



Center for
Communication
Programs

VECTOR)WORKS
Scaling Up Vector Control for Malaria Prevention



Continuous LLIN Distribution: Results from pilot studies

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USAID
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CD Strategy

- Based on assumption that ***sustained, high LLIN coverage*** is necessary for elimination
- Thus requires
 - Effective distribution methods for settings
 - Efficiency in filling gaps (time & space)
 - Equity to ensure most vulnerable are served

Tactics

- Push/pull strategies for household LLIN access
- Communication
 - Logistics information to access nets
 - Supportive norms and attitudes
- Flexibility for a wide range of contexts
- Accountability
 - Use of coupons
 - Separating issuers and redeemers

CD Pilots

- School distributions
 - Ghana, Nigeria (Cross Rivers), Tanzania
- Community distributions
 - South Sudan, Madagascar, Nigeria (Nasarawa)
- Details and case studies available soon at:
<https://www.k4health.org/toolkits/continuous-distribution-malaria>

Continuous Distribution eToolkit

www.k4health.org/toolkits/continuous-distribution-malaria

- NetCALC tool
- CD guides
- Country case studies
- Training materials
- SBCC materials
- M&E tools
- Coming soon: NetWorks Summary on CD



Continuous Distribution of LLINs for Malaria Control

TOOLKIT SITEMAP

Continuous Distribution of LLINs for Malaria Control

- Home
- About
- All Resources

NetCALC Tool

Guides for Continuous Distribution

Case Studies

Health Facility Distribution

School-based Distribution

Community-based Distribution

Monitoring and Supervision Tools

Evaluation Tools

Partners for Continuous Distribution of LLINs

Continuous Distribution of LLINs for Malaria Control

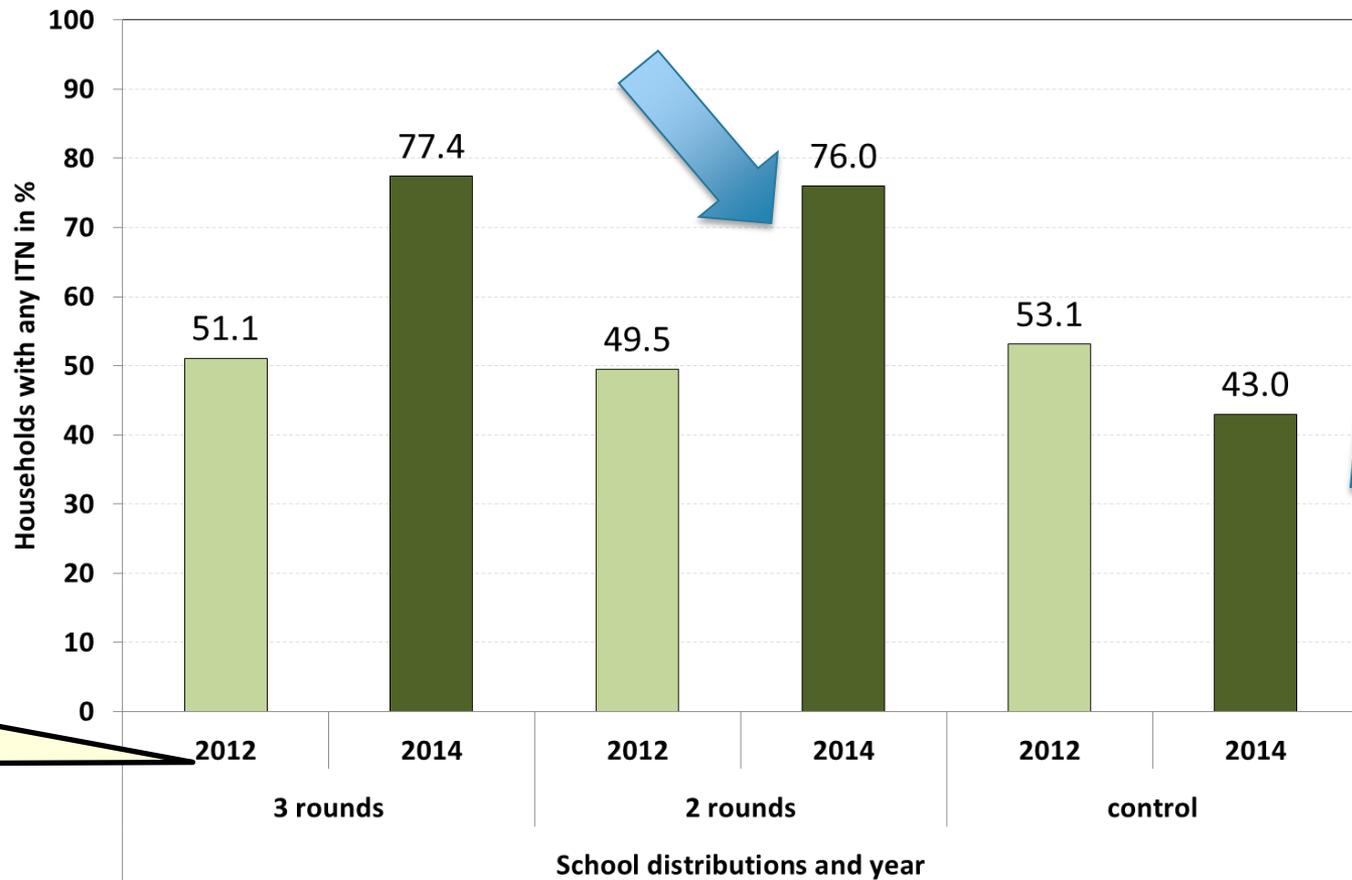
Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) are one of the most important public health tools for the prevention and control of malaria. Ensuring universal coverage of nets in households in endemic areas is an important global priority.

