







Guidelines on the Distribution and Utilization of Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs) for Malaria Prevention

2022-2024





# **Contents**

Foreword.	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Acronyms	vi
Glossary	viii
1.0. Introduction	1
<ul><li>1.1. Purpose of the Guidelines.</li><li>1.2. Target Audience.</li><li>1.3. Review of the Guidelines.</li></ul>	3
2.0. Goal and Objectives of Insecticide-Treated Net Guidelines	3
2.1. Goal	3
3.0. Specifications, Procurement, and Use of LLINs	
Specifications for LLINs	
4.0. Distribution Channels	6
<ul> <li>4.1. Mass Distribution.</li> <li>4.2. Antenatal Care and Expanded Programme for Immunization.</li> <li>4.3. School-Based Distribution.</li> <li>4.4. Community-Based Distribution.</li> <li>4.5. Commercial Distribution.</li> <li>4.6. Special Populations.</li> </ul>	
5.0. Management of Old LLINs	10
6.0. Social and Behaviour Change	10
7.0. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Supervision	11
7.1. Monitoring	13
8.0. Roles and Responsibilities for National and Subnational Levels	14
9.0. References	16
Annex 1. Distribution Channels	1-1
1.A Mass Distribution      1.B Antenatal Care and Expanded Programme for Immunization      1.C School-Based Distribution      1.D Community Distribution	1-3 1-7
Annex 2. Mass Campaign Tools	2-1



2.A Form A: Mass Distribution Household Data Collection/LLIN Distribution Form	n 2-1
2.B Form B: Mass Distribution Health Centre Aggregation Form	2-2
2.C Form C: Mass Distribution District Data Aggregation Form	
2.D Form D: Mass Distribution Provincial Data Aggregation Form	
2.E Checklist for Monitoring Mass Distribution Campaigns	2-5
Annex 3. Continuous Distribution Tools	3-1
3.A School-Based Distribution Class LLIN Distribution Register	3-1
3.B Continuous Distribution – District School Summary Form	
3.C District School Summary Form	
3.D Community Level – Daily Distribution Activity Form	3-4
3.E Community Distribution Coupon	
3.F Community LLIN Redemption Register	
3.G Supervision Checklists for Community-Based LLIN CD.	
Annex 4. Routine Distribution Registers	4-1
4.A Under 5 LLIN Distribution Register	4-2
4.B Health Facility LLIN Monthly Summary Form	4-3
4.C District LLIN Monthly Summary Form	
4.D Provincial LLIN Monthly Summary Form	
4.E Health Facility Supervision Checklists for LLIN CD in Health Facilities	
Annex 5. Key Messages	5-1



# **Foreword**

The Zambia National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) relies on the widespread distribution and utilization of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) as part of an integrated vector control approach which also includes indoor residual spraying (IRS), larval source management (LSM), and entomologic surveillance. In an effort to increase vector control access and deploy limited resources more strategically to increase impact, the National Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan (NMESP 2022–2026) designates LLINs as the primary vector control intervention. For this reason, these guidelines are dedicated to LLINs in line with the national strategy.

The advantages of LLINs include improved personal protection because mosquitoes are repelled or killed by the insecticide before they can access the person sleeping under the LLINs. This reduces the risk of malaria and community exposure to mosquitoes where whole communities are using treated nets, as the number of mosquitoes and the proportion infected with malaria parasites are reduced (mass effect). In this situation, even people sleeping without an LLIN are less likely to get malaria because there are fewer malaria-transmitting mosquitoes in the area.

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide a coordinated, quality-assured, and standardized mode of implementing the LLIN programme. These guidelines serve as a framework for managing implementation of LLINs for malaria elimination in Zambia through a broad range of partnerships, in line with the vision of equity of access to quality-assured, cost-effective, and sustainable malaria prevention and control services as close to the family as possible.

The insecticides for use on all LLINs shall be WHO-approved in line with guidance from WHO-Prequalification of Medical Products (2022). Currently, the pyrethroid class of insecticides with piperonyl butoxide (PBO) synergist is recommended. However, other types of nets, including the dual nets, shall be considered as and when they become available and are recommended by WHO-Prequalification of Medical Products (2022).

The distribution of LLINs in Zambia shall be through multiple channels, including:

- · Periodic mass distribution campaigns targeting all individuals in targeted areas
- Routine distribution channels, including antenatal care (ANC) and Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) distribution targeting pregnant women and infants under 1 year old
- School-based distributions targeting primary school children
- Community-based distributions by community health workers targeting all community members
- Equitable distribution of LLINs to vulnerable groups, which include people living with HIV/AIDS, the chronically ill, refugees, etc.
- Commercial markets for LLINs, which should continue to be developed to provide wider access for consumers who wish to protect themselves



Health promotion will be integrated in LLINs distribution in order to promote advocacy and social and behaviour change (SBC) to increase access, correct use, care, and repair of LLINs. Advocacy activities shall be conducted at all levels of implementation before, during, and after LLINs distribution and will include the following:

- Engaging policy and decision-makers to lobby/mobilize resources for LLINs procurement
- Engaging policy-makers and influential leaders to solicit their support towards increased utilization of LLINs
- Halting misuse and reinforcing regulations
- Conducting media launches of mass LLINs distribution at various levels by senior government officials
- Engaging public and private sector (retailers, wholesalers, transporters) and other institutions to increase their knowledge and adherence to national guidelines
- Engaging the private sector, hospitality industry, and other institutions to procure LLINs
  according to national guidelines for use by their clients.

To ensure compliance to distribution guidelines, monitoring of activities shall be undertaken at central, provincial, and district levels. This will help the programme ensure that implementation of LLINs is on track while providing a platform to validate the data reported in the routine systems (HMIS) and Malaria Rapid Reporting System (MRRS).

Zambia can expand LLIN access along with utilization through strong partnerships with the public and private sector, civil society organizations, and most importantly, the community.

To support this combined effort, the revisions made in the *guidelines on the distribution and use of LLINs for malaria prevention in Zambia* reflect the policy direction which will facilitate a more effective and efficient national partnership to bring this life-saving and cost-effective intervention to more families throughout Zambia.

Professor Lackson Kasonka Permanent Secretary-Technical Services

MINISTRY OF HEALTH



# Acknowledgements

The revisions to the previous edition of the Guidelines on the Distribution and Utilization of Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets for Malaria Prevention have been made possible through the collaboration of malaria stakeholders and partners. I would like to express my sincere gratitude, on behalf of the National Malaria Elimination Centre (NMEC), Ministry of Health, for the financial and technical assistance provided by the following institutions, organizations, and individuals: the United States Government President's Malaria Initiative (PMI); PMI/VectorLink; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM); the World Health Organization (WHO); Roll Back Malaria-Alliance for Malaria Prevention (RBM-AMP), Dr. Emmanuel Kooma (NMEC); Ketty N. Sichalwe (NMEC); Kentzo Mumba (NMEC); Alex Chilabi (NMEC); Reuben Zulu (NMEC); Willy Ngulube (NMEC); Japhet Chiwaula (NMEC); Mercy Mwanza Ingwe (NMEC); Pauline Wamulume (NMEC); Maileny Nakanyika (NMEC); Thandi Makawa (NMEC); Dr. John Banda (GF-PMU); Dr. Freddie Masaninga (WHO); Dr. Nduka Iwuchukwu (PMI VectorLink); Dr. Paul Psychas (PMI); Peter Kalenga (PMI VectorLink); Kafula Silumbe (MACEPA); Paul Dondolo (PMI VectorLink); Noah Mtonga (PMI-GHSC); Cynthia Changufu (PMI-PAMO Plus); Bernard Mwansa (Muchinga PHO); Bernard Khoza (Eastern PHO); Chris Bupe (Luapula PHO); and Teddy Wakunuma (Central PHO).

I would like to convey profound gratitude to the Vector Control Technical Working Group (TWG), whose members are too numerous to thank individually. Your support throughout the revision process is greatly appreciated.

I wish to acknowledge and pay tribute to the Honourable Minister of Health, Silvia T. Masebo MP, and the Permanent Secretaries, Prof. Lackson Kasonka (Technical Services) and Dr. George Magwende (Administration), for their leadership and for prioritizing malaria as a major public health concern.

Finally, I would like to thank the editing team.

Dr. Busiku Hamainza

Acting Director National Malaria Elimination Centre

MINISTRY OF HEALTH



# **Acronyms**

AI Active Ingredient

ANC Antenatal Care

CBV Community-Based Volunteer

CD Continuous Distribution

CHAZ Churches Health Association of Zambia

CHW Community Health Workers

DHIO District Health Information Officer

DHO District Health Office

ZDHS Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

EHT Environmental Health Technologist

EMIS Education Management Information System

EMLIP Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies Logistics System

EPI Expanded Programme for Immunization

GFATM Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

HF Health Facilities

HFCA Health Facility Catchment Area

HH Household

HMIS Health Management Information System

IEC Information, Education, and Communication

IRS Indoor Residual Spraying

ITN Insecticide-Treated Nets

KPI Key Performance Indicators

LLIN Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets

LSM Larval Source Management

MACEPA Malaria Control and Elimination Partnership in Africa

MIS Malaria Indicator Survey

MRRS Malaria Rapid Reporting System

NCH Net Coupon Holder

NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations



NHC Net Coupon Holder

NMEC National Malaria Elimination Centre

NMEP National Malaria Elimination Programme

PAMO Programme for the Advancement of Malaria Outcomes

PBO Piperonyl Butoxide

PHO Provincial Health Director
PHO Provincial Health Office

PMI President's Malaria Initiative

SBC Social and Behaviour Change

SBC Social and Behaviour Change

SBD School-Based Distribution

SHN School Health and Nutrition

SNDP Sixth National Development Plan

TCLs Trusted Community Leaders

TWG Technical Working Group

UNICEF United Nations Children Fund

USAID United States Agency for International Development

VAT Value-Added Tax

WHO World Health Organization

ZAMMSA Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency

ZAMRA Zambia Medicines Regulatory Authority

ZEMA Zambia Environmental Management Agency

ZPPA Zambia Public Procurement Authority



# Glossary

The definitions given in this section have been derived from the World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines for Malaria (WHO 2021).

**Active ingredient** The toxic or poisonous part of the insecticide. It is the most

important part of a formulation as it determines the other ingredients. Relevant properties of active ingredients include its melting or

boiling point, water solubility, and stability.

Advocacy for health A combination of individual and social actions designed to gain

political commitment, policy support, social acceptance, and systems

support for a particular health goal or programme.

**Behaviour change** This refers to efforts put in place to change people's personal habits

and attitudes to prevent disease or calamities. The five stages of change are pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action,

and maintenance.

