were then randomly selected from the list of kebeles, followed by a selection of households. The study unit was a household, and the sampling frame was the list of households found in each kebele.

The sample size was calculated using the formula for estimating a single proportion, which gave 1,933 households. The sample size was distributed to the selected kebeles in proportion the number of estimated households and the population of each kebele. The participating households were finally chosen by a systematic sampling method from the list of households found in each kebele. The data collection tool was first prepared in English and was then translated into Amharic for data collection. These questionnaires were then pre-tested before being administered.

Data collection, management and analysis: Data were collected from January to February 1999 using a pre-tested interviewer administered structured questionnaire specifically developed for this purpose. The questionnaires were then filled by the participating household heads or their representatives (if the household head was not available). The major variables included in the questionnaire were demographic factors, KAPs,

possession of mosquito nets, utilization of ITNs and affordability, willingness to pay as well as a preferred mechanism of mosquito net distribution. The survey also elicited information on factors likely to influence the purchase and willingness of the community to pay for ITNs. In addition, information was collected about the presence of malaria cases in the household during the two weeks period prior to the interview.

Data collectors were recruited from the respective study areas and were trained to administer the questionnaires. They were particularly trained on ways of administering the questionnaire and conducting the interview through house-to-house visits. Completed questionnaires were checked for consistency and completeness by the supervisor. Data entry was accomplished using EPI INFO version 6.04. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 10.0 software.

Ethical Considerations: Approval to conduct the study was granted by the Federal Ministry of Health. Local administrative bodies and Wereda Health Offices were informed and involved in the study. Verbal consent was obtained from the study participants before administering the questionnaire. In addition, data collectors were made to give education on the prevention and control of malaria to the study participants at the end of each interview session.

Results

The total number of the study participants was 1,933; of these 62% were females. Of the total number of respondents, 38% were from SNNPR, 43% were from Amhara and the rest 19% were from Oromia region. Their socio-demographic characteristics are presented in Table 1. Most of the respondents were young adults (31.9%), Orthodox in religion (68.1%), married (70.6%), literate (58.1%), house wives (32.9%) and earned less than 100 Birr per month (55.3%). Nearly 56% and 6% had access to radio and television, respectively.

The knowledge and beliefs of the participants about malaria transmission, mosquito breeding sites, malaria prevention methods is presented in Table 2. About 93% of the respondents knew that malaria could be transmitted through mosquito bites, while the rest replied that eating maize stalk, breathing contaminated air, making contacts with malaria patients and bed bugs/fleas could cause malaria. Moreover, 83% of the respondents said that mosquitoes breed on stagnant water followed by dirty places (11.6%). More than 43% replied that spraying DDT in combination with other measures was a helpful method to prevent malaria. Surprisingly, above 15% of the respondents said that using mosquito net in combination with other vector control measures could be applied to prevent the occurrence of malaria.

Table 1: **Socio-demographic characteristics of the study population, Ethiopia, 1999.**

Variable (n=1933)	Number	Percent
Age in years		
15-24	417	21.6
25-34	616	31.9
35-44	498	25.8
45-54	253	13.1
≥55	149	7.7
Sex		
Male	730	38.0
Female	1203	62.0
Ethnicity		
Amhara	838	43.3
Kembata	222	11.4
Oromo	204	10.6
Alaba	193	10.0
Guraghe	166	8.6
Wolayta	145	7.7
Others	165	8.5
Religion		
Orthodox	1124	68.1
Muslim	586	30.3
Protestant	205	10.6
Catholic	18	1.0
Marital status		
Married	1364	70.6
Single	297	15.4
Widowed	137	7.1
Divorced	135	7.0
Education Level		
Illiterate	809	41.9
Can read and write	155	8.0
Grades 1-6	431	22.3
Grades 7-12	420	21.7
Above 12 grade	118	6.1
Occupational status		
Housewife	636	32.9
Merchant	374	19.3
Farmer	197	10.2
Daily laborer	179	9.3
Government employee	141	7.7
Factory worker	133	6.9
Seeking a job	100	5.2
Student	96	5.0
Others	77	4.0
Monthly income (in Birr)*		
≤100	1068	55.3
101-500	710	36.7
>500	155	8.0

* 1 US \$ = 8.6 Birr

Community involvement in the prevention and control of malaria was found to be high (Table 3). Most of the study population, more than 90% (1744), took part in malaria prevention and control measures. Participation was achieved through discussion and consultations with health workers (22.0%), cleaning their surroundings (18.8%), seeking early treatment (7.9%), filling and draining of ditches (5.1%), collaboration during DDT spraying

activities (2.9%) and the others involved in multiple prevention and control measures (33.5%). The rest (9.8%) were not directly involved in prevention and control interventions.

Table 2: Knowledge on malaria transmission, mosquito breeding sites and prevention methods, Ethiopia, 1999.

