

<p>STANDARD SECTOR INDICATOR CODE: HE-135</p>	<p>Individuals Who Slept Under an Insecticide-Treated Bed Net: Number of individuals who slept under an ITN the previous night.</p>	
<p>Health Sector</p>	<p>Sector Schematic Alignment Project Area: Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health Project Activity Area/Training Package: Malaria Prevention and Control</p>	
<p>Type: Outcome</p>	<p>Unit of Measure: Individuals Self Report</p>	<p>Disaggregation: Sex: Male, Female Age: 0-4, 5-17, 18+ Pregnancy Status: Pregnant, Non-pregnant or of unknown pregnancy status</p>
<p>To be counted for this indicator all of the following criteria must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITN must be in good condition <i>and</i> • The ITN must have been correctly hung <i>and</i> • The individual must have slept under the ITN the night before the surveyor questions him or her <i>and</i> • The individual must have had the ITN tucked in. 		
<p>Definitions: ITN: is defined by the WHO as an insecticide-treated net. All mosquito nets act as a physical barrier and prevent access to mosquitoes. Pyrethroid insecticides used to treat ITNs add a chemical barrier to repel, disable and/or kill mosquitoes coming into contact with insecticide on the netting material. There are two categories of ITNs: conventionally treated nets that should be retreated after 3 washes or every year and long-lasting insecticidal nets made with netting that has insecticide incorporated within the fibers and last at least 20 standard washes or three years. WHO recommends only long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs). Good condition: is defined as no holes larger than the size of a fist and an LLIN not more than 3 years old.</p>		
<p>Rationale: Bed net use is significantly correlated with a decrease in malaria incidence and mortality. This outcome indicator captures the effectiveness of the work Volunteers did whose outputs were captured under malaria output indicators.</p>		
<p>Measurement Notes:</p> <p>Sample Tools and/or Possible Methods (for Peace Corps staff use): Household surveys of net use have significant challenges, the key among these being recall bias. For this reason, interviewees should always be asked whether they slept under a net the night before (as opposed to a more ambiguous question like ‘do you sleep under your bed net’). In cases where it takes multiple days to complete a survey, the respondents should all be asked about their net use <i>the night before the interview takes place</i> NOT the night before the entire survey started.</p> <p>Interviewers must take care to avoid surveying the day after significant night time activities such as festivals to avoid biasing the data.</p> <p>Net use can be combined with other malaria indicators such as Care Seeking behavior and with non-malaria indicators such as Latrine Use in a single household survey.</p> <p>Activity-Level Baseline Data Collection: The number of people sleeping under a bed net should be gathered in a baseline survey and then reassessed annually.</p>		

Frequency of Reporting: Because of seasonal variations in pregnancy rates, data should be gathered annually and at the same time each year. Data should be reported to Post on the next reporting date after the data is gathered (preferably quarterly) and data will be officially reported from the post to HQ annually at the end of the fiscal year with preliminary data made available to technical experts in HQ on a rolling basis.

Definition of Change: For this indicator change is the difference in the percentage of individuals in the community who slept under an ITN at the volunteer's baseline and the percentage of individuals in the community who slept under an ITN at subsequent surveys.

General Reporting in the VRF: The "number achieved" (or numerator) that Volunteers will report against for this indicator in their VRFs is the number of individuals out of the community who slept under an ITN the previous night.

The denominator for this indicator is the total number of individuals in the community.

For communities larger than is reasonable to conduct a census in, the Volunteer should choose a representative sample and extrapolate out to their community. For example if the volunteer found 20 individuals used their net out of a sample of 40 (50% of individuals) in a community of 2000, then for this indicator the volunteer should report 1000 as the numerator and 2000 as the denominator.

Volunteers SHOULD NOT combine the reporting of this indicator with the reporting of output indicators. They should instead create an activity with the word "Survey" somewhere in the activity title and use this activity to report all survey results.

The start and end dates for this activity should correspond to the start and end dates of the survey itself, NOT when the Volunteer conducted interventions.

Change will be measured by comparing these activities. For example, if the Volunteer inputs a "Baseline Survey" activity in June 2013 in which 25% of individuals slept under their net and a "Mid-Service Survey" in June of 2014 in which 55% of individuals slept under their net, we would say that ITN usage has increased 30 percentage points over that year.

Reporting on Disaggregated Data in the VRF: This indicator is disaggregated by "Age", "Sex" and "Pregnancy Status".

Data Quality Assessments (DQA): DQA are needed for each indicator selected to align with the project objectives. DQAs review the validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness of each indicator. For more information, consult the Peace Corps MRE Toolkit.

Alignment with Summary Indicator:

1. BEHAVIOR CHANGE TO IMPROVE HEALTH
2. REDUCED MALARIA