**Community** A specific group of people, often living in a defined geographical

area, who share a common culture, values, and norms, are arranged in a social structure according to relationships which the community has developed over a period of time. Members of a community gain their personal and social identity by sharing common beliefs, values, and norms, which have been developed by the community in the past and may be modified in future. They exhibit some awareness of their identity as a group and share common needs and a commitment to

meeting them.

**Coverage** A general term referring to the fraction of the population of a

specific area that receives a particular intervention.

**Coverage, optimal** Optimal coverage is the outcome of an explicit prioritization process

guiding resource allocation decisions. The process combines the analysis of impact and value for money with extensive stakeholder engagement and discussion that explicitly outlines the trade-offs involved in the section of interventions and combining them in an intervention package. The process should consider a country's programmatic goals and context-specific factors and should consider equity implications of the resource allocation decisions.

**Coverage, universal** Access to and use of appropriate interventions by the entire

population at risk of malaria.

**Disease prevention** Disease prevention covers measures not only to prevent the

occurrence of disease, such as a risk factor reduction, but also to arrest its progress and reduce its consequences once established (WHO).



**Evaluation** A systematic method for collecting, analysing, and using data to

examine the effectiveness and efficiency of programmes and, as importantly, to contribute to continuous programme improvement.

**Health promotion** Health promotion is the process of enabling people to increase

control over and to improve their health. Other descriptions include health education, health communication, and social mobilization.

**Household** The ecosystem, including people and animals occupying the same

house and the accompanying vectors.

Indoor residual spraying

Operational procedure and strategy for malaria vector control involving spraying interior surfaces of dwellings with a residual insecticide to kill

or repel endophilic mosquitoes.

**Insecticide** Chemical product (natural or synthetic) that kills insects. Ovicides

kill eggs; larvicides kill larvae; pupacides kill pupae; adulticides kill adult mosquitoes. Residual insecticides remain active for an extended

period.

Insecticide resistance Property of mosquitoes to survive exposure to a standard dose of

insecticide; may be the result of physiological or behavioural

adaptation.

Integrated vector management

Rational decision-making for optimal use of resources for vector control.

Long-lasting insecticidal net

A factory-treated mosquito net made of material into which insecticide is incorporated or bound around the fibres. The net must retain its effective biological activity for at least 20 WHO standard washes under laboratory conditions and 3 years of recommended use

under field conditions.

Malaria elimination 
Interruption of local transmission (reduction to zero incidence of

indigenous cases) of a specified malaria parasite in a defined geographical area as a result of deliberate activities. Continued

measures to prevent re-establishment of transmission are required.

Monitoring Means collecting, tracking and analysing data to determine what is

happening, where, and to whom.

Prequalification Process to ensure that health products are safe, appropriate, and meet

stringent quality standards for international procurement.

**Risk behaviour** Specific forms of behaviour which are proven to be associated with

increased susceptibility to a specific disease or ill health.

**Synergist** A substance that does not itself have insecticidal properties but that, when

mixed and applied with insecticides of a particular class, considerably enhances their potency by inhibiting an enzyme that normally acts to

detoxify the insecticide in the insect system.

**Vector control** Measures of any kind against malaria-transmitting mosquitoes;

intended to limit their ability to transmit the disease.



# 1.0. Introduction

The Zambia National Malaria Elimination Programme (NMEP) relies on the widespread distribution and utilization of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) as a core vector control intervention. LLINs offer barrier protection and kill the common *Anopheles* vectors that transmit malaria. LLINs have been the backbone of malaria prevention in Zambia for several decades. In an effort to increase vector control access and deploy limited resources more strategically to increase impact, the National Malaria Elimination Strategic Plan (NMESP 2022–2026) designates LLINs as the primary vector control intervention. This will be complemented by the other strategic interventions under vector control, namely: indoor residual spraying (IRS), larval source management (LSM), and entomologic surveillance.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has defined the key elements of malaria control as:

- 1. Early diagnosis and treatment
- 2. Prevention through vector control
- 3. Early detection, containment, and prevention of epidemics
- 4. Strengthening national capacity for malaria research, monitoring, and evaluation
- 5. Social and behaviour change (SBC)

LLINs are a cost-effective vector control intervention. However, like any other intervention, LLINs need to be part of a broader malaria control and elimination strategy. LLINs have greater advantages over untreated mosquito nets due to the repellent effect of the insecticide. For this reason, these guidelines are dedicated to the deployment of LLINs in line with the national strategy. The advantages of LLINs include:

- Improved personal protection because mosquitoes are repelled or killed by the insecticide before
  they can have access to the person sleeping under the LLINs. This reduces the risk of malaria
  transmission.
- Reduced community exposure to mosquitoes when all households and household members
  have access to and are using treated nets, as the number of mosquitoes and the proportion
  infected with malaria parasites are reduced (mass effect). In this situation, even people
  sleeping without an LLIN are less likely to be infected with malaria, thereby reducing the risk
  of malaria because there are fewer malaria-transmitting mosquitoes in the area.

Zambia uses a mix of LLIN delivery mechanisms to target different geographic, economic, and biologically vulnerable segments of our society. The WHO recommends that countries strive for universal coverage using a combination of mass distribution complemented by continuous distribution channels, including:

 Routine health services for immunization and antenatal care (ANC) that target the most biologically vulnerable groups: children under 5 and pregnant women



- Schools targeting attending children
- Community-based structures and community health workers (CHW) targeting all
  households or only specific households with a primary target group (e.g., children 5–15 years
  of age)
- Other channels such as social marketing, private sector sales, etc.

WHO recommends that having multiple delivery channels can aid in sustaining high LLIN coverage, ensuring people at risk have access to nets when and where they need them, particularly in periods between mass distributions where these are the primary channel for scaling up LLIN access. Both mass and continuous distributions of LLINs at no cost to recipient households improve access in communities. In addition, the commercial sector complements public sector distribution channels in conformity with national guidelines on distribution of LLINs.

Expansion of continuous distribution channels for LLIN has been severely hampered by supply chain management problems, from the initial procurement to the final point of distribution. These systems need to be strengthened to make the most timely and efficient use of resources and ensure the channels achieve the goal of sustained LLIN access. Additionally, the country has recently experienced widespread pyrethroid resistance, and to address this challenge, new vector control innovations, such as the use of pyrethroid plus synergist piperonyl butoxide (PBO) LLINs, have been adopted. The addition of PBO is intended to enhance the killing effect of pyrethroids, particularly in mosquito populations that exhibit metabolic resistance. Other dual active ingredient nets to combat resistance (which are already being evaluated globally) may also be introduced as part of the national strategy in the future based on the insecticide resistance profile in the different provinces.

Segmenting the market and making LLINs available on an equitable and sustainable basis depends on close collaboration among all partners, which in turn is based upon a strong coordination structure, strategy, and monitoring and information management system. Balancing the targeting of different distribution channels and strategies requires a framework and guidelines for planning, implementation, and monitoring to ensure partners align their efforts in support of the NMEP's National Strategic Plan and vector control priorities.

# 1.1. Purpose of the Guidelines

These guidelines aim to:

- Provide a coordinated, quality-assured, and standardized mode of implementing the LLIN distribution programme through all channels.
- 2. Promote correct and consistent use, care, and maintenance of LLINs in the country.
- 3. Provide a framework for LLINs programming and implementation.
- Articulate issues related to LLIN specifications, quantification, procurement and logistics, taxes and tariffs, distribution channels, health promotion, and monitoring and evaluation.



# 1.2. Target Audience

The target audience includes implementers of the malaria programme at all levels of service delivery (central, provincial, district, health facility, and community), partners, decision-makers and policy-makers.

## 1.3. Review of the Guidelines

The guidelines are reviewed periodically at least every 3 years to incorporate innovations, new technology, additional evidence on insecticide resistance, and best practices reported at local, national, and global levels.

# 2.0. Goal and Objectives

#### 2.1. Goal

To provide a framework for managing quantification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of LLIN distribution through all channels for malaria elimination in Zambia, in line with the vision of equity of access to quality-assured, cost-effective, and sustainable malaria prevention and control services as close to the family as possible.

# 2.2. Specific Objectives

- 1. Ensure 100% coverage in targeted households, with at least 80% utilization.
- To provide a framework for LLIN distribution partnerships by clarifying the complementary roles of stakeholders to ensure household access to LLINs in communities, especially for vulnerable groups, through a sustainable and equitable LLIN implementation programme.

# 3.0. Specifications and Procurement

# 3.1. Specifications for LLINs

- 1. Only nets and insecticides that meet WHO prequalification standards shall be used in NMEP activities, including nets accessed via commercial channels, to protect consumers against the use of substandard LLINs that might be imported into the country.
- The LLINs yarns shall be of denier (fibre strength) 75 to 100 and above mesh size 25 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- 3. The choice or preference of LLINs in terms of sizes, shapes, and colour will be based on local evidence from field evaluations.
- 4. All LLINs to be supplied in Zambia are duty-free and shall be made of either polyethylene, polyester, or polypropylene.
- All suppliers of LLINs shall provide accessories such as strings and hooks for each LLIN supplied



 Each non-commercial LLIN to be supplied in Zambia shall be labelled as "Property of Ministry of Health - ZAMBIA, NOT FOR SALE" on the bale, individual packaging, and tag.



The table below shows the technical specification for the LLINs recommended by the NMEP.

**Table 1 Technical Specification for LLINs** 

Specification	Net Shape	
	Rectangular	Conical
Material:	Polyethylene, Polyester, Polypropylene	Polyethylene, Polyester, Polypropylene
	Pyrethroid plus synergist Piperonyl Butoxide Permethrin, Deltamethrin or	Pyrethroid plus synergist Piperonyl Butoxide
Active	Alpha-Cypermethrin	Permethrin, Deltamethrin or Alpha-Cypermethrin
Ingredients	Dual Active Ingredient Pyrethroid plus Chlorfenapyr or Pyriproxyfen Alpha- cypermethrin and Chlorfenapyr, Deltamethrin and Chlorfenapyr, Alpha-cypermethrin and Pyriproxyfen	Dual Active Ingredient Pyrethroid plus Chlorfenapyr or Pyreproxyfen Alpha- cypermethrin and Chlorfenapyr, Deltamethrin and Cypermethrin and Pyriproxyfens
Dimension	W160cm x L180cm x H150cm	850cm x 56cm x 220cm
Denier	Minimum 75–100 +/-5%	Minimum 75–100 +/-5%
Bursting strength:	Minimum 250 Kpa	Minimum 250 Kpa
Seam strength		250 Kpa
Colour	White*	White*
Effective life	≥ 3 years	≥ 3 years
Ministry logo	Ministry of Health Logo on each net	Ministry of Health Logo on each net
Packaging	Individually packed in a plastic bag with six hooks and strings for hanging.  Individually packed in a plastic bag with two hooks and strings for hanging.	
Bales size	Shipped in bales containing 50, 40 or 100 pieces Shipped in bales containing 50 or 100 pieces protected by a polyethylene bag shipped in bales containing 50 or 100 pieces protected by a polyethylene bag	
Labelling	Each net to be labelled with indelible ink with manufacturers name; date of production; lot number; size in cm (width, length, height); washing and drying instruction	

Preferably in a biodegradable or Oxo-biodegradable bag

#### Note:

- Pyrethroid-PBO nets combine pyrethroids and a synergist, which acts by inhibiting certain metabolic enzymes
  within the mosquito before they can have a toxic effect. Therefore, compared to a pyrethroid-only net, a
  pyrethroid-PBO net should have an increased killing effect on malaria vectors that express such resistance mechanisms.
- The dual AI nets combine two or more insecticides with different modes of action in one LLIN. This way a
  mosquito is likely to be killed by contact with the second insecticide in the event it survives contact with the first
  insecticide.

