Conflict of Interest

The author has declared no conflict of interest.



Burundi

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO MANAGING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUPPORT FOR A LARGE-SCALE INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING CAMPAIGN IN BURUNDI







AUF.

INTRODUCTION

OCB MSF Project: Kininya project (Ruyigi province)

MSF Context of intervention: Malaria

- > Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality
- > Year-round malaria cases, with peak during the rainy season

MSF Malaria prevention via Vector Control

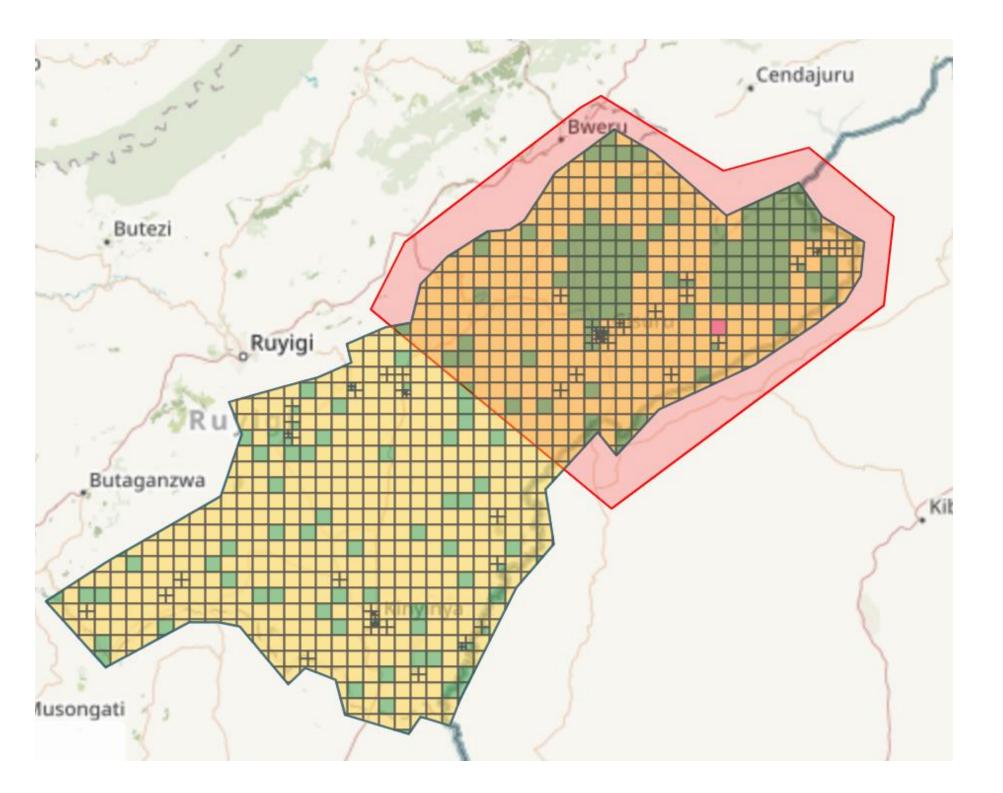
- Bednets: resistance for insecticides, holes, ...
- IRS: Indoor Residual Spraying, spraying of insecticides on walls and ceilings

For IRS to be effective:

- 1. No house should be left unsprayed
- 2. Micro planning is essential
- 3. Uncovered areas need to be identified to increase coverage to optimize impact on malaria transmission