This toolkit is a compilation of resources from recent experiences and research of LLIN continuous distribution systems. An array of potential mechanisms exist, including distributing nets through schools, community volunteers, or health facilities, and are discussed in detail in the guides and resources in this toolkit.

On June 16, 2011, a [consensus statement](#) was issued by the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Vector Control Working Group (VCWG) Continuous Distribution Workstream, stating the importance of alternative distribution mechanisms to complement mass net distribution campaigns:

School Distribution: Nigeria example

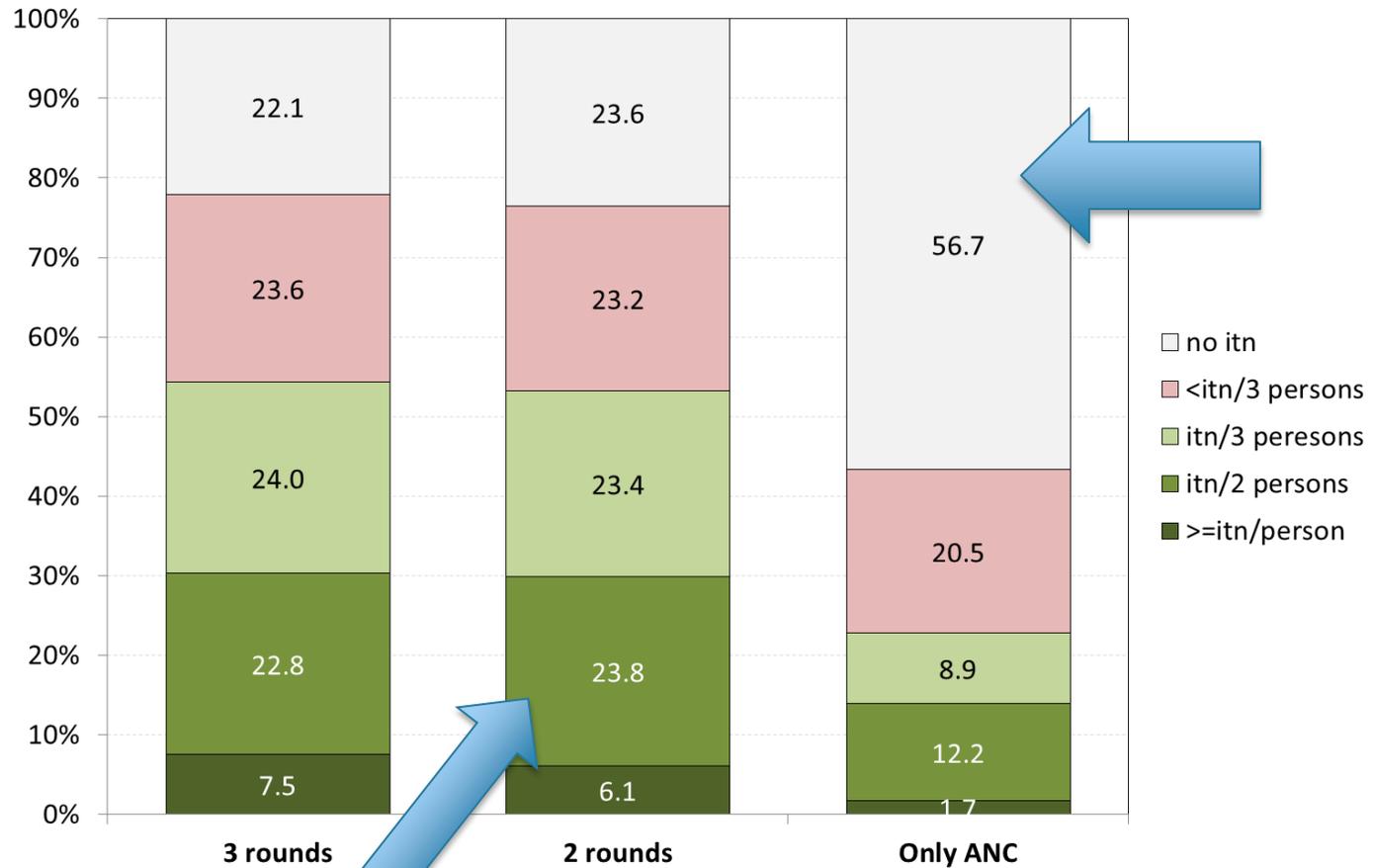
Households with any ITN: School distribution significantly increases ownership of at least 1 ITN