In case of dual AI LLINs, the Bidder must provide the following evidence; (a) Increased efficiency of the LLIN offered with a minimum of published studies/village scale field trials for Sub-Saharan Africa. (b) Past performance of at least three projects where dual AI have been



#### 3.1.1. Insecticides for Use on LLINs

- All LLINs shall be treated with WHO-approved insecticides in line with guidance from WHO-Prequalification of Medical Products (2022).
- The pyrethroid class of insecticides with PBO synergist is recommended. However, other
  types of nets, including the dual AI nets, shall be considered as and when they become
  available and recommended by WHO-Pregualification of Medical Products (2022).
- All insecticides for use shall be registered and approved by relevant national regulatory authorities in Zambia, such as Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) and Zambia Medicines Regulatory Authority (ZAMRA).

## 3.2. Procurement Procedures and Logistics

National tendering procurement procedures will be as follows:

- The NMEC will provide specifications to the national tendering committee and will be part of the evaluation committee for the tenders.
- 2. All partners, including the private sector participating in the procurement of LLINs, shall follow the specifications provided by the NMEC.
- All LLINs procured in Zambia must be registered with ZEMA for insecticide compliance on the LLINs.
- 4. The procurement will consider WHO recommended technical specifications, quality of the LLINs and other international procedures/good practices.
- 5. Procurement will follow national guidelines and regulations as prescribed by Zambia Public Procurement Authority (ZPPA) and ZAMRA.

#### 3.2.1. Taxes and Pricing

#### 3.2.1.1. Taxes and Tariffs

Currently, all LLINs are duty-free, and no value-added tax (VAT) shall be charged as per Statutory Instrument (SI) 15 of 6<sup>th</sup> February 2004 of the Customs and Exercise Act related on the Customs and Exercise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulation, 2004. The recommended nets to be used in Zambia are LLINs.

#### 3.2.1.2. Pricing for Private Sector LLIN

Note that direct price controls in the private sector are not currently feasible but could be achieved through competition and advertising. All LLINs to be imported into the country shall conform to the WHO specifications.

# 4.0. Distribution Channels

To achieve and maintain optimal LLIN coverage, WHO recommends a combination of mass LLIN distribution through campaigns and continuous distribution through multiple channels such



as routine LLIN distribution through ANC and the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), school and community-based distribution, and private sector sales.

Due to population growth and net attrition, access will drop after a mass campaign unless new nets are introduced. To achieve and maintain optimal LLIN coverage, WHO recommends a combination of mass LLIN distribution and continuous distribution (CD) through multiple channels. The routine and CD channels stated herein below should result in sustaining LLIN coverage over the long term. Routine distribution and CD will be used to complement mass distribution efforts. The key benefit of the CD channels is to have uninterrupted access to nets over the long term.

The CD system should be tailored for each province. Each province should use a consultative and data-driven process to determine the mix of channels that will be used in the province. Data from provinces and districts should be entered into the NetCalc or other applicable tool along with a discussion of the strengths and weakness of each distribution channel within the specific districts where it may be implemented. For example, community-based distribution may be recommended for rural districts because urban districts are less likely to have strong community outreach structures; on the other hand, urban districts may be more likely to use school distribution due to higher school gross attendance rates and lower cumulative drop-out rates.

Careful attention will need to be paid to ensure that there are not too many channels which can be burdensome and expensive to implement and create an overlap in terms of reaching the population.

Once the channels have been selected, strong systems are needed to make CD successful. These include a solid supply chain system supported by accurate data collection and reporting, effective training, coordination, and supervision and a well-designed and implemented SBC strategy.

These guidelines explain the procedures for each component. They have been developed to help implementers carry out mass LLIN campaigns and CD activities in line with national policy.

Specific distribution channels are described in detail below:

- 1. Periodic mass distribution campaigns targeting all individuals in targeted areas.
- 2. Routine distribution channels, including ANC and EPI targeting pregnant women and infants under 1 year old.
- 3. School-based distributions targeting primary school children.
- 4. Community-based distributions by CHWs targeting all community members.
- 5. Equitable distribution of LLINs to vulnerable groups which include people living with HIV/AIDS and the chronically ill.
- 6. Commercial markets for LLINs, which should continue to be developed to provide wider access for consumers who wish to protect themselves.

Each of the distribution channels is described in more detail below.



## 4.1. Mass Distribution

Mass distribution aims at increasing access to LLINs to rapidly scale up coverage. All LLINs being distributed through this channel shall be accessed free of charge to households. Mass campaigns should distribute one LLIN for every two persons at risk of malaria. However, for procurement purposes, the calculation to determine the number of LLINs required needs to be adjusted at the population level since many households have an odd number of members.

Therefore, a ratio of one LLIN for every 1.8 persons in the target population should be used to estimate LLIN requirements, unless data to inform a different quantification ratio are available.

Macro and micro planning for LLIN distribution shall be facilitated at central level in collaboration with provincial health offices (PHOs), district health offices (DHOs), and health facilities. Refer to Annex 1 for detailed guidelines on the distribution processes.

## 4.2. Antenatal Care and Expanded Programme for Immunization

Pregnant women and children under 5 are the most biologically vulnerable to malaria. In addition, malaria in pregnancy can cause low birth weight and other complications in the newborn. Pregnant women who visit health facilities for their routine ANC will receive a free LLIN during the first antenatal visit. Health care providers will provide information on the importance of sleeping under an LLIN every night all year round and the benefits of malaria prevention during pregnancy. Provision of these LLINs will be documented both on ANC cards and in safe motherhood registers.

Children receiving the first dose of measles vaccination as part of their routine immunization visit at health facilities shall receive an LLIN. Providing an LLIN during immunizations will contribute to increased LLIN access and encourage guardians/caregivers to have their children vaccinated and to sleep under LLINs every night of the year. These LLINs issued will be documented in both the Children's Clinic Card and in the Under 5 Register.

Quantification for routine ANC and EPI is based on proportions of expected pregnancies and expected births, respectively, prevailing in that particular year. Routine distribution through ANC and EPI channels should remain functional before, during, and after school and mass distribution campaigns.

# 4.3. School-Based Distribution

School-based distribution (SBD) is a CD channel aimed at sustaining high LLIN coverage at household level. Data shows that in Zambia, the lower primary grades gross attendance ratio is higher, and therefore distribution through lower primary grades can contribute to improving and sustaining LLIN coverage. Modelling tools such as NetCalc shall be used for quantification. If appropriate, all learners in the lower primary from early childhood education to grade 4 will be targeted to receive an LLIN.



- SBD shall be conducted during the School Health and Nutrition Month (July) in accordance with the Ministry of Education calendar. During the SBD exercise, education about malaria shall be conducted in primary schools that are targeted to implement SBD.
- 2. One week will be designated for LLIN distribution in all eligible schools.
- One LLIN will be given to each child in the eligible grade during the designated week, except in campaign years when SBD will not occur.
- 4. Supervision of LLIN distribution will be conducted by personnel from the Ministries of Health and Education at district, provincial, and national levels. Refer to Annex 1.C for detailed guidelines for the SBD processes.

# 4.4. Community-Based Distribution

This is one of the CD channels that enable the community to have access to an LLIN. Households that may not be able to access an LLIN through ANC, EPI, or school channels will be able to obtain an LLIN by contacting a net coupon holder (NCH).

The list below summarizes some of the criteria for LLIN issuance through the community-based channel:

- 1. Did not receive any net during the mass campaign
- Household has a pregnant woman or a child under 5 but was not able to obtain a net from ANC or measles 1 vaccination visit
- 3. Uncovered sleeping space
- 4. Torn or destroyed net(s)

Each community will select a trusted individual (NCH) to dispense coupons based on agreed-upon criteria. NCHs are volunteers who are part of the neighbourhood health committees and are based or live in the community. NCHs will assess households' eligibility based on guidelines outlined above for an LLIN and issue eligible households with coupon(s). Household members who are issued coupons can then redeem these coupons for an LLIN at the nearest health facility.

For communities that are more than 5 kilometres radius from a health facility, trusted community leaders will be identified to store the LLIN in their homes (community LLIN hubs) in the communities. Each identified community hub will serve communities within a 5 kilometres radius. For communities that are further than 5 kilometres from the nearest community hub within the same health facility catchment area, another community hub will be created to serve these communities. Community leaders whose houses may be used as hubs may include village headmen, religious leaders, neighbourhood health committee members, and other trusted opinion leaders. These persons must have secure and appropriate space in their household for LLIN storage. Refer to Annex 1.D for detailed guidelines on community distribution processes.



## 4.5. Commercial Distribution

Commercial distribution of LLINs will continue to be encouraged to ensure wider long-term access and replacement of old LLINs among consumers with access and the means to afford commercially available LLINs. The private sector entities distributing commercial LLINs shall work in line with the NMEC distribution guidelines and ensure that the LLINs conform to the national specifications.

# 4.6. Special Populations

This is a channel that helps to cater to groups or individuals that other channels of LLIN distribution may not cover. The NMEP recognizes the groups of people most vulnerable to malaria because of compromised immunities or exposure to the malaria parasite. Among these groups are people living with HIV and AIDS and the chronically ill.

These special populations shall have increased access to LLINs through this special programme, which is being coordinated by the NMEP. However, it should be noted that these groups shall not be supported as individuals but through their support groups, which are advised to send proposals and letters to request LLINs from the NMEP, which will provide them, depending on availability. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the NMEC by any group receiving LLINs. The distribution and utilization of these LLINs shall be followed up by NMEP.