Organization + Monitoring + Real time evaluation and adaptation are key factors







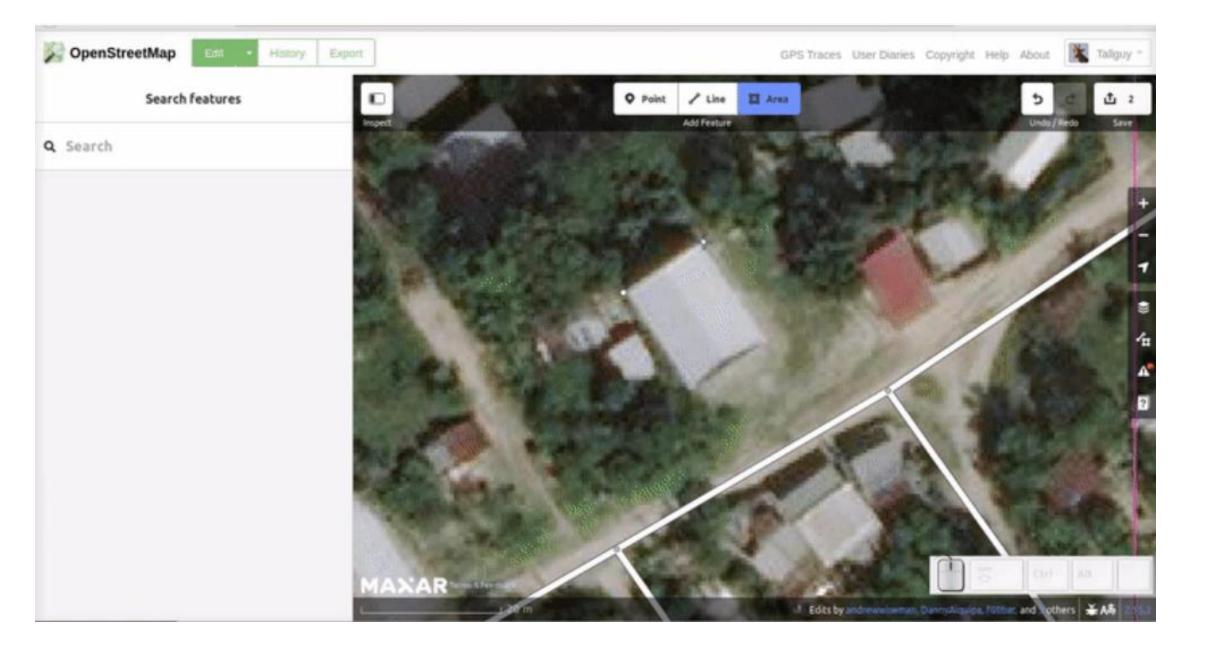
METHODS



Missing Maps Activation

- > Mapping: 73,827 housings mapped in 1 month and 11 days
- Population estimation: 300,000 persons over 1,000 km2







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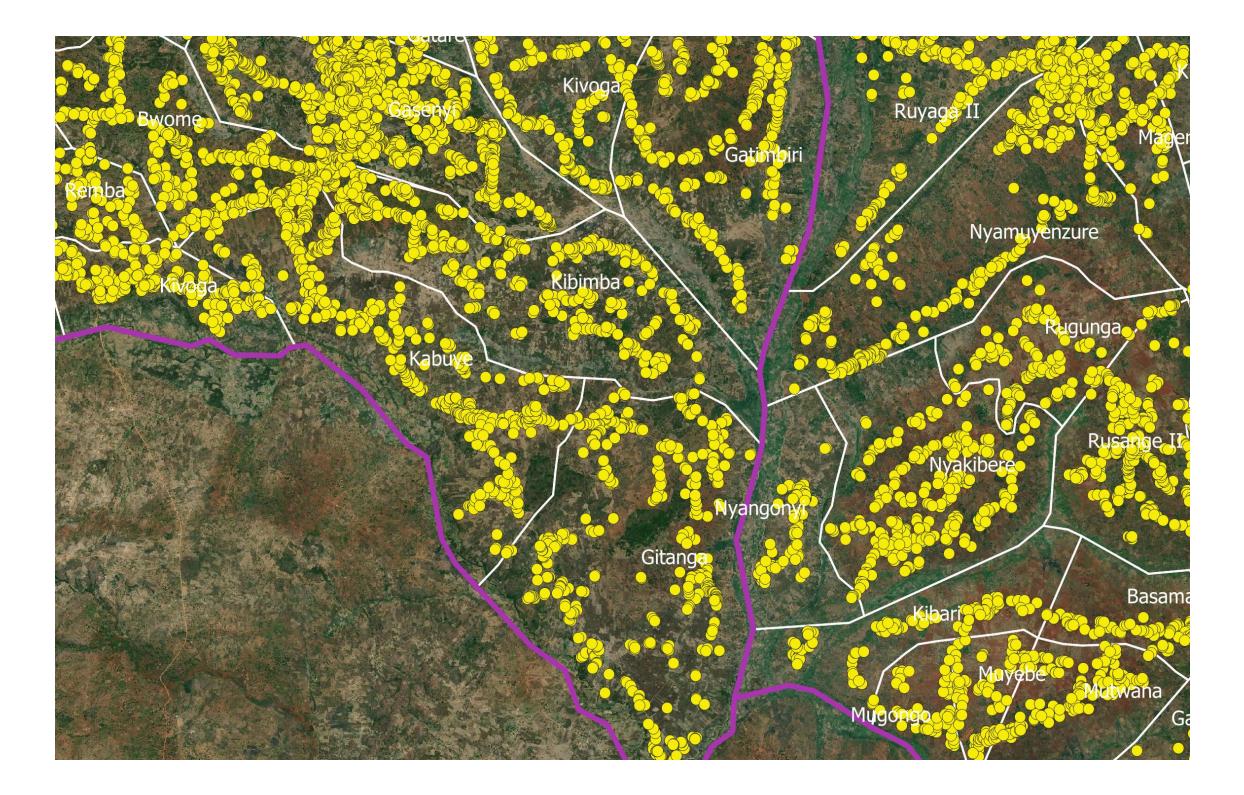