14 months
after
campaign

School Distribution: Nigeria example

- Intra-household supply with ITN



School Distribution- Lessons

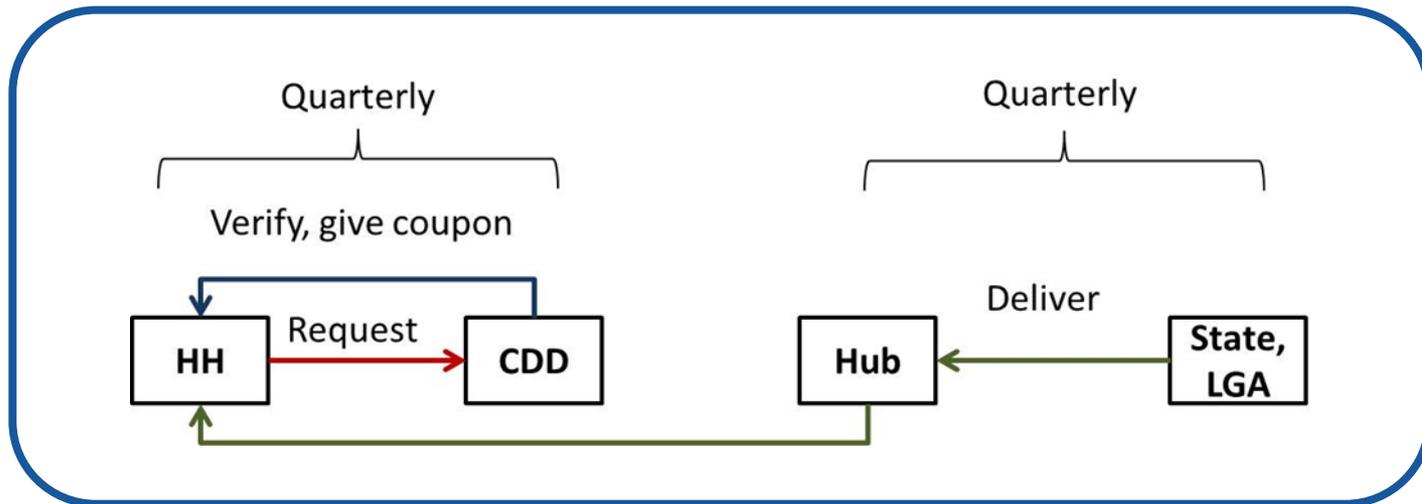
- School-based distributions in connection with ANC and EPI can not only sustain ownership levels from campaign, but also increase them
- School distributions increase both households owning any nets, and households with enough nets
- Need to be started in time to avoid too deep a drop from the campaign
- Are flexible- can make adjustments (additional classes) or add additional channels to fully sustain UC
- If many classes included, will need some way for communities to re-distribute excess nets to households without students

Community-based Distributions

Country	Area covered	Start after campaign
South Sudan	Lainya County	~14 months
Nigeria	Nasarawa State	30 months
Madagascar	Tamatave District	12 months

- Community-based distributions are pull systems that are based on actual or perceived demand
- Key organizing concept is separating coupon issuance from coupon redemption
- Value of coupon/subsidy can be varied from 100% (free) to any partial level
- Communication to engage households in first step (acquiring coupon) is critical