# 5.0. Management of Old LLINs

When LLINs and their packaging (bags and baling materials) are retained from nets distributed through schools, campaigns, continuous or routine distribution, WHO recommends disposal at high-temperature incineration. LLINs should not be burned in the open air. In the absence of appropriate facilities, LLINs should be buried away from water sources and preferably in non-permeable soil. Recipients of LLINs should be advised (through appropriate communication strategies) not to dispose of their nets in any water body, as the residual insecticide on the net can be toxic to aquatic organisms (especially fish) (WHO/UCN/GMP/2021.01).

# 6.0. Social and Behaviour Change

The purpose of SBC in LLIN distribution is to influence behaviours and to promote correct and consistent use, care, and maintenance of LLINs. SBC also aims to sustain enabling behaviours to halt malaria transmission in the general population and the most vulnerable groups. SBC materials and job aids for implementers will be developed and provided in line with the National Malaria Communication Strategy. The behavioural objectives in LLIN distribution through all channels are:

1. To increase the number of people who sleep under LLINs every night throughout the year.



- 2. To stop the misuse of LLINs.
- 3. To ensure care, maintenance, and repair of the LLINs to extend their lifespan.

To achieve these objectives, the following communication channels shall be used across all distribution channels:

- National and/or local media to create awareness and increase knowledge about benefit of LLINs
- Community engagement activities targeting traditional, religious, and political leaders and community-based volunteers (CBVs) to educate households on the importance of regular LLIN use, care, and repair
- 3. Drama performances, meetings, health talks, and group discussions to mobilize communities to promote LLIN utilization, halt misuse, and encourage LLIN care
- 4. Stakeholder engagement to provide guidance to learners in schools, during SBD on the importance of sleeping under an LLIN all year round

Advocacy activities shall be conducted at all levels of implementation before, during, and after LLINs distribution and will include the following:

- Engaging policy and decision-makers to lobby/mobilize resources for LLINs procurement
- 2. Engaging policy-makers and influential leaders to solicit their support towards increased utilization of LLINs, halting misuse, and reinforcing regulations
- 3. Conducting media launches of mass LLINs distribution at various levels by senior government officials
- 4. Engaging public and private sector (retailers, wholesalers, transporters) and other institutions to increase their knowledge and adherence to national guidelines
- 5. Engaging the private sector, hospitality industry, and other institutions to procure LLINs according to national guidelines for use by their clients

# 7.0. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Supervision

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Supervision seeks to track progress on implementation and evaluate the outcome of the activity.

# 7.1. Monitoring

Monitoring shall be undertaken by central, provincial, and district levels bi-annually, quarterly and monthly, respectively.

The objectives of monitoring shall be to:

• Ensure that implementation of LLINs is on track for all distribution channels



- Validate the data reported in the routine systems (HMIS) and Malaria Rapid Reporting System (MRRS), as described below
- Identify gaps/ challenges in the distribution of LLINs to beneficiaries
- Conduct audits to review routine data using standardized tools
- Assess the capacity of people trained in LLIN distribution

Household and health facility-based registers shall be used to monitor the LLINs across distribution channels described in Section 4.0. Community registers shall be used to maintain information on households, LLIN availability, needs, and gaps. Additional data shall be collected using Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) and DHS to provide information on coverage, access, and utilization during national household surveys.

Using the eLMIS, the central level will track the LLINs distribution up to district level, while at service delivery points, the registers shall be used to track the beneficiaries. The HMIS shall be used to capture all LLINs distributed using the HIA2 form on a monthly basis.

The MRRS shall be used to collect information on LLINs mass campaigns and SBD. Household surveys will provide additional sources of data on the coverage of LLINs. The data on LLINs shall be assessed regularly for quality and completeness by all levels.

Table 2 below shows the different data collection and reporting tools for continuous and mass LLIN distribution

Table 2. Shows the different data Collection and Reporting Tools for Continuous and Mass Distribution of LLINs (Additional data collection tools are available in MIS)

Channel	Tools
Chamilei	10015
Mass Distribution	Form A: Household LLIN Data Collection Register
	Form B: Health Centre Aggregation Report
	Form C: District Data Aggregation Report
	Form D: Provincial Data Aggregation Report
	Form E: Community Daily Activity Form
	<ul> <li>Checklist for monitoring mass distribution campaign</li> </ul>
Routine Distribution	Under 5 Clinic Register
	Safe Motherhood Register
	Facility Monthly Summary Form
	District Monthly Summary Form
	Provincial Monthly Summary Form
	<ul> <li>Checklist for monitoring routine distribution campaign</li> </ul>
School-Based	Class LLIN Distribution Form
Distribution	District LLIN School Summary Form
	Provincial LLIN School Summary Form
	<ul> <li>Checklist for Monitoring of LLIN Distribution in Schools</li> </ul>
Community	Community Distribution Coupon
	Community LLIN Distribution Register
	Checklist for Monitoring of Community LLIN Distribution



# 7.2. Supervision

Supervision shall be undertaken to ensure that LLINs distribution is conducted according to the national LLIN distribution guidelines.

The aim of the supervision shall be to:

- Review the data reported in the routine system
- Verify physical stocks and adequacy of storage facilities for LLINs
- Check availability of documentation for stock management and reporting
- Identify and address challenges in the distribution of LLINs to beneficiaries
- Provide on-site technical support to staff and CBVs involved LLIN distribution

#### 7.3. Evaluation

An evaluation shall be conducted to collect and analyse information on LLINs to determine whether the purposes of LLIN distribution were achieved.

Some of the approaches that could be used to conduct an evaluation include:

- Spots checks
- Quarterly data reviews of the routine issuing data
- · Post-mass distribution review meetings
- Post-mass LLIN campaign distribution surveys
- Malaria surveys
- Special studies to obtain additional information such as LLIN use/misuse, durability, etc.

# 8.0. Roles and Responsibilities for National and Subnational Levels

The roles and responsibilities of the various key actors are as follows:

## National Malaria Elimination Centre (NMEC)

- Coordinate national LLIN programmes.
- Provide policy and other strategic information on LLINs.
- Promote public/private partnerships in the LLINs programme at all levels.
- Plan, quantify, procure and supply LLINs to the districts.
- Mobilize resources for the LLINs programme.
- Develop, review, update and distribute SBC materials to all districts.
- Monitor and evaluate the LLINs programme.
- Collaborate with WHO and other relevant bodies on technical issues.
- Identify needs for and undertake operational research, surveys, and special studies on LLINs.
- Monitor the quality and efficacy of LLINs distributed in the country.
- Participate in external platforms to highlight the work in the country.



#### **Provincial Health Offices (PHOs)**

- Provide technical support to the districts in the preparation of the annual Malaria Action Plans and budgets.
- Conduct performance assessments and audits for the LLINs programme.
- Monitor the LLIN distribution and utilization at the district level.
- Orient stakeholders on the LLINs guidelines; disseminate guidelines.
- Resource mobilization for the LLIN programme.
- Collate provincial LLIN needs.
- Provide quarterly reports to the NMEC on the LLINs programme linked to key performance indicators (KPI), malaria incidence, and mortality.
- Coordinate local partnerships.

#### **District Health Offices (DHOs)**

- Provide technical support to health facilities (HF) in the preparation of the annual Malaria Action Plans and budgets.
- Conduct performance assessments and audits for the LLINs programme.
- Monitor the LLIN distribution and utilization at HF level.
- Orient stakeholders at HF on the LLINs guidelines; disseminate guidelines.
- Provide monthly reports to the district on the LLINs programme linked to KPI, malaria incidence, and mortality.
- Resource mobilization for the LLIN programme.
- Collate LLINs district needs.
- · Coordinate local partnerships.

## Health Facilities (HFs)

- Support quantification of LLINs based on their catchment areas.
- Support preparation of the annual Malaria Action Plans and budgets.
- · Receive, store and issue LLINs.
- Orient the CBVs on malaria prevention and the best practices of LLINs distribution and utilization.
- Supervise the CBVs in the catchment areas.
- Collect and report data using standardized data collection tools.
- Collaborate with traditional, civic, and religious leaders for effective LLIN use within the communities.
- Report monthly to the DHO on all LLINs activities.

## Community-Based Volunteers (CBVs)

- Support advocacy and promote use of LLINs.
- Support HFs to manage LLINs distributions within the community.
- Help identify vulnerable and other groups (fishermen, migrant workers, internally displaced people, refugees etc.).
- Support HFs to collaborate with traditional, civic, and religious leaders for effective LLIN use within the communities.
- Report monthly to the HFs on all LLINs activities.



# 9.0. References

- 1. RBM Consensus Statement. LLIN repurposing recommendations. October 2018.
- Population Services International, The PMI VectorLink Project. School-based LLIN distribution step-by-step exemplar. Washington, DC, November 2020.
- 3. World Health Organization (WHO). Pesticide evaluation scheme. <a href="http://www.who.int/whopes/en/">http://www.who.int/whopes/en/</a>, <a href="http://www.who.int/whopes/en/">http://www.who.int/whopes/en/</a>, <a href="http://www.who.int/whopes/en/">http://www.who.int/whopes/en/</a>, <a href="http://www.who.int/whopes/en/">http://www.who.int/whopes/en/</a>, <a href="http://www.who.int/whopes/en/">http://www.who.int/whopes/en/</a>.
- 4. WHO. Guidelines for malaria. 16 February 2021.
- 5. WHO-Prequalification of Medical Products (2022) WHO/UCN/GMP/2021.01
- Guidelines on the distribution and utilization of Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated nets for malaria prevention, 2017 edition.



# **Annex 1. Distribution Channels**

## 1.A Mass Distribution

Mass distribution aims at increasing nationwide access to LLINs to rapidly scale up coverage. In line with the NMESP (2022–2026), the objective will be to ensure universal coverage (100%) and at least 80% utilization of LLINs in all eligible areas. All LLINs being distributed through this programme shall be accessed without cost to households.

During mass campaigns, one LLIN for every two persons at risk of malaria is distributed. However, for procurement purposes, the calculation to determine the number of LLINs required needs to be adjusted at the population level, since many households have an odd number of members. Therefore, a ratio of 1 LLIN for every 1.8 persons in the target population is used to estimate LLIN requirements in accordance with WHO guidelines (WHO/UCN/GMP/2021.01).

To date, Zambia has been using two distribution methods: door-to-door and fixed-point distribution. Door-to-door distribution strategy involves transportation of LLINs from a health facility to individual households, while the fixed-point distribution strategy involves transportation of LLINs from a health facility on a specific day and time to predetermined existing points, such as outreach posts, churches, or schools in the community. Other distribution methods shall be considered as and when need arises.