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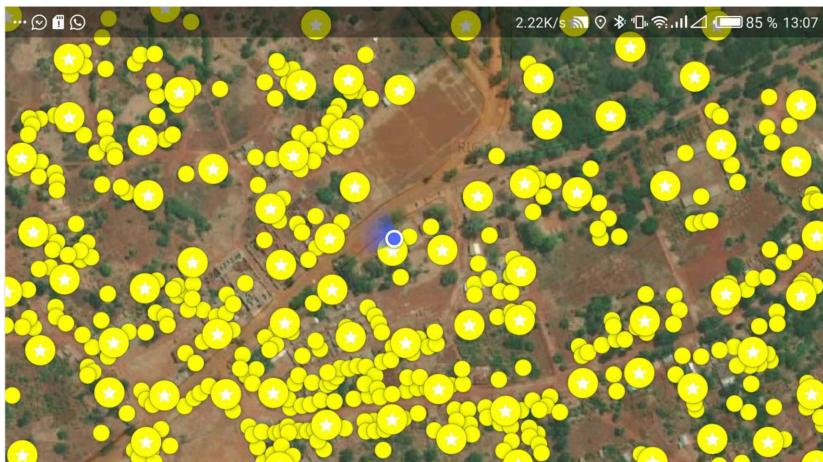
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Smart Design, Smart Gateway Long lifecycle components, high performance cooling, and a forward thinking approach to enclosure architecture make the ML100 the ideal innovation platform.