Variable	Number	Percent
Mode of malaria transmission (n=1933)		
Mosquito bite	1790	92.6
Breathing bad air	19	1.0
Contact with a malaria patient	19	1.0
Exposure to rain	18	0.9
Bad smell	18	0.9
Eating maize stalk	13	0.7
Wind/cold air	8	0.4
Bedbug/flea	4	0.2
Others	44	2.3
Mosquito breeding sites (n=1790)		
Stagnant water	1489	83.0
Dirty areas	206	11.6
Didn't know	61	3.4
Others	34	2.0
Prevention methods (n=1933)		
Cleaning the surroundings	157	8.1
Draining and filling ditches	108	5.6
DDT spraying	92	4.8
Chemotherapy	92	4.8
Fumigation and fire smoking	34	1.8
Mosquito net	24	1.2
DDT and one or more of the above measures	837	43.3
Mosquito net and one or more of the above measures	297	15.4
Didn't know	292	15.1

Table 3: Community involvement in malaria prevention and control measures, Ethiopia, 1999.

Variable (n=1933)	Number	Percent
Discuss/consult health worker	426	22.0
Clean surroundings	363	18.8
Seeking early treatment	152	7.9
Filling and draining	98	5.1
Collaborate during DDT spray	57	2.9
Multiple measures	648	33.5
Not involved	189	9.8

On the other hand, 95% of the study participants perceived fever, headache and chills as the main signs and symptoms of malaria (Table 4). More than 87% of the interviewees, also correctly identified the names of the currently used anti-malarial drugs, name chloroquine and SP. With regard to malaria, morbidity and preference of health facilities, 98% of the 1,886 respondents had their first visit to health care facilities including public and private health services as well as malaria control laboratories, drug vendors/pharmacy and CHWs seeking treatment for malaria. A few of the respondents also

reported the use of herbalists and other healthy care providers. Out of the total households involved in this study, 81% had at least one family member who had experienced one malaria attack during the two weeks prior to the survey. About 48% of the households had two to five family members who were sick due to malaria and 27.5% had only one family member who was sick of the disease.

Table 4: Knowledge about the symptoms of malaria, antimalarial drugs and preference of health service visit for malaria illness, Ethiopia, 1999.

Variable	Number	Percent
Signs and symptoms of malaria (n=1933)		
Fever, headache, chills	1836	95.0
Joint & muscle pain, nausea/vomit	26	1.3
Others	71	3.7
Antimalarial drugs (n=1933)		
Chloroquine	567	29.0
SP	193	10.0
Chloroquine and SP	925	48.0
Other	34	2.0
Didn't know	214	11.0
First visit when sick of malaria (n=1933)		
Gov't health care facility	1270	67.3
Malaria control laboratory	399	21.2
Private clinics	163	8.6
Drug vendor/pharmacy	18	1.0
CHWs	2	0.1
Herbalist	1	0.1
Others	33	1.7
No response	47	2.4
Number of family members sick of malaria in the two weeks period (n=1933)		
None	368	19.0
1	532	27.5
2-5	923	47.8
≥ 6	110	5.7

The knowledge and practice about the mosquito net and its utilization is indicated in Table 5. Forty-one percent of the respondents had heard about the mosquito net. It appears that a majority of the study participants did not know about mosquito nets at all. Among those respondents who had heard about mosquito nets, 47.4% obtained the information from health personnel, 35.1% from the mass media (mainly radio and television), 3% from leaflets and brochures and out of those who have ever heard about the mosquito net (793) about 13% have owned it. However of the total 1,933 households, only 102 (5.3%) respondents in the survey reported the presence of at least one mosquito net in their households at the time of the survey, and 1,831 (94.7%) said had no mosquito nets at all (Table 6). With regard to the use of ITNs in the households who possessed one, 77 (75%)

reported that they used mosquito nets every day and throughout the night. However, 16.7% of the households used it consistently only during part of the night. On the contrary, about 7.8% of them said their used it sometimes or during the daytime.

Table 5: Community knowledge and practices about the mosquito net, Ethiopia, 1999

Variable	Number	percent
Ever heard about the mosquito net (n=1933)		
Yes	793	41.0
No	1140	59.0
Sources of information (n=793)		
Health personnel	376	47.4
Mass media	278	35.1
Leaflets, brochure	22	2.8
Friends and colleagues	8	1.0
Neighbors	6	0.7
Two or more sources above	6	0.7
Others	97	12.2
Households owning mosquito net (n=793)		
Yes	102	12.9
No	691	87.1
Time of using mosquito net (n=102)		
Every day throughout the night	77	75.0
Every day only part of the night	17	16.7
Some times	5	4.9
During day time	3	2.9
Reasons for not owning a mosquito net (n=691)		
Lack of awareness	417	60.3
Unavailability of mosquito	176	25.5
Unaffordable to buy	83	12.0
Others	15	2.2