#### 1. Fixed-Point Distribution

#### Under this method:

- LLINs will be distributed to registered households by CBVs at a fixed distribution point.
- The CBVs will demonstrate how to aerate and hang LLINs over each sleeping space at the distribution site.
- CBVs will follow up households within one week after the distribution and ensure that all LLINs are hanging and in use.

#### 2. Door-to-Door Distribution

#### Under this method:

- LLINs will be distributed to registered households by CBVs at their homes.
- CBVs will show households how to aerate and hang an LLIN over a sleeping space on the distribution day.
- CBVs will also make follow-ups on households within one week after the distribution and ensure that all LLINs are still hanging and in use.

#### 3. Planning and Coordination of Mass Distribution

The planning and coordination of LLIN distribution shall be done at all levels (national, provincial, and districts) by existing structures such as Vector Control Technical Working Groups and



Provincial and District Malaria Task Forces. To allow procurement of LLINs, macro quantification will be done at the national level based on headcount population.

## 4. Implementation of Mass Campaigns

Effective implementation of mass distribution campaigns requires adequate preparation involving multiple stages. The different stages of the mass campaign, i.e., preparation, registration, and distribution shall be supported by SBC and monitoring and evaluation activities.

## Preparation stage

Training and orientation shall be conducted at all levels to ensure a common understanding of the mass campaign process. The national trainers will conduct training of trainers for provinces who will cascade it to districts. The districts will then train facility staff who in turn will orient CBVs. Training/orientations shall provide information on:

- a. Timelines and modalities of implementing the mass campaign
- Data collection and distribution tools, roles and responsibilities, and messages related to LLINs use and care
- c. Monitoring the mass distribution process at all levels

## Household registration

Household registration using Form A (Annex 5) will facilitate the collection of information on demographics of household owners, number of persons in the household, and any relevant data for planning and quantification. The data shall be summarized by the health centre using the Health Centre Aggregation Form B (Annex 6) and submitted to districts for aggregation and transmission to central level.

This stage aims at ensuring that LLINs are made available to the beneficiaries through door-to-door or fixed-point distribution.



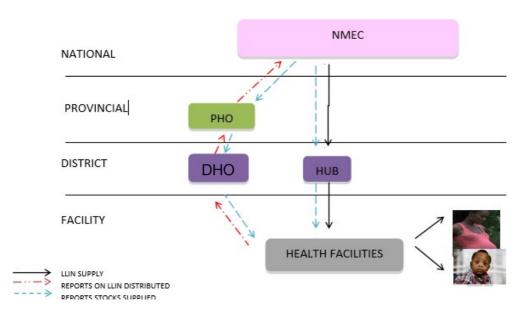
# 1.B Antenatal Care and Expanded Programme for Immunization

Pregnant women and children under 5 are the most biologically vulnerable to malaria. In addition, malaria in pregnancy can cause low birth weight and other complications in the newborn. Pregnant women who visit the ANC for the first time for each pregnancy will receive an LLIN after ANC services are provided to protect this vulnerable group and sustain high coverage on the number of LLINs available in their households. Similarly, each child will receive an LLIN when receiving measles 1 vaccination at the routine immunization clinic.

The LLINs issued to children and pregnant women will be entered in the following registers, as appropriate:

- Under 5 Register
- · Child's immunization card
- Safe motherhood register
- · Pregnant woman's ANC card
- Routine distribution ANC and EPI registers (Annex 5)
- The processes for quantification and supply, training, supervision, and reporting for LLIN ANC and EPI channels are as follows:

Figure 1-1. ANC-EPI LLIN Distribution Flow Chart





#### 1. Quantification

For procurement purposes, the central level will quantify using the proportion of expected births and expected pregnancies. A 3-month LLIN stock will be maintained and stored at each health facility. A re-supply of LLINs at facility level will be done using the Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies Logistics System (EMLIP) from DHO using stock on hand, receipts, issues, losses, and adjustments each month.

The initial LLIN supply required per health facility, district, and province will consider the following:

- Average monthly first ANC attendance
- Measles 1 vaccination records over the past 2 years
- Monthly LLIN stock for each health facility
- Stock adjustments that include losses at the facility due to damage or issued outside the prescribed channels etc.

Based on the above criteria, each district will aggregate and submit to PHO the quantities required at the health facility.

#### 2. Orientation

For an effective facility-based routine distribution, it is important that health facility storekeepers and health workers in-charge of ANC and EPI clinics are trained in supply chain management (stock control cards and processes for request and re-supply) in accordance with the EMLIP. Only standard training materials will be used for the orientations.

To ensure a well-coordinated orientation process, cascade orientation shall be conducted to provide information on distribution, logistics, reporting, roles, supervision, and malaria messaging at national, provincial, district and health facility levels.

Upon completion of the orientation, mentorship at all levels of implementation shall be conducted annually.

## 3. Steps in the Issuance of LLINs During ANC and EPI

During a pregnant woman's first visit to the ANC, the following steps should be used by the health worker:

- 1. Book/record the clients details using the ANC register.
- Educate the pregnant woman on the causes of malaria, malaria prevention, and the proper use and care of LLIN.
- 3. Issue an LLIN to the pregnant woman and mark a Y for YES in the "LLIN issued" column in the ANC register and on the antenatal card.
- 4. Stamp the antenatal card with an existing authentic stamp. Record in the LLIN distribution register and request the beneficiary to sign.

Note: A pregnant woman who does not receive an LLIN on her first ANC visit due to commodity stock out shall be eligible to receive a net on her subsequent visit.



When a caregiver/guardian brings her child to the routine immunization clinic for measles 1, the following steps should be used by the health worker:

- 1. Book/record all the required information in the Under 5 Register.
- Educate the caregiver/guardian on the causes of malaria, malaria prevention, and the proper use and care of LLIN.
- 3. Issue LLIN for the caregiver/guardian and record the LLIN given in the Under 5 Register appropriately.
- 4. Stamp the child's clinic card/book with an existing authentic stamp.
- 5. Record in the LLIN distribution register and request the beneficiary to sign.

## 4. Reporting

At the end of each month, the total number of LLINs issued in the ANC and EPI clinics (both static and outreach) should be correctly reported on the **Health Facility (HF) Monthly LLIN Summary Form** and **HIA-2**, which will be submitted to the DHO by the 7<sup>th</sup> day of each month and entered into HMIS.

#### 5. Monitoring and Supervision

Routine monitoring and supervision shall be conducted to ensure that the correct processes for distribution, record-keeping, and on-site mentorship on ANC and EPI are in place.

## 6. Roles and Responsibilities

Person		Roles and Responsibilities
National Level		
National Elimination P (NMEP)	Malaria Programme	, 1,, p



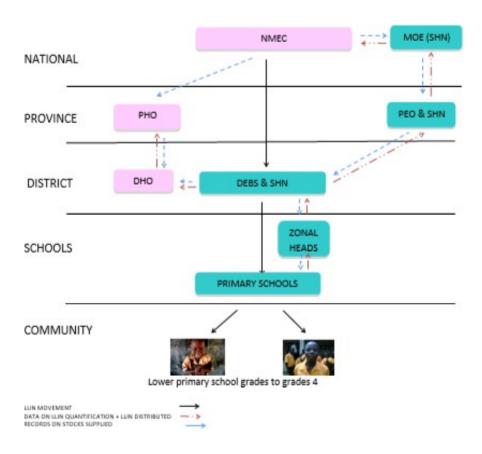
Zambia Medicines and	<ul> <li>Provide storage at central and Provincial level</li> </ul>
Medical Supplies Agency (ZAMMSA)	Distribution of LLINs to districts and health facilities
Provincial Level	
Provincial Health Office	<ul> <li>Communicate the CD strategy to all districts</li> <li>Coordinate and quantify the province's LLIN needs and advise on procurement planning</li> <li>Integrate CD activities in mentorship programmes, e.g., On-site Technical Support Supervision (OTSS)</li> <li>Hold quarterly review meetings (PIMS)</li> </ul>
District Level	
District Health Office (District Health Director) Officer, MCH Coordinator,	Communicate the CD strategy to all health facilities.
Environmental Health Technician/Malaria Focal Person, Health Information Officer; District Health Promotions Committee or Officer)	<ul> <li>Support training of health workers at health facility level.</li> <li>Monitor, supervise, and provide technical support implementation of CD activities in the district.</li> <li>Ensure that appropriate and secure storage spaces are available at district and health facility stores for LLIN.</li> <li>Ensure that periodic data review and data audits are conducted.</li> <li>Ensure timely restocking of LLIN to health facilities.</li> <li>Hold quarterly review meetings (District Integrated Meetings).</li> </ul>
District Health Information Officer (DHIO) Facility Level	<ul> <li>Receive, review, and validate LLIN distribution data from health facilities.</li> <li>Ensure reporting in HMIS by facilities are submitted.</li> </ul>
	G . TIDIOD. 1
Health Facility In-charge, EHT	<ul> <li>Supervise LLIN CD implementation at ANC and EPI clinic.</li> <li>Enter validated LLIN distribution data into the monthly LLIN distribution summary form for submission to district.</li> <li>Register pregnant woman on first visit and properly document LLIN (net) given (register &amp; card).</li> <li>Properly document LLIN given to child at measles 1 immunization.</li> <li>Sensitize recipients about CD and net use through health talks.</li> <li>Receive, monitor, and manage LLIN stocks for health facility.</li> <li>Report issues, receipts, stock on hand, and losses and adjustments data to the In-charge and District Medical Officer every month.</li> <li>Maintain stock control cards.</li> <li>Hold monthly review meetings with health facility and community staff.</li> </ul>



## 1.C School-Based Distribution

SBD is one of the distribution channels for improving LLIN household coverage in Zambia. The SBD shall be conducted once a year (except in a mass campaign year) during the School Health and Nutrition Week, which is in July. During this week, based on quantifications for coverage, and if appropriate, all children in early childhood education and lower primary grades (adding additional classes if needed to sustain coverage in a given area) will receive one LLIN each. Existing school systems that have been used for the implementation of health interventions or distribution of health and other commodities will be used. Supervision of the LLIN distribution will be conducted by Ministries of Health and Education personnel at district, provincial, and national levels.

Figure 1-2. Flow Diagram of School-Based





According to the school-based distribution step-by-step exemplar based on experiences from various countries, the following steps are advised to conduct the SBD programme: 1

Step 1: Convene coordination meeting

Step 2: Develop timelines with tasks, targets and responsible persons

Develop budgets Step 3:

Step 4: Quantify LLIN needs (macro plan) Create logistics supply chain plan Step 5:

Step 6: Develop accountability plan and tools

Step 7: Develop the SBC plan

Step 8: Develop Monitoring and Evaluation plan and tools

Develop orientation plan and tools Step 9: Transport LLIN to distribution sites **Step 10:** 

Distribute LLINs to the eligible pupils **Step 11:** 

**Step 12:** Analyse data (successes, gaps, etc.) and adjust future plans

The following processes were based on steps 1 to 12.