> Multi-screen Capable Despite its diminutive size, the ML100 Series offers a full range of I/O connectivity, including USB 3.0, Gb LAN, and dual high definition video ports.





This innovation project did not involve human participants or their data; the MSF Ethics Framework for Innovation was used to help identify and mitigate potential harms.

METHODS



Mobile Data Collection System



Use of two interlinked mobile applications - Kobo Collect and OsmAnd for offline data collection and daily analysis of activities

- > **OSMand:** for the navigation and daily follow-up of field teams
- Kobo Collect: for offline darta collection and daily analysis of activities

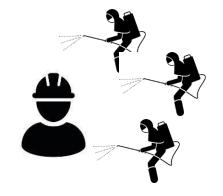
Use of ICT technologies for improved connectivity

- NUC server: to provide secure and stable IT solution for centralizing data
- 2 mobile aggregation kits: to provide independent, resilient connectivity to the server and smartphones for data synchronization



Server Supervisor

Team leader





Debriefing



IMPLEMENTATION



- Briefing preparing the daily work
- > Team leaders & workers in the field
- Data synchronization & analysis
- > Debriefing with the team







Debriefing

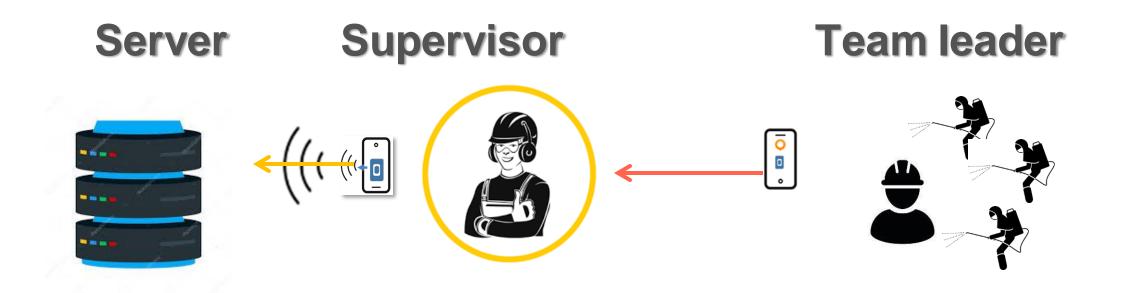


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GIS & Watsan

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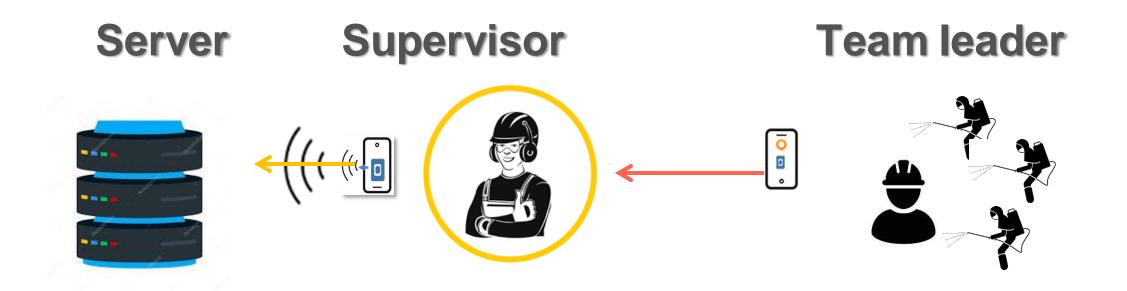


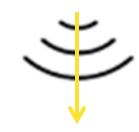
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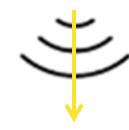
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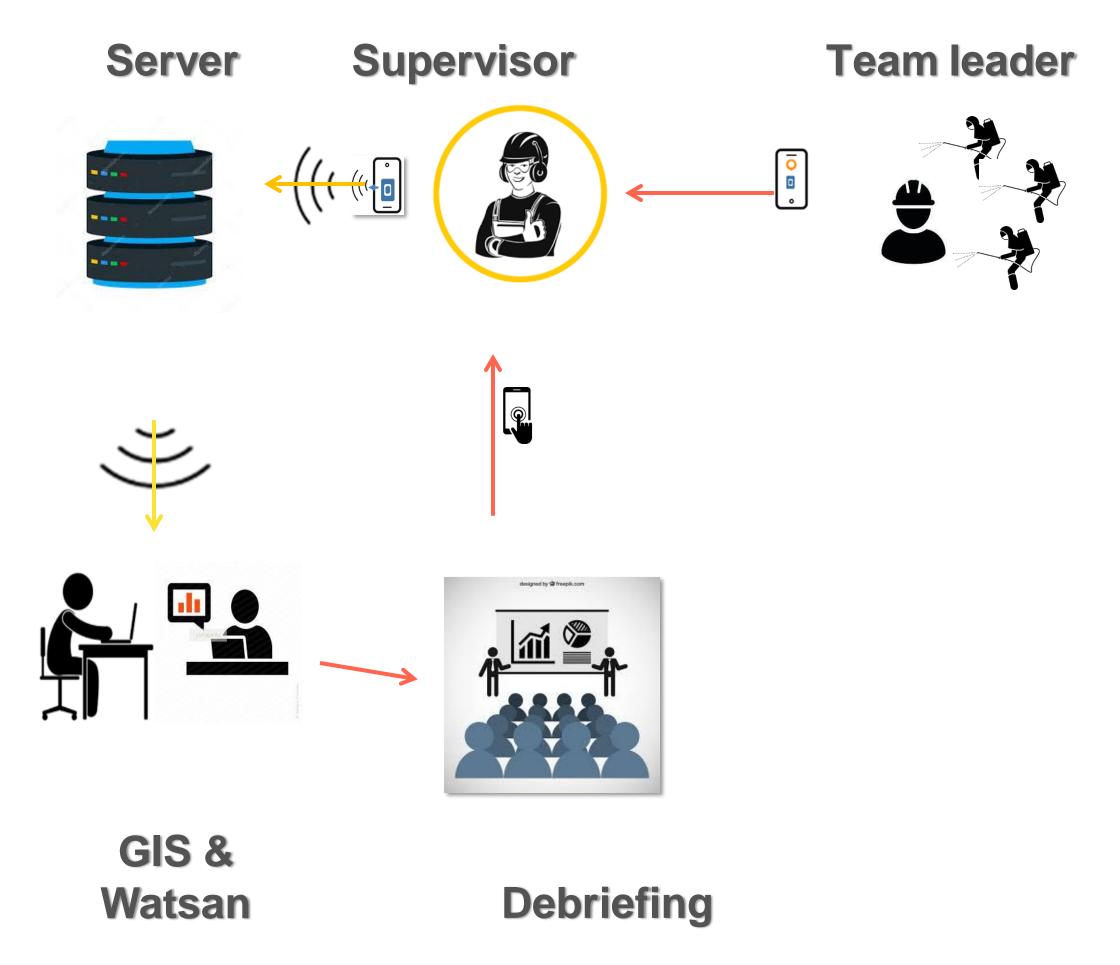