A large majority of the households did not own any mosquito net, the main reasons cited being lack of knowledge (60.3%), unavailability of mosquito nets (25.5%) and lack of money to purchase it (12.0%) (Table

5). Surprisingly, more than half (52%) of the respondents perceived the importance of using mosquito net to prevent morbidity and mortality from malaria. On the contrary, 19.6% replied that mosquito net had no impact on malaria morbidity and mortality, and the rest (28.4%) gave “don’t know” responses. The distribution of households with and without mosquito nets is shown in Table 6. Of the total households that have mosquito nets, 10 (1.2%) were located in Alaba Kebele 03, 6 (2.4%) in Gutin, 2 (0.8%) in Wonji, 14 (4.8%) in Bahir Dar and 70(23.2%) in Metema study areas. Wide variations were observed in the possession of mosquito nets across the different study areas.

Interest to use, affordability and preferred route of distribution of mosquito net are presented in Table 7. Almost all the respondents (92.5%) were interested in the future use of mosquito nets if available, mostly because they felt that it would provide them with better protection from malaria. Most of the respondents preferred to have nets on loan basis 60% of them preferring to pay the within three months to one year period of time. The rest 40% said they were ready to pay in cash immediately.

Affordability is one of the determinant factors that impedes the possession and use of ITNs. This becomes more severe in areas where the community lacks prior knowledge and culture of using the nets. They were also asked about how much money they would be willing to pay for purchasing a single mosquito net. Of the 1696 respondents, 47% suggested 10 Birr or less, 11% said between 11 and 20 Birr, 28% from 21-50 Birr and the rest (14%) mentioned 51 Birr and above (Table 7). The majority did not want to spend more than 50 Birr for purchasing a mosquito net. Another important question was on ways of distributing ITNs to the community who needed it. Sixty-nine percent of the study group preferred health facilities to distribute the nets, while 27% preferred the distribution of ITNs through Kebele administrative offices. The rest either preferred other routes of distribution or gave “don’t know” responses.

Table 6: Distribution of mosquito net ownership by households according to the specific study areas, Ethiopia, 1999.

Region	Zone	Wereda	Study area	Non-owners of mosquito net (%)	Owners of mosquito net (%)	Total households (%)
SNNP	Kembata/Alaba	Alaba	Alaba 03	830 (98.2)	10 (1.2)	840 (43.4)
Oromia	East Wellega	Gida Kiremu	Gutin	245 (97.6)	6 (2.4)	251 (12.9)
	East Shewa	Adama	Wonji	249 (99.2)	2 (0.8)	251 (12.9)
Amhara	Bahir Dar	Bahir Dar Zuria	Bahir Dar	275 (95.2)	14 (4.8)	289 (14.9)
	North Gondar	Metema	Metema	232 (76.8)	70 (23.2)	302 (15.6)
Total	5	5	5	1831 (94.7)	102 (5.3)	1933 (100)

Table 7: Willingness to pay and use, affordability and preferred route of distribution of ITNs, Ethiopia, 1999.

Variable (n=1933)	Number	Percent
Need to use ITNs if available (n=1933)		
Yes	1788	92.5
No	121	6.3
Don't know	24	1.2
Need loans to use ITNs (n=1933)		
Yes	1696	87.7
No	237	12.3
Duration of loan payment (n=1696)		
Immediately/ in cash	686	40.0
Three months	413	24.0
Six months	330	20.0
Nine months	30	2.0
One year	221	13.0
Others	16	1.0
Suggested price for a single ITN (n=1696)		
≤ 10 Birr	792	47.0
11-20 Birr	181	11.0
21-50 Birr	484	28.0
> 50 Birr	239	14.0
Suggested mechanism for ITN distribution (n= 1696)		
Health facility	1168	69
Kebele administration	455	27
Don't know	34	2.0
Others	39	2.0

Discussion

The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge, perceptions and practices of the community about malaria, as well as its transmission and prevention methods. Furthermore, it aimed to determine the coverage of ITNs mainly in urban and semi-urban areas, and factors influencing its possession and usage. Although the association of malaria with mosquitoes is widespread in these communities, other causal factors of malaria such as traditional beliefs like eating maize stalks, contact with malaria patients, exposure to rains and cold weather, bad smell and dirty water were frequently suggested.

The awareness about the association between mosquito and malaria in the present study is much higher than the findings reported in previous studies (15, 16). The study participants included in this study were mainly from the urban areas unlike those of the previous studies who resided mainly in rural areas. In addition, different interventions particularly those made to raise the awareness of the community about malaria and its control in the urban areas could be a possible explanation for the high awareness of malaria. In this study the respondents indicated that stagnant water is the main mosquito breeding site. Previous studies have also confirmed similar findings (15, 17, 18). The awareness on the relationship between mosquitoes and malaria transmission in the study community is highly important for the possession and utilization of mosquito nets. It is speculated that knowledge of this association predicts high mosquito net use.

