

# Progress Toward Abuja ITN Targets in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Zambia

Carol Baume, PhD; M. Celeste Marin, MPH; Roshelle Payes, BSFS; Lonna Shafritz; Martin Alilio, PhD  
NetMark, Academy for Educational Development

## Background

In Abuja in 2000, the Roll Back Malaria initiative set a target of having 60% of children under five and pregnant women sleep under insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs). Two complementary strategies have been employed to move toward this goal: providing free or low-cost ITNs for vulnerable groups, and strengthening the commercial market to build a sustainable supply of ITNs. Have Roll Back Malaria efforts worked? How much progress has been made since 2000?

## Methodology

### Data collection

- Household survey
- 2000 & 2004 – Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia
- 2004 – Ghana, Ethiopia

### Sample

- Women aged 15-49 who were mothers/ guardians of children under five years of age.
- 40% from urban center
- 60% from rural areas up to 200km away

Sample size by country and year

COUNTRY	2000	2004
NIGERIA: Lagos, Ibadan, Kano, Maiduguri, Nsukka	1000	2000
SENEGAL: Dakar, Thies, St. Louis, Kaolack, Tambacounda	1000	2000
ZAMBIA : Lusaka, Choma, Kaoma, Kitwe Mansa	1000	2000
GHANA: Accra, Keta, Kumasi, Wa, Tamale		1500
ETHIOPIA: Bahir Dar, Nazareth, Dire, Dawa, Dessie, Awassa		1000



## Findings

### Awareness of ITNs:

- Awareness of ITNs is now close to universal in Senegal and Ghana and very high in Zambia.
- Awareness is much lower in Nigeria and Ethiopia, but Nigeria has made the greatest gain among countries surveyed, rising from 7% in 2000 to 60% in 2004.

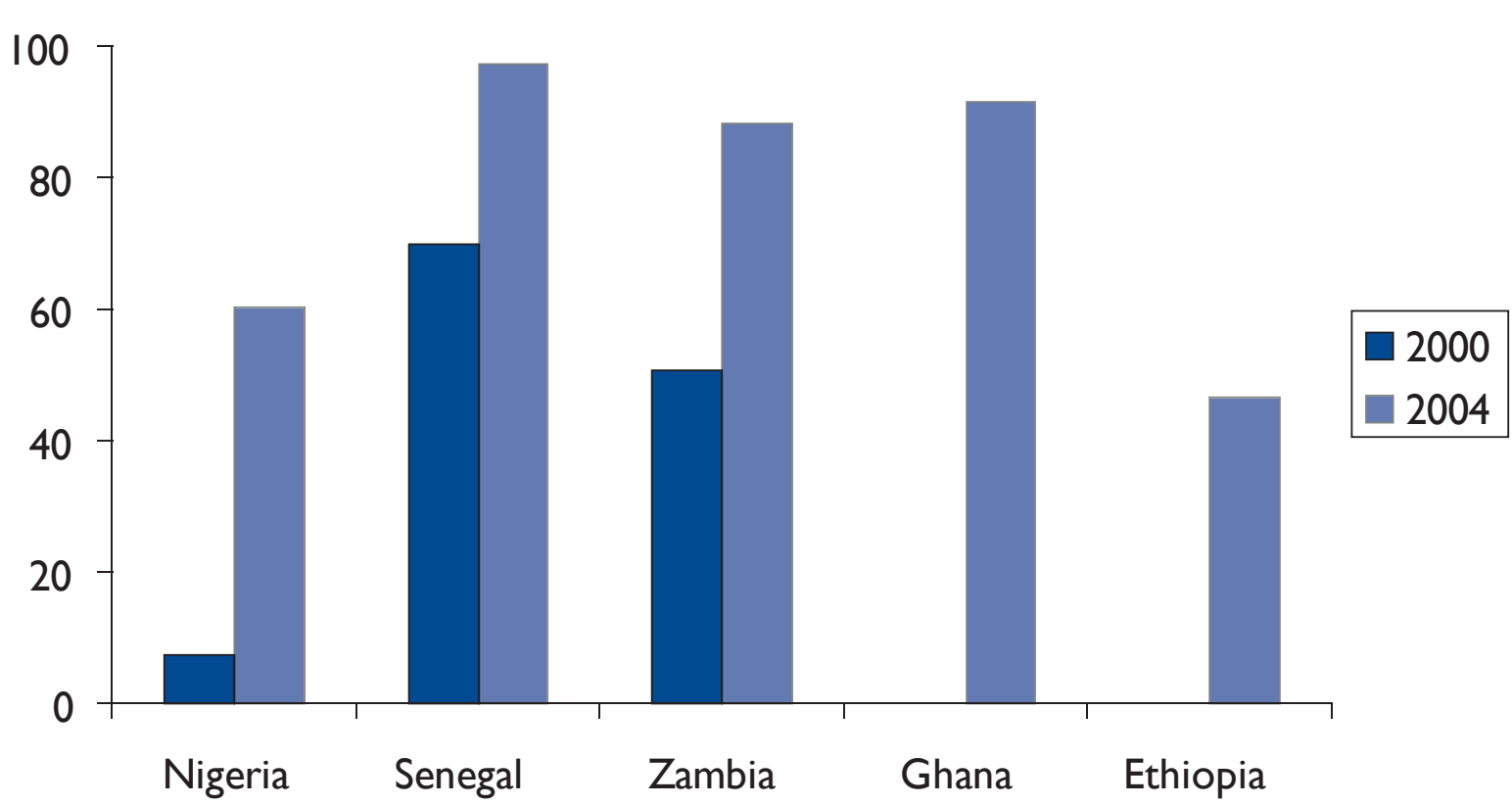
### Net and ITN ownership:

- The percent of households owning a net and owning an ITN increased dramatically between 2000 and 2004 in all three countries with comparative data.
- Net and ITN ownership were largely equitable by urban/rural and socio-economic status (SES) in Nigeria, Senegal, and Ghana. In Zambia and Ethiopia, net ownership was much higher in urban than in rural areas, and sharply increased with SES, although improvements in Zambia since 2000 were similar across SES groups.

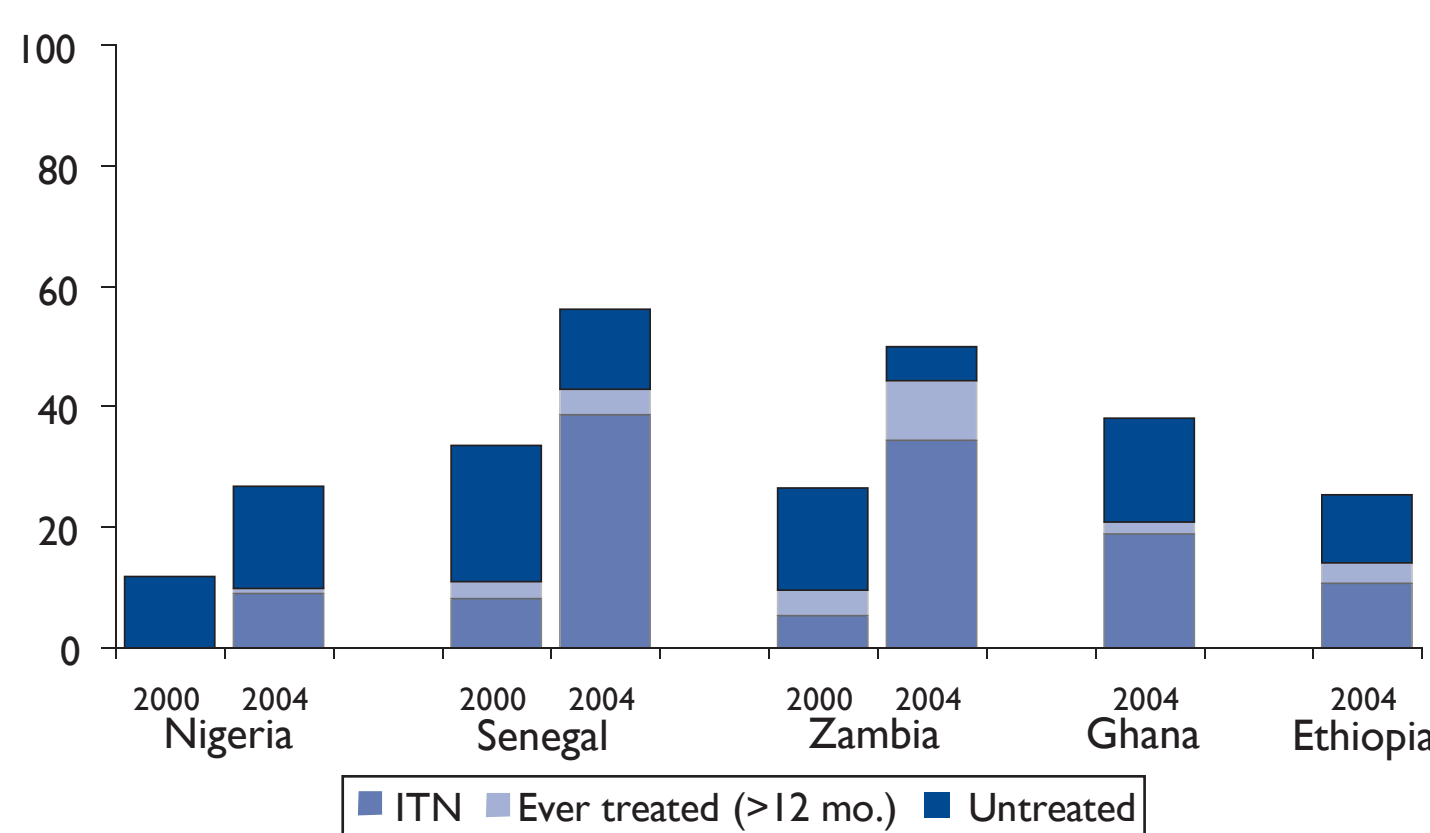
### Net/ITN use by vulnerable groups:

- The percent of children under five and pregnant women sleeping under an ITN increased substantially since 2000.
- The youngest children and pregnant women were most likely to sleep under a net in net-owning households.