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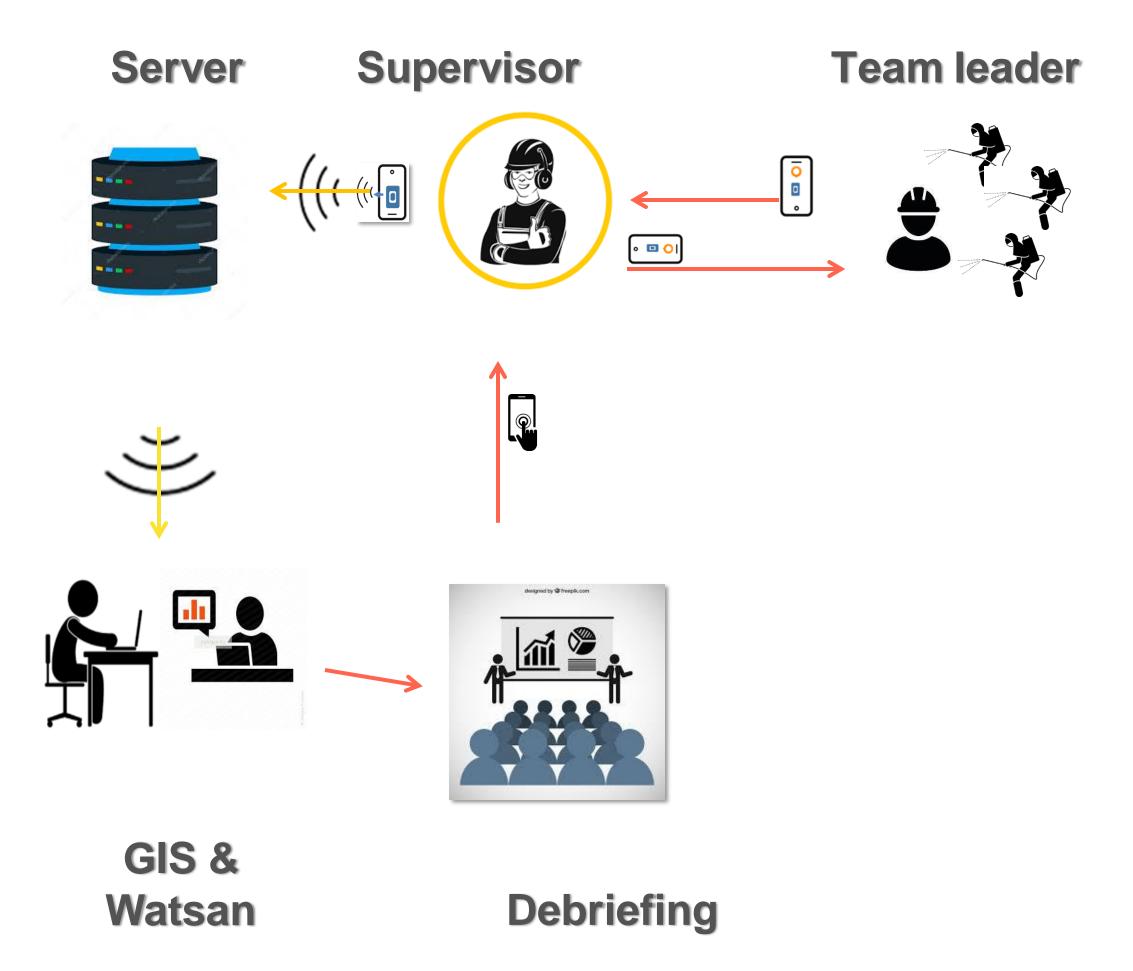