## 1. Quantification, Logistics, and Supply Chain

- The Ministry of Education will provide the number of children enrolled in the selected grades as documented in the Education Management Information System (EMIS) to NMEC for quantification and procurement of LLINs.
- The school head teacher will submit copies of class registers for selected grades within a week to the zonal heads, who will tally the number of children in their zone that are earmarked to receive LLIN and then submit within a week the tally to the district school health and nutrition (SHN) focal person (refer to Figure 1-2).
- District SHN focal person will validate the tallies received from each zonal head and select schools with more than 3 percent variance between class register data submitted and the EMIS data and follow up to confirm.
- The district SHN focal person will add up the district's total number of children enrolled and submit within 3 weeks to the provincial SHN focal person.
- The provincial SHN focal person will then validate all data received from district level within a week and forward the provincial data to the national SHN coordinator and the NMEC for further validation
- NMEC will facilitate the transportation LLINs to schools based on the validated data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The PMI VectorLink Project, November 2020, School-based ITN Distribution Step-by-Step Exemplar, Washington, DC. Population Services International.



## Note: No LLINs shall be transported to the schools without a complete validation process.

## 2. Training/Orientation

A two-day orientation will be conducted for the EHTs, school head teachers, class teachers, and SHN focal persons in SBD processes. Trainers from the national level, who will include personnel from Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, will train provincial and district health and education authorities. Trainees at provincial level will comprise the provincial and district SHN coordinators, malaria elimination officers, and planners.

These persons should be trained in:

- SBD process and rationale
- LLIN quantification for each level
- Issuing stocks of LLINs for each level and the use of stock cards and other tools such as validation tool
- Documentation of LLIN distributed to schools
- Education of children and teachers on causes of malaria, malaria prevention, and proper net use, care, and repair
- Monitoring of the SBD activities

The provincial trainers will then conduct orientation for school head teachers, class teachers, and SHN focal persons in schools as well as the EHTs in health centres where schools are located.

These persons should be trained in:

- Overview of the school channel and rationale
- Documentation and submission of class registers for LLIN quantification
- Storage, documentation, and distribution of LLINs to designated school children
- Education of children and teachers on causes of malaria, malaria prevention, and proper net use, care and repair
- Use of the job aids for education of children on malaria and net use
- · Reporting and supervision

#### 3. Distribution and Documentation

LLINs received from NMEC will be distributed to eligible children in all designated schools during the distribution period. All LLINs given to children will be documented on the **Class LLIN Distribution Form** (Annex 3) that will be provided to all schools. Children will be required to write their own names on the distribution form after receiving an LLIN under the supervision of their class teachers, while those who are unable to write shall be required to use a thumbprint and their names shall be written by their class teachers.

#### 4. Reporting

 Class teachers will submit their class distribution forms to the school head teacher and SHN focal person for verification.



- Each school will compile and submit their distribution forms and any remaining LLINs to the
  zonal head teacher, who will consolidate all distribution data for their zone and submit them
  to the district SHN coordinator.
- Distribution forms and the remaining LLINs must be handed over to the district SHN coordinator within 7 days after distribution. The remaining LLINs will be reallocated as needs arise.
- The district SHN coordinator will compile a report using a **District LLIN Distribution**Form for Schools (Annex 3C) and submit it to the provincial SHN coordinator and district health director within 7 days after receipt from the zonal head.
- The provincial SHN coordinator will compile and share the provincial report with the Provincial Health Director (PHD).
- The PHD will submit the report to the NMEC through the DHIS2 system.
- The NMEC will review the reports and share the results with stakeholders.

## 5. Supervision

A supervision team will comprise personnel from both the education and health sectors at provincial and district levels. This team will ensure that all distribution activities at school level are conducted as expected during the LLIN distribution period.

Supervisors will verify that LLINs have been delivered and children in designated grades are receiving the LLINs. They will also check if the distribution forms are being completed correctly and address any challenges encountered.

For SBC on SBD, refer to Annex 5 excerpt.

# 1.D Community Distribution

Households who may not be able to access an LLIN through ANC, EPI, or school channels will be able to obtain an LLIN by contacting an NCH. Each community will select a trusted NCH to dispense coupons based on agreed-upon criteria. NCHs are volunteers who are part of the neighbourhood health committees and are based or live in the community. NCHs will assess household's eligibility for an LLIN and issue eligible households with coupon(s). Household members who are issued coupons can then redeem these coupons for an LLIN at the nearest health facility.

The list below summarizes some of the criteria for LLIN issuance through the community-based channel:

- Did not receive any net during the mass campaign
- Household has a pregnant woman or a child under 5 but was not able to obtain a net from ANC or measles 1 visit
- · Uncovered sleeping space
- Torn or destroyed net(s)

For communities that are more than 5 kilometres radius from a health facility, trusted community leaders will be identified to store the LLIN in their homes (community LLIN hubs) in the



communities. Each identified community hub will serve communities within a 5 kilometres radius. For communities that are further than 5 kilometres from the nearest community hub within the same health facility catchment area, another community hub will be created to serve these communities. Community leaders whose houses may be used as hubs may include village headmen, religious leaders, neighbourhood health committee members, and other trusted opinion leaders. These persons must have secure and appropriate space in their household for LLIN storage.

The process of LLIN logistics and supply chain, orientation, documentation, and supervision and monitoring for LLIN community-based channel is described below.

## 1. Logistics and Supply Chain

LLINs for community-based distribution will be stored at health facilities and identified community hubs, and coupons for redemption will be issued by designated NCHs. Initial LLINs and coupon supply required per health facility for the communities they serve will be quantified as follows:

- All HFs will submit information on the health facility catchment area (HFCA) population to the DHO.
- The DHO will consolidate and quantify the annual LLIN need for HFs considering the criteria and status of the LLINs (torn) constituting about 5% of the HFCA population data submitted by HFs.
- The district's total LLIN quantification will be aggregated and submitted to the PHO for validation.
- All district summaries for the province will be compiled and submitted to the NMEC.
- 50% of the district's total LLIN needs will be supplied as the initial LLIN stock to district stores. The same amount of LLIN coupons (Annex 3E) as the quantified number of LLIN will also be calculated for each district. When these nets have been given out, the remaining half of the nets will be supplied.
- Records of LLINs and coupons issued to each district will also be made available to the provincial level authorities accordingly.
- Each HF will be provided with an initial LLIN stock and coupons based on the need.
- An initial LLIN stock and coupons shall be supplied to community hubs by the Health Facility In-charge. Community members will redeem the LLINs from the community hub using coupons from the NCH as needed.
- Stocks of LLIN and coupons for community distribution will be monitored at HF/community level using inventory control cards.
- NMEC will supply LLINs to the districts every 6 months.
- NMEC will replenish the HFs with LLINs and coupon stock based on distribution data.
   This will be done along with replenishing for ANC and EPI clinic distribution.
- HFs to ensure monthly tallying of LLINs distributed and data entered into the Community LLIN Distribution Register (Annex 3F.
- Coupons redeemed for LLIN will be kept at the health facility for future verification.



- The HFs shall aggregate, report, and submit the monthly LLIN distribution data using the Summary Form to DHOs for review and onward submission to PHO.
- Summary data on LLIN distributed at health facilities (which will include LLIN distributed through the community channel) will be monitored at district level by the district stores officer.
- NCHs and the community hub keeper will submit their coupon booklets and Community LLIN Distribution Register to the HF In-charge for verification.

## 2. Training/Orientation

Every year, health facility in-charges, EHTs, and other health facility personnel shall be trained on their roles and responsibilities and as trainers for NCHs and Community Storage Hub keepers. The training will be facilitated by the district health personnel.

Supervisors will be trained in the following;

- Community-based distribution process, rationale, and criteria for beneficiary identification for an LLIN
- Monitoring the issuance of coupons, community hub LLIN distribution and use of stock sheets before providing required restock
- Data capture into the LLIN register
- · Review and validation of community LLIN registers and coupons issued
- Monitoring of NCH's and Community Storage Hub keeper's activities.

Supervisors will then cascade the training to the NCHs and community storage hub keepers in the following;

- Process, rationale, and criteria for a beneficiary to qualify for an LLIN
- · Assessing household LLIN needs
- Correctly filling in and issuing the LLIN coupon for prospective community LLIN beneficiaries
- Entering information from coupons submitted by beneficiaries into the LLIN register
- Educating community beneficiaries on the causes of malaria, prevention and how to properly use and care for LLIN
- Two days training should cover the processes and use of tools above

## 3. Distribution, Documentation, and Reporting

If a community member requires an LLIN for their household, they will approach an identified NCH in their community to request for a coupon to be redeemed for an LLIN at the closest health facility or at a Community Storage Hub. The NCH will be required to do the following:

- NCHs will visit the requester's household to assess household LLIN needs
- Based on the household assessment done, the required number of LLIN coupon(s) needed
  will be provided to the requester by the NCH, and requester will be directed to the nearest
  Community Storage Hub or health facility to redeem the coupon for an LLIN
- NCH will fill the LLIN coupon with the following:



- NCH name
- Name of household head requesting
- Date of issuance
- Village name
- Name of NCH/Zone
- Name of supervising health facility
- o Reason for requesting
- NCHs will give a copy of the coupon to the requester and retain one copy.
- NCH will educate requester and their household on the causes and prevention of malaria and proper use and care for an LLIN.
- The requester will then take the LLIN coupon(s) to the nearest Community Storage Hub or HF to redeem the coupon(s).

The Community Storage Hub keeper or health worker and the requester will do the following:

- Review information recorded on the coupon(s) by the NCH and enter this information into the LLIN register.
- The requester submits the coupon to the storage hub keeper and collects the LLIN.
- Educate requester on the causes and prevention and how to use and care for the LLIN.
- At the end of each month, all NCHs and Community Storage Hub keepers will meet their supervisors (health facility in-charges) to report on the community distribution process, and challenges being faced.

Health facility in-charges will do the following:

- Review and validate data, report and document coupons issued and redeemed, LLIN distributed, and stock on hand.
- Replenish LLIN and coupon stock for each Community Storage Hub keeper and NCH.

## 4. Reporting

 The total LLINs distributed through community distribution in the month in the health facility's catchment area will be entered and documented on the Health Facility Monthly LLIN Summary Form. The form will be sent to the DHO where the data will be entered in the central database.)