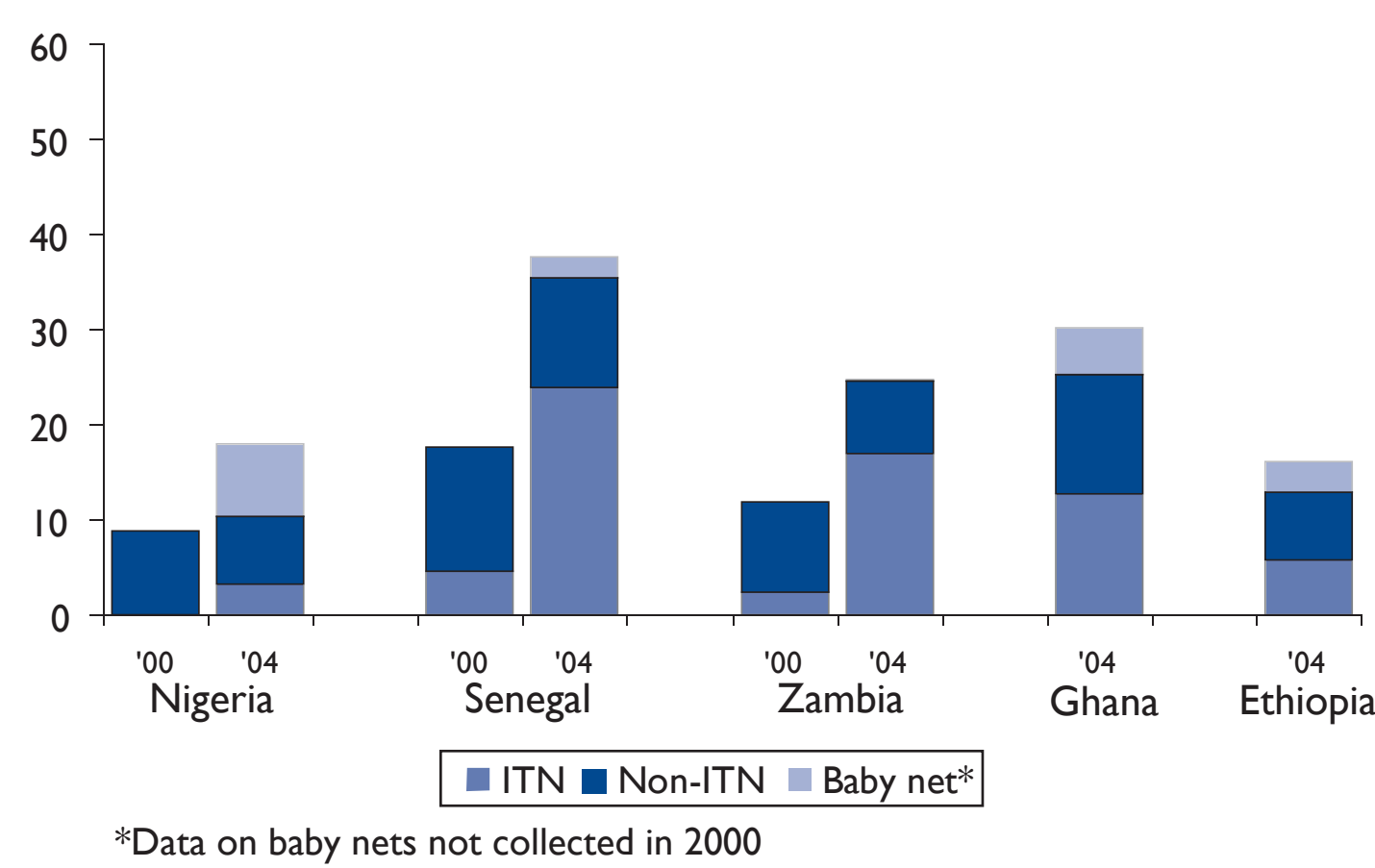
% aware of ITNs



% of households owning at least one net/ITN

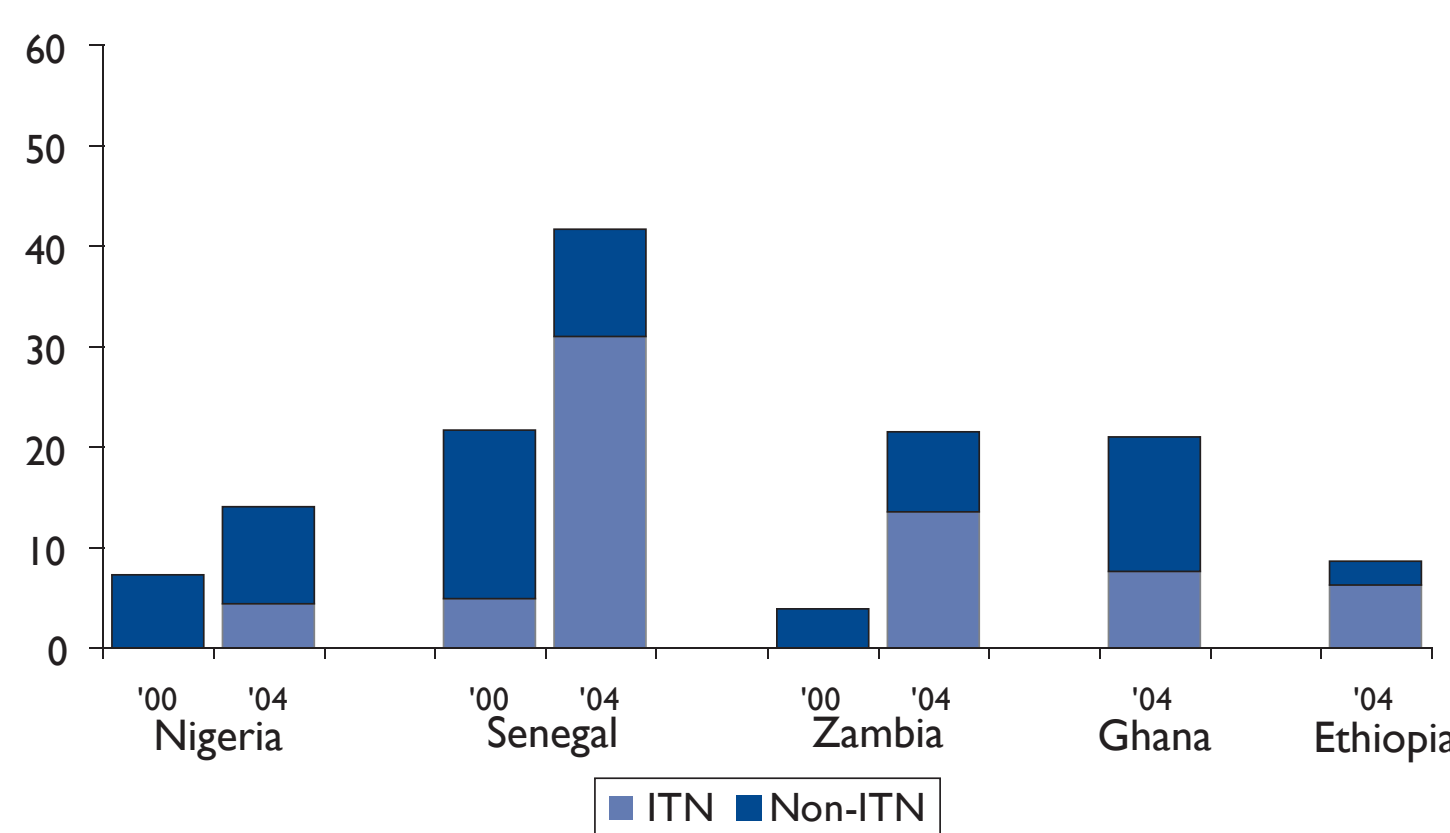


% of children sleeping under a net/ITN



\*Data on baby nets not collected in 2000

% of pregnant women sleeping under a net/ITN



**Net:** any hanging net used for sleeping, whether treated or untreated

**ITN:** a net that is currently treated (i.e. a pretreated net bought within prior 12 months, a net treated within the prior 12 months or a long-lasting net)\*  
(\*consistent with RBM definition)

**Ever-treated net:** a net that has ever been treated, either pre-treated or treated after acquisition

**Baby net:** a small umbrella-type net that is not hung but is placed over an infant

## Conclusions

Nigeria, Senegal, and Zambia have made tremendous progress on key indicators of ITN awareness, net and ITN ownership, and the proportion of vulnerable groups sleeping under nets and ITNs since 2000. Comparisons to other data sources suggest that Ghana and Ethiopia have made considerable progress in recent years as well. Nonetheless, none of the five countries has reached the Abuja target, and continued coordinated effort is needed to build on the momentum of change and reach at least 60% of households with ITN protection.



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