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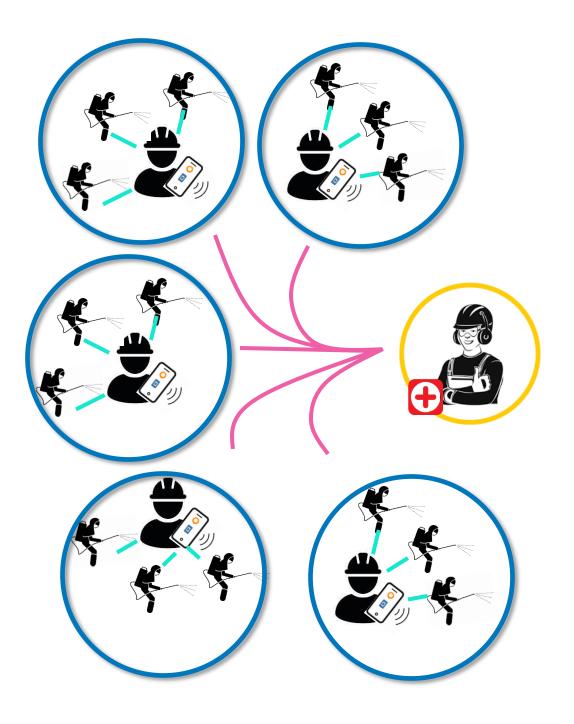


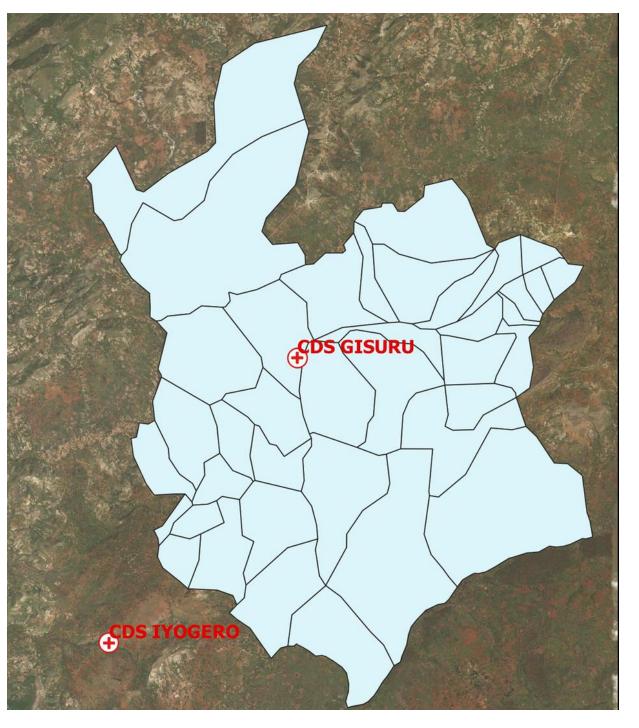
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IMPLEMENTATION

Real time monitoring of field team progress

Daily debriefing: close follow-up of spray coverage looking at:

- Number of sprayed houses
- Number of refusal cases
- Number of closed houses
- > Number of uninhabited houses
- > Quantity of insecticide used
- Cumulative percentage of coverage
- Problems identification
- Suggested solutions