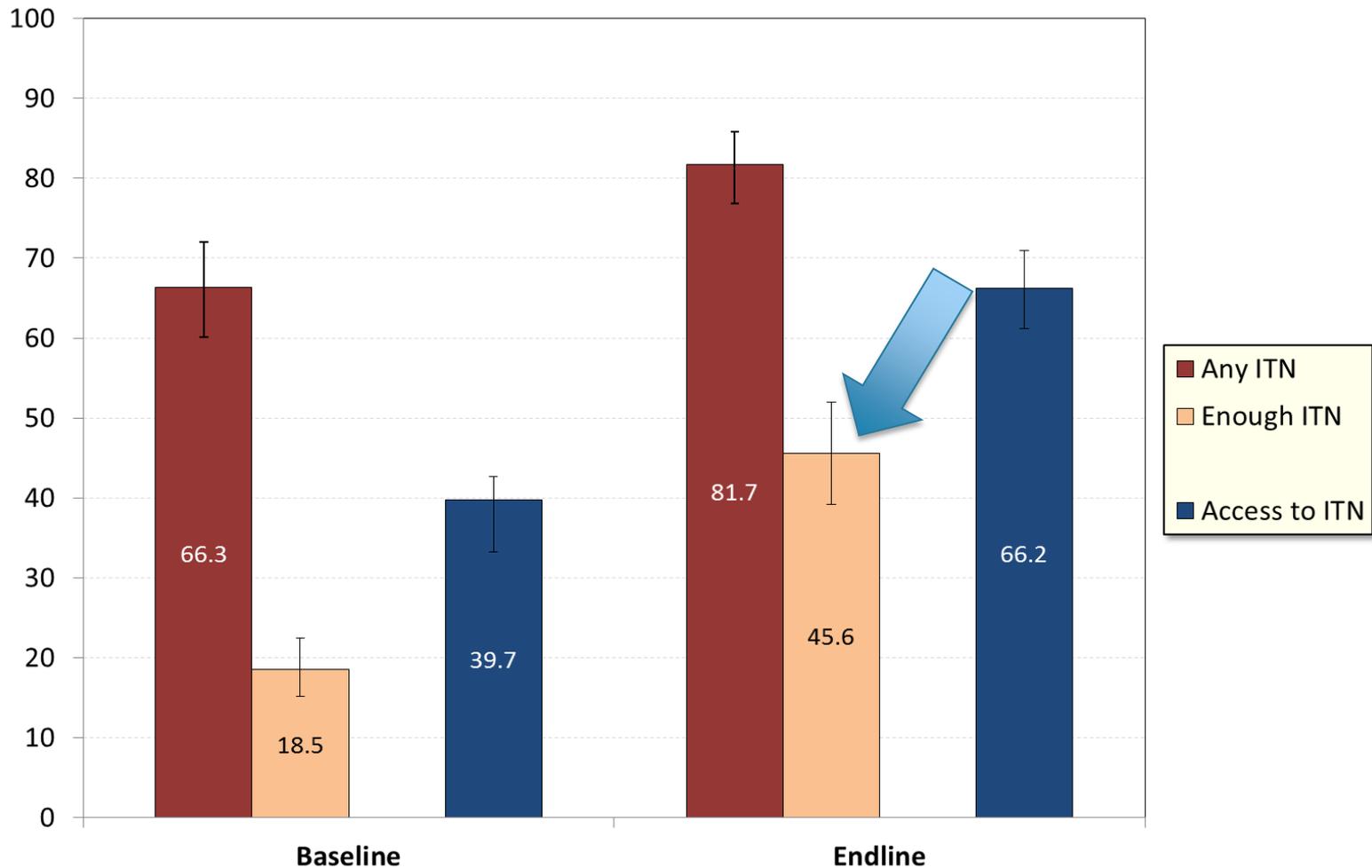
Community-based Distributions



- Depends on families taking initiative to request new LLIN
- Some kind of community-agent serves as a link to verify need and issue coupon. In South Sudan, communities selected trusted representatives to be “net coupon holders”.
- Hubs to give out nets can be within government system (Nigeria, South Sudan) or based on civil society structures (Madagascar)
- All three countries had also ANC/EPI distributions

