

Distribution Strategies for LLINs: Scaling Up and Sustaining Coverage

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On behalf of

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(AMP)

Mix of channels

- Mass Distributions
- Continuous Distributions

Quantification for mass distribution

- Based on field experience and the typical situation of rounding up in the case of uneven numbers of people in the household, quantification for mass distribution should be:
total population / 1.8
- Total population should be the population projection from the most recent reliable source projected to the year of campaign (taking into account signing and procurement)

When to account for previously distributed nets

- Where population coverage is less than 30% (estimated or through survey data), previously distributed nets should not be accounted for when planning for mass distribution
- Where population coverage is greater than 30%, countries will need to undertake more detailed quantification to estimate how many nets have been distributed and how many are remaining based on modeled durability of LLINs

Loss rates of nets

- Where there is country-specific data on durability of nets, this should be used to guide the quantification for mass distribution
- Where there is no country-specific data on durability of nets, loss rates can be estimated at:
 - 8% of nets after the first year since distribution
 - 20% of nets after two years
 - 50% of nets after three years
- After three years, for the purposes of mass distribution planning, previously distributed nets should not be counted

Example calculation

| Year Nets Distributed | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Quantity Distributed | 50,000 | 100,000 | 10,000 |
| Quantity Lost by 2013 | $50,000 \times .5 = 25,000$ | $100,000 \times .2 = 20,000$ | $10,000 \times .08 = 800$ |
| Proportion remaining available in 2013 | $1 - .5 = .5$ | $1 - .2 = .8$ | $1 - .08 = .92$ |
| Nets existing from each year by 2013 | 25,000 | 80,000 | 9,200 |
| Total existing nets 2013 | 114,200 | | |

Quantifying population coverage where no survey data available

- If no survey data are available, countries should estimate their coverage as follows:
 1. Calculate LLINs remaining (see example)
 2. Multiply # of LLINs remaining by 1.8 to determine number of people covered
 3. Divide # people covered by total population to arrive at estimated population coverage

Accounting for existing nets

- Where population coverage is known or estimated to be above 30%, countries will need to account for existing nets
- To facilitate quantification, an assessment should be undertaken to determine the actual situation with nets
 - Data driven decision on cost-effectiveness
 - Improved means for quantification
- Generally, results from countries accounting for previously distributed nets show approximately 50-60% of anticipated nets are found

Mass scale up key implementation issues to consider – 1

- In 2010, key implementation issues that have affected campaigns include:
 - Late development of campaign plan, logistics plan and budgets – delays between PR/SR, LFA and GF
 - Late establishment of coordination structures, lack of budget for ensuring communication leads to delays in planning
 - Late finalization of budgets leading to late disbursement for implementation of activities
 - Oversights during proposal development leading to gaps during implementation (see budgeting template)

Mass scale up key implementation issues to consider – 2

- More key implementation issues:
 - Insufficient budget for micro planning, leading to late finalization of budgets and pre-positioning plans for LLINs
 - Insufficient personnel and supports (data collection tools, training materials, vouchers) – during planning a 10% margin of error should be added to number of households (will increase personnel and supports required)
 - Significant underestimation of the importance of establishing criteria for selection of personnel for quality implementation and/or too many personnel planned for without considering effect on data management

Mass scale up key implementation issues to consider – 3

- More key implementation issues:
 - Level for decentralized delivery should be carefully considered
 - Where lower than regional level delivery, more difficult to move nets back out once household registration data analyzed
 - Logistics personnel are necessary to ensure effective supply chain management – budget for regional / district logistics focal persons and their training
 - Training should be planned and budgeted for all persons responsible for nets throughout the supply chain

Mass scale up key implementation issues to consider – 4

- More implementation issues:
 - Countries are significantly underestimating the difficulty and importance of data management, notably during the household registration phase
 - Need to consider early how data will be managed and transmitted (e.g. by SMS or phone call) and plan and budget accordingly for communication and personnel
 - Communication budget should include advocacy, social mobilization and behaviour change communication before, during and after the distribution
 - Communication budget should be based on rational plan that is, where possibly, grounded in evidence

Mass scale up key implementation issues to consider – 5

- More implementation issues:
 - Training is key for the success of mass distribution campaigns – there should be a training before the household registration, another for the LLIN distribution and hang up (and if these activities are separated in time, there should be three training sessions planned)
 - Supervision is underestimated – supervision should be planned during the cascade training and the implementation of activities from all levels
 - Monitoring and evaluation, including post-campaign coverage, retention and use survey, should be planned and budgeted for to assess effectiveness of campaign

Key issues arising from GFATM in 2010 – mass distribution of LLINs

- Distribution plan: increasing detail is being requested around transport, storage and security – countries should plan accordingly
- Contracting transporters: processes are being examined more carefully in terms of transparency
- Insurance: the standard grant agreement includes an article (20) on insurance – countries doing mass scale up should plan and budget for insurance (including procurement process)
- Warehousing: where there are not sufficient or appropriate warehouses available, consider purchasing containers that can also be used after the campaign for storage

Continuous distribution

- Countries applying for Round 11 should be writing proposals in line with the continuous distribution framework established by RBM's vector control working group (VCWG)
 - Multiple methods (mass distribution campaigns, routine health service delivery, subsidized and private sector sales, etc.)
 - Multiple channels (public and private health facilities, community or school-based distribution, subsidized sales involving shop owners, etc.)

Scale-Up issues for continuous distribution

- Routine delivery via public sector clinics is a “low hanging fruit” with greatest capacity to improve coverage among high risk populations
- To develop a sustainable routine delivery mechanism:
 - Ensure functioning public sector
 - Strengthening supervision among health facility staff
 - Patient cards
 - Supply systems (including strong infrastructure)
 - High ANC/EPI attendance
 - Budgeting for storage, management and security of supplies
 - Logistics management to avoid stock-outs
 - Funding for BCC activities

Ensuring Utilization

- Hang up strategies need to be based on evidence or data from the country
 - Anecdotal evidence is also useful
 - Mass media, interpersonal communication can be used at key moments (“net culture” countries)
 - Door-to-door hang up activities with volunteers (countries without a “net culture”)
- Evaluation to feed into communications plans
- Replace damaged/worn/lost nets
 - Maintenance of nets (sewing small holes, proper washing, etc.)

**Thank You
Merci
Melesi
Asante Sana
Twasanta Mani
Matondo
Wasakidjila wa bunyi**