97% HABITATIONS

60,530 sprayed/ 62,370 identified



94% TOILETS

51,522 sprayed/ 54,885 identified



87% ANIMAL SHELTERS

28,874 sprayed/ 33,248 identified



91% PROTECTED PEOPLE

286,938 protected people/ 315,465 total





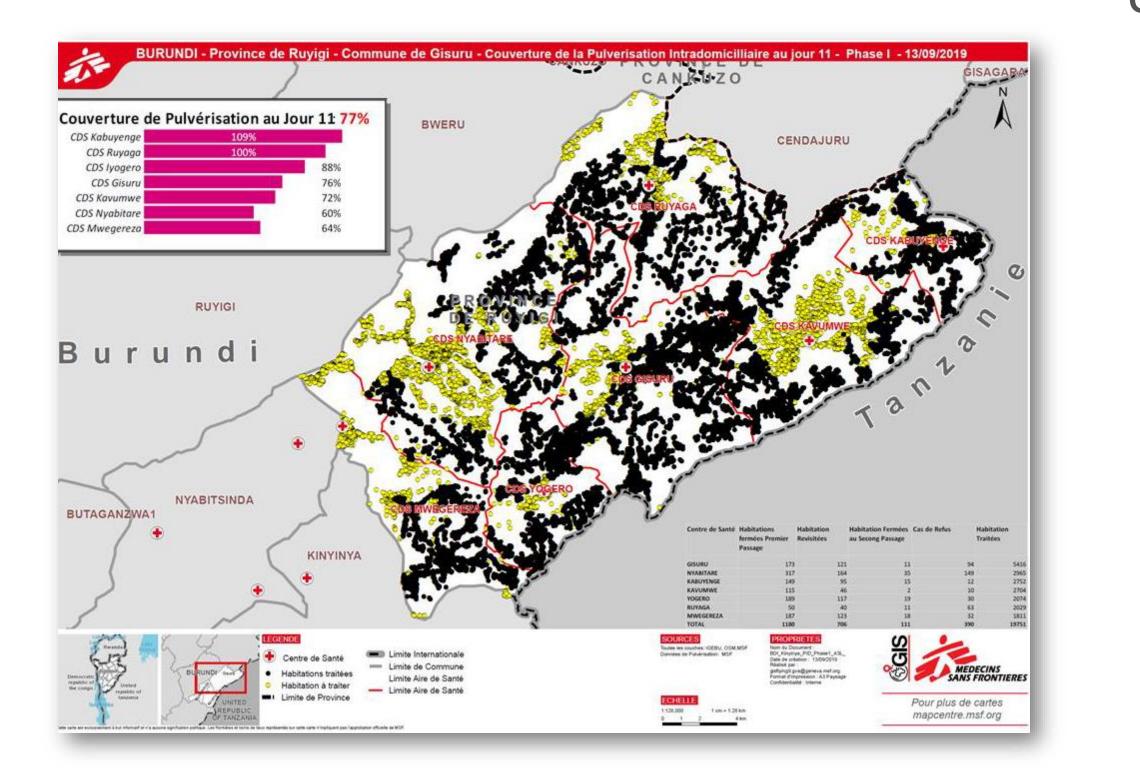
RESULTS

- A spray coverage of 97% (12% above WHO recommendations) was achieved
- The workflow provided fast, stable connectivity for data transfer, enabling enumeration and real-time monitoring
- Daily access to accurate, real-time data facilitated informed decision-making and effective adaptation of spraying activities
- PLE > Collaboration with GIS / ICT specialists allowed the implementation team to focus on quality supervision and improving coverage equity

Result overview:

- > Number of partially sprayed homes: $799 \rightarrow 1.3\%$
- > Number of non-pulverized dwellings for "refusal": 727 \rightarrow 1.2%
- > Number of homes not sprayed because "closed": $1113 \rightarrow 1.8\%$
- Number of bottles of "Actellic 300cs" used : 31272
- > Average number of homes sprayed per bottle: 1.9







CONCLUSION

GIS support provided highly operational gains:

Identification of structures: number, localization, type, accessibility
Get the real numbers (counted on map) instead of estimated numbers
Macro-planning: amount of insecticides, number of teams & days of work
Micro-planning: spraying activity management (per day, per team,...)
Implementation: visualization of progress of spraying and coverage
Real time monitoring of sprayed house, identification of unsprayed houses
Team performance, accessibility: quick adaptation possible
Field adapted offline data collection

The new workflow enabled high quality IRS implementation at the necessary scale and within the given timeframe

This workflow has potential for replication in other settings if the required ICT / GIS skills are available.

It is acknowledged that integrating GIS-supported micro-planning for smaller scale IRS campaigns might not be necessary, but where this threshold is remains to be seen





This project was implemented with the extensive collaboration of many people:









Acknowledgement

> Environmental Health Specialists:

Coordinating the IRS campaign with the GIS specialist

> OCB ICT department:

Setting-up of the NUC server and Mobile Aggregation Kits

> Burundi Coordination & Kininya project Coordination:

Taking care of the Logistical support of the campaign (Admin, Budget & Logistics constraints, HR, Supply, Collaboration with MOH, ...)

GIS Unit & OCB-HQ:

Setting-up the Missing Maps activation

> 12 supervisors & 64 team leaders & 432 sprayers:

In charge of the implementation of the IRS campaign









THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Jean-Pierre Weza – GIS flying Aude Matthey-Doret – GIS specialist

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Geneva, Switzerland