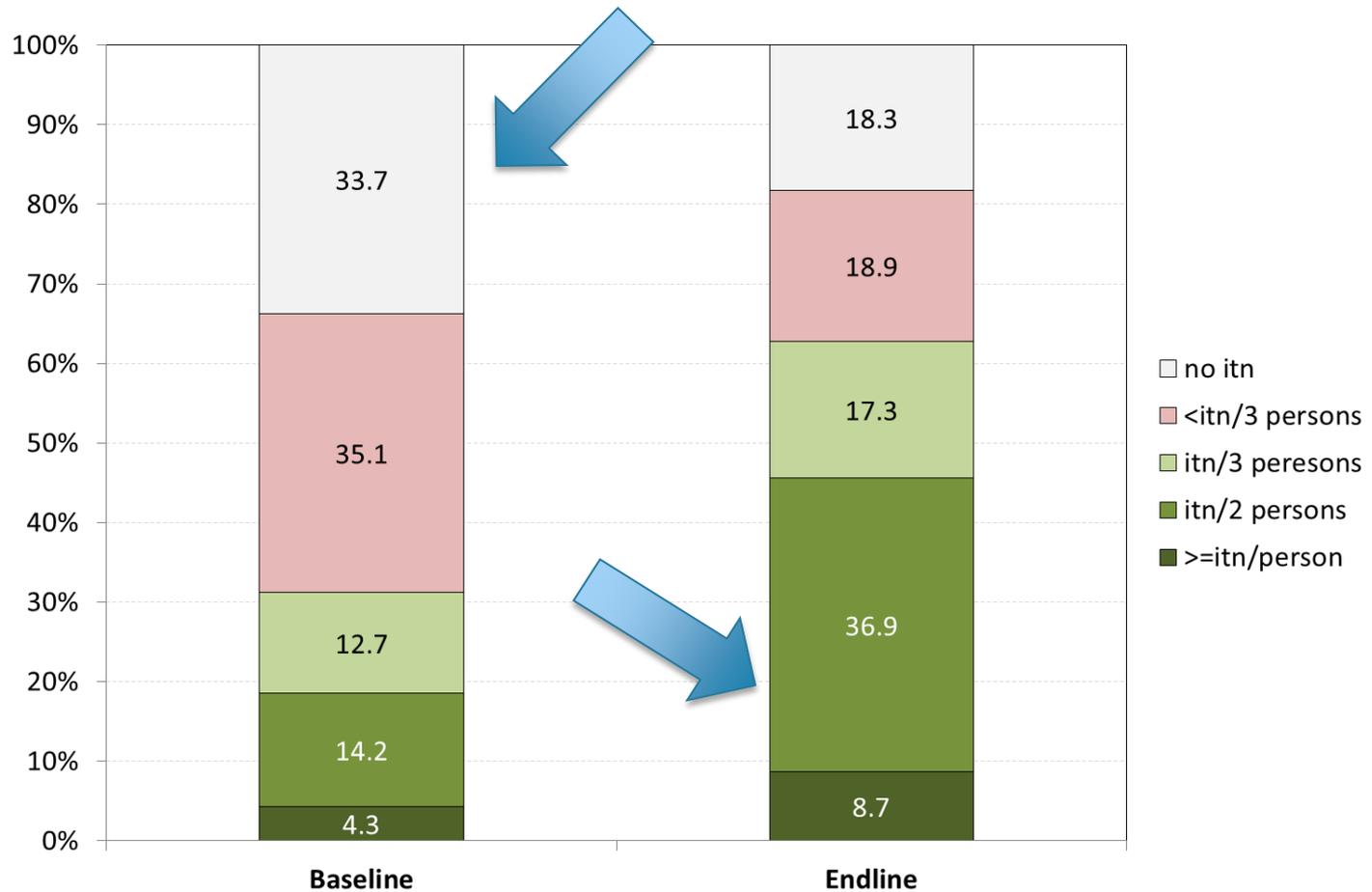
Community-based: South Sudan Example

- ITN ownership



Community-based: South Sudan

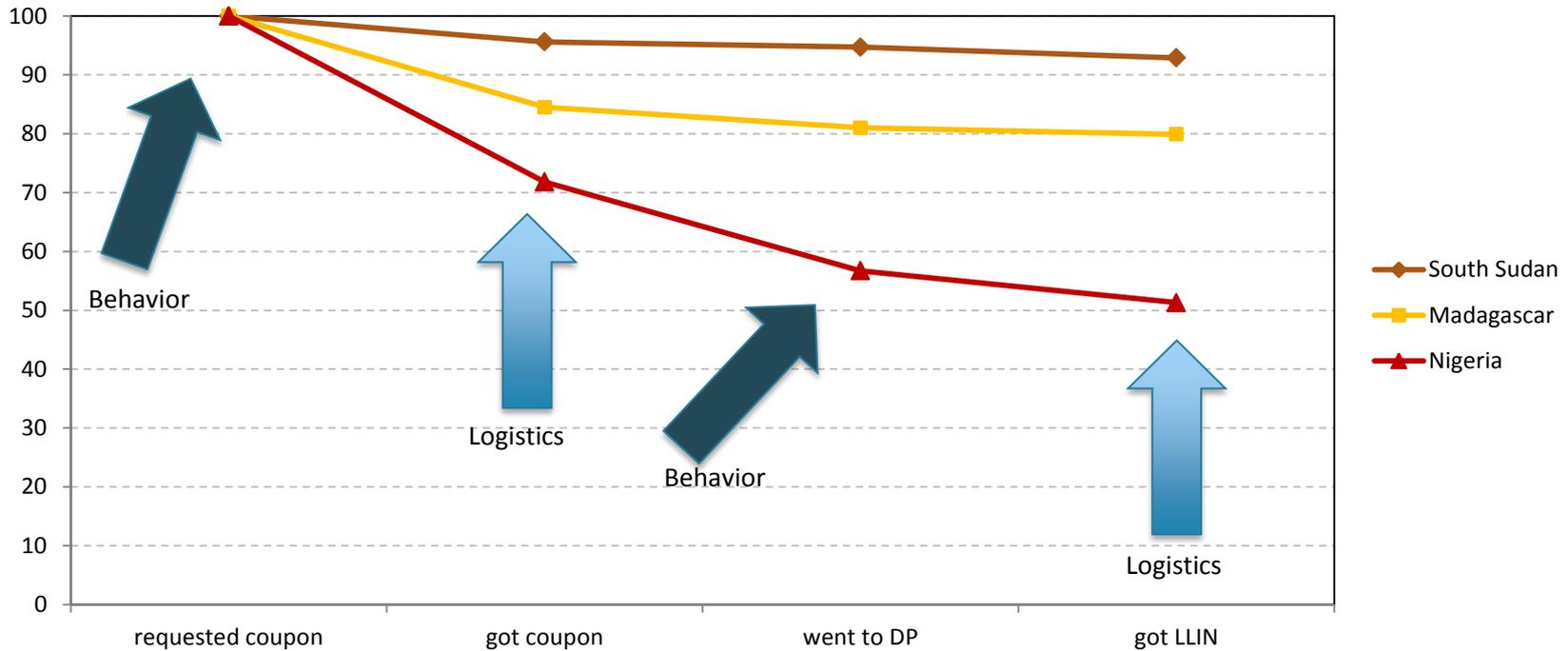
- Intra-household supply



Lessons South Sudan

- Continuous distribution can work in low infrastructure settings
- Community representatives did a good job; net distribution was considered “fair” by community members
- Logistics support was critical to success
- More communication was needed to encourage and empower poorest to request coupons