## 5. Supervision

In the first three months after the training for Community Storage Hub keepers, NCHs, HF incharges, EHTs, and NHC members will conduct monitoring visits to all communities to ensure that:

- All Community Storage Hub keepers and NCHs are conducting LLIN distribution in communities as expected and educating beneficiaries on malaria prevention, net use, and care.
- Community Storage Hub keepers are filling LLIN registers, filing LLIN coupons redeemed, documenting LLIN stocks, and recording stock on hand on stock sheets.



- NCHs are assessing household LLIN needs and filling LLIN coupons.
- Supervisors will provide on-the-job training for Community Storage Hub keepers and NCHs that are not conducting distribution processes and the accompanying documentation/reporting as expected.

Beyond the first three months of intensive supervision, the HF in-charges, EHT, and NHC members will incorporate the supervision of community-based LLIN CD activities into their biannual performance assessment of districts to health facilities. The Community Supervision Checklist (Annex 3) will be used to assess LLIN storage, documentation, and reporting of LLINs distributed in the communities. This checklist will be used in addition to other tools during the quarterly technical assessment visits.

## 6. Roles and Responsibilities

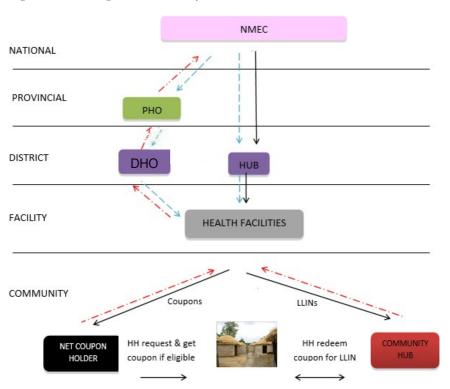
Person	Roles and Responsibilities
National Level	
National Malaria Elimination Centre	<ul> <li>Coordinate overall community-based CD activities at national level.</li> <li>Monitor and supervise implementation of community-based CD activities nationwide.</li> <li>Review and approve monthly distribution of nets to provinces.</li> <li>Communicate the comprehensive CD strategy to all provinces.</li> <li>Review data quarterly and compile annual report.</li> </ul>
Zambia Medicines and Medical Supplies Agency – Central Warehouse	<ul> <li>Work in close coordination with the NMEC to accurately package all LLIN and coupon orders.</li> <li>Ensure timely and secure distribution to district hubs.</li> <li>Ensure the safe storage of nets at national and district levels.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Health	<ul> <li>Ensure inclusion of the comprehensive CD strategy in the national malaria strategic plan and vector control policy.</li> <li>Coordinate and supervise operations research on the community-based CD strategy.</li> </ul>
Provincial Level	
Provincial Health Office	Communicate the community-based CD strategy to all provinces and district authorities.     Monitor and supervise community-based LLIN CD activities province-wide.
Provincial ZAMMSA Hub Storekeeper	Review LLIN quantification received from districts for community-based distribution.     Ensure timely initial supply and restocking of LLIN to districts for community-based distribution.
District Level	



District Health Office	<ul> <li>Coordinate community-based CD activities in district.</li> <li>Communicate the community-based CD strategy to all relevant authorities in all districts.</li> <li>Validate population data received from all health facilities in the district.</li> <li>Monitor and supervise implementation of all CD activities in district.</li> </ul>
Facility Level	
Community Storage Hub	<ul> <li>Host monthly meetings with NCHs and Community Storage Hub keepers.</li> <li>Review Community Storage Hub keeper's register for LLIN distributed and validate with LLIN coupons received.</li> <li>Review Community Storage Hub keeper's LLIN inventory control card for stocks documentation and provide LLIN replenishment.</li> <li>Review and validate NCH's coupons issued.</li> <li>Replenish coupon stocks for NCHs.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Facilitate discussions on best practices and issues so as to foster learning among NCHs and Community Storage Hub keepers.</li> <li>Collect records of coupons and nets from NCHs and Community Storage Hub keepers and submit them to the district.</li> </ul>
Community Level	
Neighbourhood Health Committee Chair	<ul> <li>Supervise implementation at community level.</li> <li>Support HFs with providing technical assistance to NCHs and Community Storage Hub keepers.</li> <li>Monitor activities of NCHs and trusted community leaders within their communities.</li> <li>Assist Neighbourhood Health Committee members with sensitizing communities about LLIN CD and net use.</li> </ul>
Net Coupon Holder	<ul> <li>Sensitize community members about LLIN CD.</li> <li>Assess households for eligibility for a coupon(s).</li> <li>Properly fill and issue LLIN coupon.</li> <li>Sensitize recipients on malaria prevention, net use, and care.</li> </ul>
Trusted Community Leader	<ul> <li>Store LLIN securely.</li> <li>Properly document and distribute LLIN.</li> <li>Sensitize LLIN recipients on malaria prevention, net use, and care.</li> <li>Submit data on LLIN distribution to in-charges at monthly meetings and receive LLIN resupplies.</li> </ul>



Figure 1-3. Flow Diagram of Community-Based Distribution of LLINs



LLIN AND COUPON SUPPLY

REPORTS ON LLIN DISTRIBUTED

REPORTS ON STOCKS SUPPLIED



Guidelines on the Distribution and Utilization of Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets for Malaria Prevention

tion/LLIN Distribution Form	District: NH C/Zone: Name of Data Collector: Mobile No.
Annex 2. Mass Campaign Tools 2.A Form A: Mass Distribution LLIN Mass Distribution Ministry of Health - National Malaria Elimination Centre Form A: Household Data Collection/LLIN Distribution	Province: Health Centre: Community/Village: NRC No.

S	Form A: Household Data Collection/ LLIN Distribution Register  Household = A person or a group of people living in the same compound, answerable to the same household head and sharing a common source of food and/or income Quantification for Data collection/HH registration  No. Name of Head of Household   No. of People in Household   Bed Spaces   No. of LLINS   Date of No. of NRC no.   Signature of Recipient    Total   Females   Males   (C)   Required   Issue   Issue   LLINS   of   Fingerprint    (A)   (B)   B/2 or   (D) = B/2 or   (D) = (B+1)/2    1   (B)   B/2 or   (D) = (B+1)/2    5   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    6   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    10   C   C   C   C   C   C    11   C   C   C   C   C   C    12   C   C   C   C   C   C    13   C   C   C   C   C   C    14   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    15   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    16   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    17   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    18   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    19   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    10   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    11   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    12   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    13   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C    14   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C	ata Collee p of peeple l d household tion No. of Pe Total (B)	ction/ LL iving in the s = (B+1)/2; ( eople in Hoo Females	IN Distraction of the component of the c	ribution Recound, answeration for Even number Spaces (C)	egister  ble to the same hous  unbered household i  No. of LLIINs  Required  (D) = B/2 or  (D) = (B+1)/2	sehold heace B2 LLIN D Date of Issue	land shar istributi No of LLLINs Issued	ng a commol Dn (Not to be NRC no. Necipient	ehold head and sharing a common source of food and/or income - B.2  LLIN Distribution (Not to be filled during HH registration)  Date of No of NRC no. Signature of Recipient Issue LLINs of Recipient  Issued Recipient	
Tot	Fotal of LLINs										
							Verified by:	.y.:			
							Date:				



# 2.B Form B: Mass Distribution Health Centre Aggregation Form

LLIN Mass Distribution Ministry of Health - National Malaria Elimination Centre Form B: Health Centre Data Aggregation Report	
Province:	District:
Health Centre:	

No. of LLINs Issued at community or	village										
	village										
No. of LLINs required in community or	village										
No of bed spaces in community or village											
Total number of Total No. People No of bed spaces No. of LLINs In community or in community or required in community or village village community or											
Total number of HH in community or	village										
Name of community or village											
f urhood ommittee	or zone										
No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	.9	7.	8.	.6	10.	Total

Mobile Number:	Date of Compilation
ompiled By:	Designation:



# 2.C Form C: Mass Distribution District Data Aggregation Form

Province:

District:

					No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	.9	7.	∞.	9.	10.	[Total
					No. Name of Health Centre											
				No. NHCs/	Zones											
No. of Communitie	s or Villages	in Health	Centre	$\circ$	Area											
_	Centre															
	Health	Centre	Catch ment	Area												
No. of Bed Spaces in	Health	Centre	Catchment	Area												
No. of LLINs	Required for	Health	Centre	Catchment	Area											
No. Of LLINs	Supplied to	Health	Centre	Catchment	Area											
No. of LLINs	Issued in	Health	Centre	Catchment	Area											

Mobile Number:	Date of Compilation
Compiled By:	Designation:





# 2.D Form D: Mass Distribution Provincial Data Aggregation Form

LLIN Mass Distribution Ministry of Health – National Malaria Elimination Centre Form D: Provincial Data Aggregation Report

Province:	

No. of LLINs Issued											
No. of LLINs Supplied											
No. of LLINs Required											
No. of Health Centres											
No. Name of District											
No.	T:	2.	3.	4.	5.	.9	7.	<u>«</u>	9.	10.	[otal

Mobile Number:	Date of Compilation
Compiled By:	Designation:



## 2.E Checklist for Monitoring Mass Distribution Campaigns

Ministry of Health – National Malaria Elimination Centre ITN Mass Distribution Campaign Mass Distribution – Monitoring/ Supervision Checklist

Prov	ince:	District:			
Healt	th Centre:	NHC/Zone	e:		
Distri Poin	ibution t:	Name of Mo	onitor:		
Desig	gnation:	Date:			
No.	Observations/ Questions		Yes	No	Comment
	During Mass Distribution				
1	Are the COVID-19 guidelines being observed?				
	Masking up				
	Social distancing				
2	Do the CBVs have adequate ITNs for distribution a	daily basis?			
3	Was the number of ITNs allocated for each distribut	-			
	accordingly?				
4	Did the beneficiaries of ITNs sign in the distribution	registers?			
5	Are the ITNs distribution registers being properly co	mpleted?			
6	Do the teams give the ITN beneficiaries the necess	sary			
	information regarding the intervention (advantages o	f ITN use,			
	how to use the ITN, how to care for ITN)?				
7	Are CBVs providing the number of ITNs as registered	ed?			
8	Are CBVs sticking household distribution stickers?				
9	Were the CBVs visited at least once a day by the hea	alth centre			
	supervisor?				
10	Were the teams visited at least once by a supervisor	(district or			
	central)?				
11	Did the supervisors leave corrections/guidance?				
12	Are there any social mobilization activities taking pl	ace?			
13	What problems were observed at the site:				
14	List any three key observations/lessons learned:				
17	List any time key observations ressons learned.				