Almost all of the participants in this study had knowledge about the main signs and symptoms suggestive of malaria as in all studies. Knowledge is usually high in areas with low to moderate transmission rates and where people are aware of the clinical manifestations of the disease (15-18). However, it might be low in areas of holo-endemic transmission where the population has protective immunity against malaria (17).

The medications taken for the treatment of malaria episode were mainly antimalarial drugs. Unlike in the rural areas, malaria cases in our study area were usually first identified and treated in public health care facilities and malaria control laboratories. The utilization of private health facilities, traditional herbal remedies and community health workers was very low in the study areas. This is mainly due to the fact that the coverage and accessibility of public health facilities in the study area is relatively high compared to that in rural malarious areas. However, it has been demonstrated that the coverage of malaria control can be increased substantially by involving communities particularly by training community health workers and mother coordinators especially on correct antimalarial drug use for children (19,20).

This study highlights several important issues for the implementation of ITNs as a malaria control strategy. The proportion of people who had not heard about ITNs was significant (59%). Similarly, the proportion of households who owned ITNs among those who had

heard about it was only 5.3%. Among these, those who reported inappropriate use of ITNs were nearly 25%. An extremely large gap exists between those who have heard about ITNs and those who owned it and between those who possessed and used mosquito nets appropriately. This discrepancy could be because of either the awareness of the community about ITNs is poor or may reflect the relative unavailability of mosquito nets, suggesting that, at the time of the survey, mosquito net use for malaria control was not being adequately promoted in many parts of the country.

This study also suggests ways of increasing demand in relation to the implementation of ITN programme. For example, a significant proportion (59%) of households who are willing to buy would prefer making payments in installments. This may ensure greater coverage and make ITN affordable to those who may not be able to purchase it immediately and in cash.

The other important issue that should not be overlooked with regard to the affordability of ITNs is the time when the households would need ITN and the time when they would have most money available to buy them. Because of seasonality of crops and income generated, people residing in most parts of the country may prefer to purchase ITN after the harvest. If the perceived risk of malaria is low during these times, spending money on ITNs may not be perceived as a high priority (21). But when the need is perceived as highest, people may not have adequate money for buying mosquito nets. The time for the occurrence of peak malaria transmission associated with epidemics in Ethiopia is during the months of September to December. This appears to be inconsistent with the time when most people in the country have money, during January to March, after harvest. During this time people can easily sell their agricultural products and would be more willing to buy ITNs, but these are the months when the risk of malaria is to be low. Therefore, the decision makers engaged in promoting ITNs might be expected to consider the local disease burden as well as the appropriate period of the year convenient to the community for paying.

The affordability and possession of mosquito nets are not the only factors that affect ITN use and acceptance. The seasonality of malaria and mosquito abundance is also equally important. In surveys conducted in Ghana, net use was considerably higher in the rainy season than the dry season mainly due to the abundance of mosquitoes as nuisances and the perceived risk of malaria during the rainy season (21). This is particularly true for Ethiopia where the transmission of malaria and abundance of mosquito population vary across the seasons of the year. When the perceived malaria risk and mosquito density is high, mosquito nets are highly used. But when the mosquito density coupled with malaria risk is low, people may not see the need of continued mosquito net use.

Therefore, the seasonality of malaria and unavailability of mosquito nets for the needy people with an appropriate price can be the barriers against the high coverage of mosquito net particularly in poor rural communities. These community factors have to be taken into considerations during the implementation of ITN programmes.

This study was not conducted without a limitation. The study was carried out mainly in urban and peri-urban areas during January and February, the time when malaria problem in the country is low. This could lead the respondents to underestimate the risk for malaria and willingness to purchase mosquito nets. It could have been better to undertake such kind of studies during the peak transmission of malaria both in urban and rural areas to elucidate the heartfelt needs of the community. Nevertheless, this study provides useful information about malaria and ITNs that may be of practical importance.

In conclusion, the utilization of mosquito nets at the time of this survey was very low. However, acceptability and willingness of the community to use ITNs for malaria prevention was very high. It is expected that the expansion of ITN implementation and increasing its coverage both in the urban and rural malarious areas of the country may lead to the success of malaria control. To this end, it is recommended that communities should be strongly sensitized on the importance of treated mosquito nets for malaria prevention and the availability and affordability should be insured. As regular assessment and monitoring of net possession and use provide the best available means to track progress in coverage with this principal malaria intervention, district-level rapid assessments of household possession and usage of nets should be encouraged and supported for program evaluation.

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