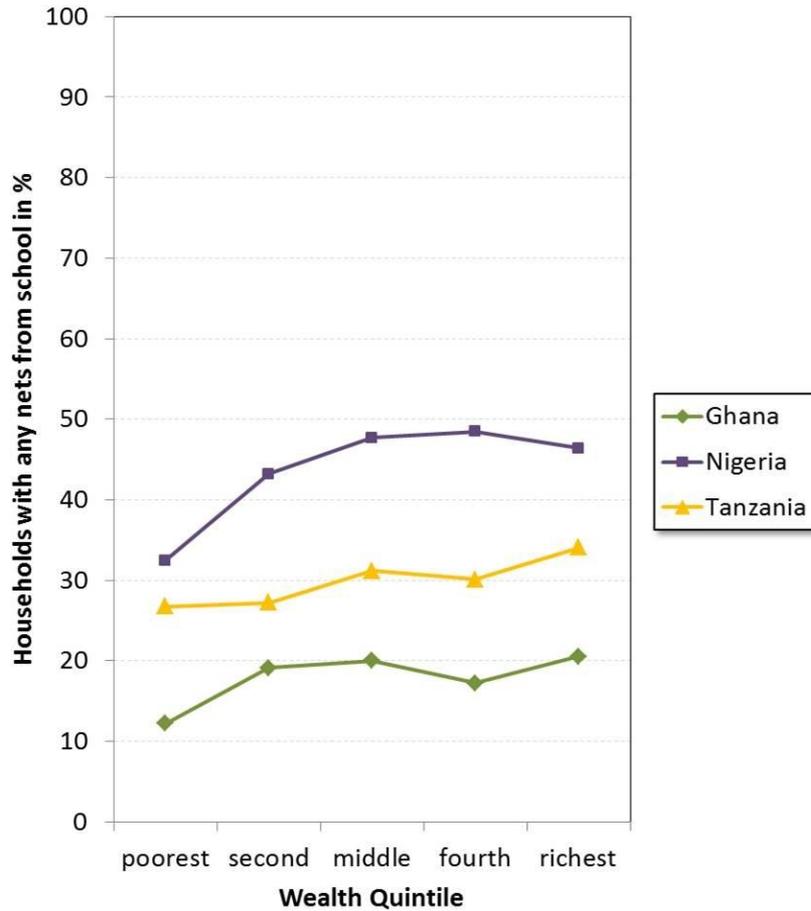
Implementation Matters



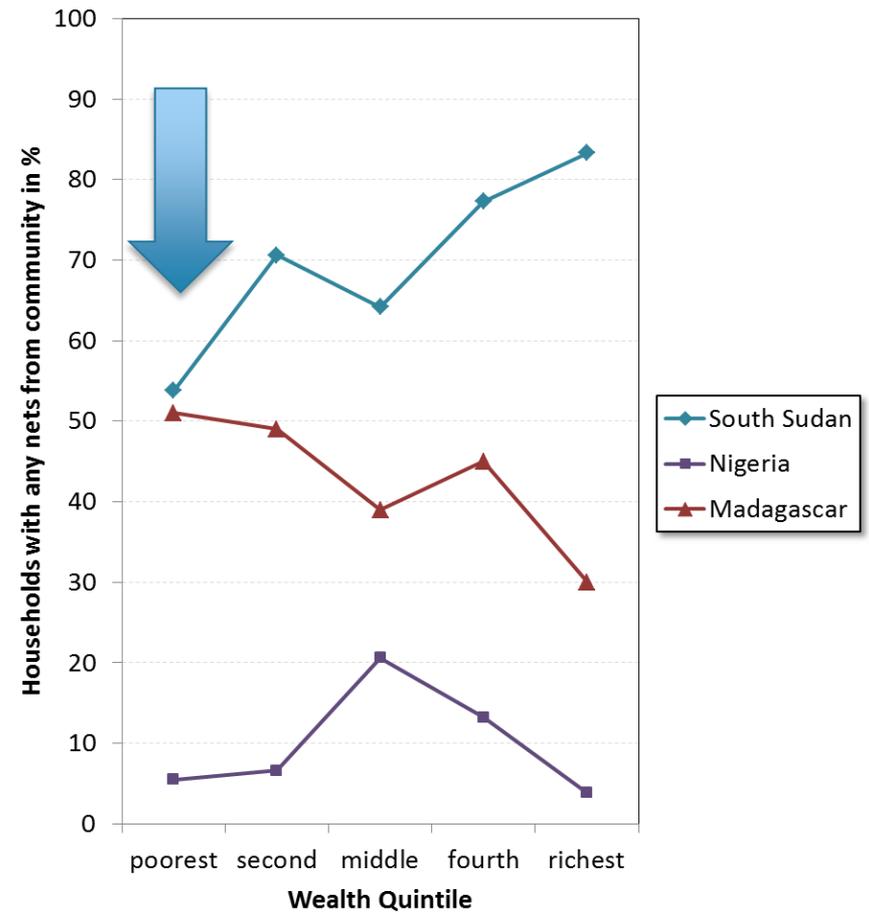
	Requested coupon	Got coupon	Went to DP	Got LLIN
S. Sudan	100	95.6	94.7	92.9
Madagascar	100	84.5	81	79.9
Nigeria	100	71.8	56.7	51.3

Equity of ownership

School

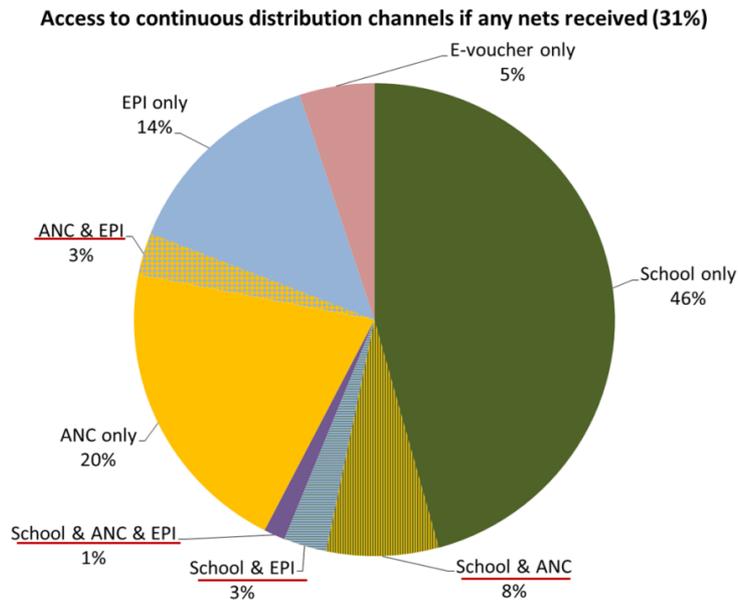


Community

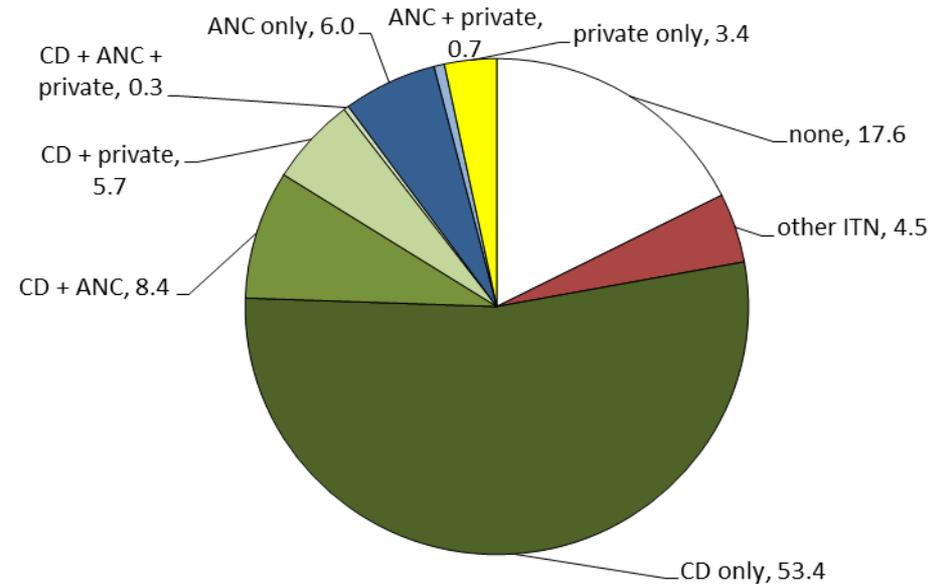


Very little overlap between channels

Ghana

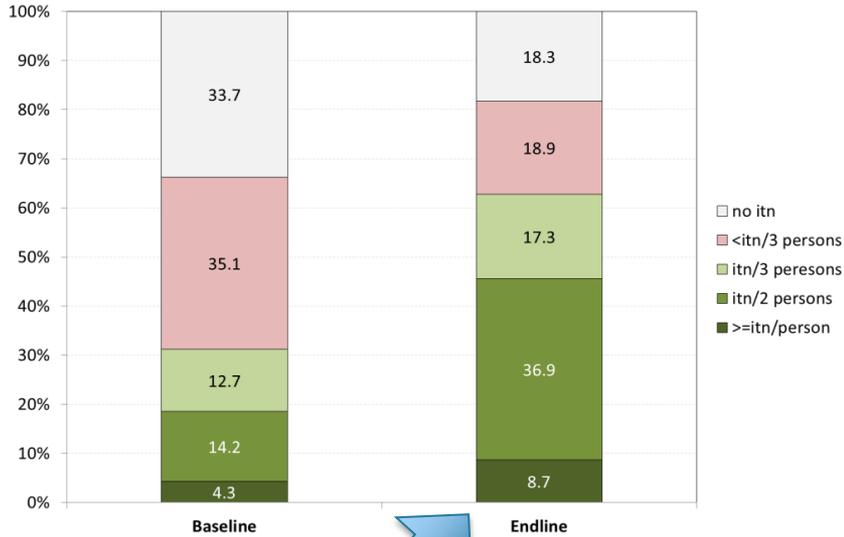


South Sudan

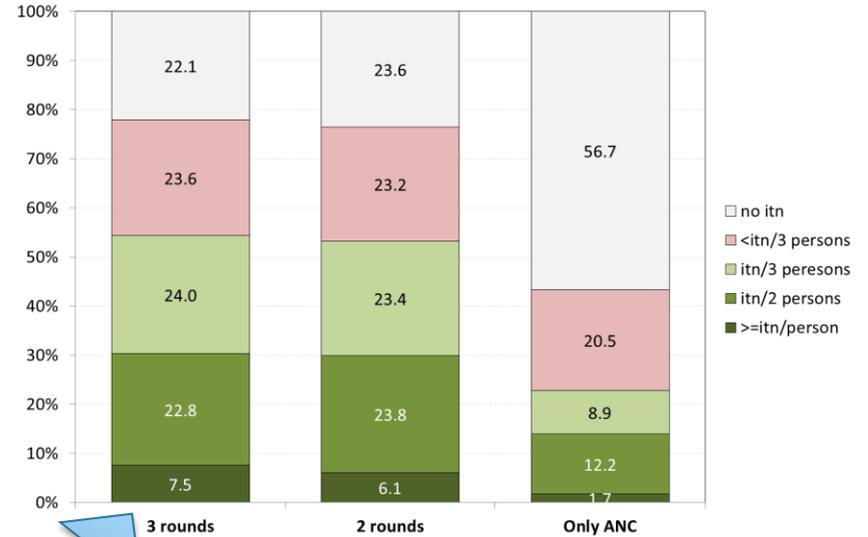


CD fills gaps without oversupplying

Ghana



Nigeria



Overall conclusions

- **Efficient:** CD channels fill gaps without oversupplying
- **Effective:** Increases ownership: both at 1 LLIN level, and more importantly, households with *enough* nets
- **Equity:** Can be equitable

This first evidence on CD is encouraging and should motivate countries and programs to test more comprehensive CD approaches with thorough evaluation

Outstanding questions

- Can CD sustain UC over longer periods of time?
- Over entire countries?
- What parts of the population are not reached at all by these channels?
- Inter-household re-allocation: how can we influence households to share excess nets?
- Costing considerations
 - balancing management costs with coverage efficiency (finding a robust pipe into community)
 - Finding the right metric to compare costs