## **Annex 3. Continuous Distribution Tools**

Signature of Head Teacher:

Date:

## 3.A School-Based Distribution Class LLIN Distribution Register School-Based Distribution Class LLIN Distribution Form Ministry of Health - National Malaria Elimination Centre Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (LLINs) Distribution Register - Schools Programme District: **Province:** Name of School: Name of Head Teacher: Name of Class Grade/Class: Teacher: Signature/ Thumbprint Name of Pupil Sex (M/F) No. TOTAL NUMBER OF LLIN DISTRIBUTED IN GRADE/ CLASS NUMBER OF LLIN RETURNED TO HEAD TEACHER



## 3.B Continuous Distribution – District School Summary Form

	inuous Distr stry of Heal										
Prov	ince:					Dis	strict:				
Namo	e of DEBS:					Da	te: _				
No.	Name of		Grade 1			Grade 4		Total	Total	Total LLIN	No. of LLIN
	School	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Distributed	Returned
тот	AI. NIIMRI	ER OF LI	IN DIST	RIRIITI	ED IN A	LL SCH	00181	N DISTI	RICT	·	



## 3.C District School Summary Form

	d-Based Dist stry of Heal	th – Natio		ria Elin	nination	1 Centr	e	PEO			
Date											
No.	Name of		Grade 1			Grade 4		Total	Total	Total LLIN	No. of LLIN
1101	District	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Distributed	Returned
	AL NUMBE ROVINCE N										-
Signa	ture of PEO	:									



## 3.D Community Level - Daily Distribution Activity Form

Province:		District:	
Health Centre:		HNC/Zone Community:	
No. Date	Name of Beneficiary	No. of LLINs Issued to Beneficiaries	Balance of LLINs On hand
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
Total			
Name of CHW/CBV	:	ı	



## 3.E Community Distribution Coupon

## COMMUNITY CONTINUOUS DISTRIBUTION Ministry of Health – National Malaria Elimination Centre

## **LLIN Coupon template**

Coupon no: SERIAL NUMBERED	
Province:	
District:	
Community/village:	
Name of recipient:	
Name of head of household:	
Recipient's relation to head of household:	Head of household Spouse/partner
	Daughter/son/child under guardianship Other member of the household
Eligibility:	Uncovered sleeping space  Big holes in the mosquito net  New in the community/ village
Date Name of Coupon Holder Signature of Coupon Holder	



## 3.F Community LLIN Redemption Register

Community LLIN Distribution Register Ministry of Health – National Malaria Elimination Centre Register for Community LLIN Redemption at Health Facility

Register for Community LLIN Redemption at Health Facility Province:  Health Facility:  Date:
Register f Province: Health Facility:

Advice checklist	How to site and How to steep under LLINs How to care for LLINs Other										
	Other ways to obtain LLINs										
	Malaria education										
	Офег										
Eligibility	Unrepaired Hole										
Eligi	Уги то сотпиту										
	Uncovered sleeping space										
sehold	Other member of household										
d of hous	Child Under Guardianship										
Relation to head of household	Spouse/Parmer										
Relati	Head of household										
Thumb print											
Name of person collecting LLIN											
Name of Community											
Date											
N <sub>o</sub>		_	2	3	4	2	9	7	∞	6	10
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	_					_		_	



# 3.G Supervision Checklists for Community-Based LLIN CD

Checklist for Monitoring of Community LLIN Continuous Distribution

|--|

Check, record, and discuss data on LLIN distributed for the LAST 3 months.

Balance	Number		
Have you	stock out? (Yes/No)		
Does LLINs issued to beneficiaries correspond with redeemed LLIN Slips,	register? (Yes/No)		
	interview with NHCs)		
Number of LLIN slips issued in month	interview with NHCs)		
tal all slips)	New to village		
Reason LLIN slip was issued (total all slips)	No net over sleeping space		
Reason LLIN	Big hole(s) in net		
	Month		

General Observations and Comments:



-	1 Is there an Inventory control card available for tracking LLIN stocks?	YFS	CN
	the most of the country of the definition of the country of the co		
2.	2. What is the physical count of LLIN in stock at storage site as of today?		
3.	3. What is the quantity on hand of LLIN recorded on the inventory control card as of today?		
4.	4. Is the inventory control card for LLIN updated as of today?	YES	ON
5.	5. Is storage site keeping to the threshold for minimum stock levels?	YES	ON
9.	6. Where will this storage site receive its next supply of LLI N?		
7.	. Are LLIN Slips received from beneficiaries properly stored for reconciliation?	YES	ON
∞.	8. Are LLIN issued to beneficiaries documented in the health facility's register? (Inspect register)	YES	ON

## Use questions 9 to 11 for NHCs only.

9. Are NHCs assessing household LLIN need as per design before issuing slip to beneficiaries?	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	ON
10. Inspect NHCs coupon stubs and record number of households assessed to date:			
11. Are coupons issued to beneficiaries well filled by the NHCs? (Inspect coupon copies)	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	ON

## NHC/ EHT/ HFW Education on Malaria and LLIN Use

1.	. Are target beneficiaries given education on malaria, LLIN use and care before LLINs and/or coupons are given out?	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	ON
c	17	TALK	1-on-1 COUNSELING	ВОТН
4	Z. HOW are beneficiaries educated?	OTHER (specify):		
3.	3. Do NHCs, EHTs & HFW shave job aids to facilitate education on malaria, LLI N use & care?	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	ON
4	4. If Yes, specify the job aids available:			

## Any Other Comments:



Guidelines on the Distribution and Utilization of Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets for Malaria Prevention

## Annex 4. Routine Distribution Registers Routine Distribution-Amenical Clinic Ministry of Health - National Malaria Elimination Centre

Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (LLINs) Distribution Register



## 4.A Under 5 LLIN Distribution Register

Routine Distribution- Under 5 Clinic Ministry of Health – National Malaria Elimination Centre Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (LLINs) Distribution Register

Province:						
District:						
Facility:						
S/N	Under 5 Card No. Name	Name	Address	No. LLIN Given	Signature	Date
Total						



## 4.B Health Facility LLIN Monthly Summary Form

Date:

Ministry of Province	of Health – National Malaria Elimination C :			
	оно:			
No.	Name of NHC Zone	No. of L Distribut Commu	ed at	o. of LLIN ributed
TOTAL !	NUMBER OF LLIN RECEIVED BY			DISTRICT
	TUMBER OF LLIN DISTRIBUTED BY TUMBER OF LLIN STOCK ON HAND			DISTRICT DISTRICT
			•	 _
Signatur	e of DHIO:			



## 4. C District LLIN Monthly Summary Form

Date:

	try of Health – National Malaria					
Provi	nce:		District:			
Name	of DHO:		Month-Year:			
No.	Name of Health Facility	No. of LLINs Distributed at ANC	No. of LLINs Distributed at EPI	No. of LLINs Distributed at Community	Total No. of LLIN Distributed	
	TOTAL					
TOTA	AL NUMBER OF LLIN RECE	IVED BY			DISTRICT	
TOTA	L NUMBER OF LLIN DISTRI	BUTED BY			DISTRICT	
TOTA	L NUMBER OF LLIN STOCK	ON HAND			DISTRICT	
Signa	ture of DHIO:					



## 4.D Provincial LLIN Monthly Summary Form

Minist	cial LLIN Monthly Summary ry of Health – National Malari cial LLIN Monthly Summar	a Elimination Cen	tre			
Provin	nce:					
Name o	of PHIO:					
No.	Name of District	No. of LLINs Distributed at ANC	No. of LLINs Distributed at EPI	No. of LLINs Distributed at Community	Total No. of LLIN Distributed	
		1				
ТОТА	L NUMBER OF LLIN RECI	EIVED BY DISTF	RICT			
TOTAL NUMBER OF LLIN DISTRIBUTED BY DISTRICT						
TOTA	TOTAL NUMBER OF LLIN STOCK ON HAND BY PROVINCE					
Signat	ture of PHIO:			Date:		
Month	Signature of PHIO: Date: Month/Year:					



## 4.E Health Facility Supervision Checklists for LLIN CD

## Checklist for Monitoring of LLIN Continuous Distribution in ANC/EPI Clinic

Province:		District:		
Name of Affiliated Health Facility:		Outreach:		
Unit (please tick) ANC EPI Clinic		Date:		
ANC in Charge	Contact No:		Present:	Yes/No
EPI in Charge	Contact No:		Present: Yes/No	Yes/No
Other Persons Met (ANC) Other Persons Met (EPI)	Contact No: Contact No:			
. Service Data				

## 1. Se

Check, record, and discuss data on LLI N Distributed for the LAST 3 months:

Does LLINs issued to beneficiaries	available records on y? Indicate <b>Yes</b> or <b>No</b>	EPI		
	correspond with available records target beneficiary? Indicate <b>Yes</b> o	ANC		
JINs Issued	n the HMIS are	EPI		
Number of LLINs Issued	as Reported in the HMIS Software	ANC		
Jumber of LLINs issued in this	acility	EPI		
Number of LLI	Fac	ANC		
arget Group		EPI		
Target		ANC		
Month				

<u>.</u> :	Are LLIN issued to beneficiaries documented in the ANC/EPI register? (Inspect	-		-
	ANC/EPI register)?	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	0
اما	Are LLIN issued to beneficiaries indicated in the ANC Card/Road to Health Card			
	(Inspect available maternal/child health record books)?			
<u>~</u> .	Are LLIN issued to beneficiaries documented using the Monthly LLIN Distribution	37,0741.0	Ole al Hille a CO	ğ
	Summary Forms? (Inspect summary forms?	ALWAYS	SOIMETIMES	2

## General Observations and Comments:



## Logistics Management (To be completed for health facility store)

1.	1. Is there an Inventory control card available for tracking LLIN stocks?	YES	ON
2.	2. What is the physical count of LLIN in stock at storage site as of today?		
3.	3. What is the quantity on hand of LLIN recorded on the inventory control card as of today?		
4.	4. Is the inventory control card for LLIN updated as of today?	YES	ON
5.	5. Are facilities keeping to the threshold for minimum stock levels?	YES	ON
9.	6. Where will this facility receive its next supply of LLIN?	FACILITY	DISTRICT STORE
		Other (Specify):	

## General Observations and Comments:

## ANC/EPI Education on Malaria and LLINs

1.	1. Are target beneficiaries given education on malaria, LLIN use and care before LLINs are given out?	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	ES	NO
r	II and the second of the secon	TALK	1-on-1		ВОТН
4	z. now are beneficial res educated?	OTHER (specify):			
3.	3. Are there job aids to facilitate education on malaria, LLI N use & care?		YES		NO
4	4. If Yes, specify the job aids available:				
5.	5. Was there a demonstration on how to hang the net before LLIN is given out?	YES SOMETIMES	METIMES	NO	NOT OBSERVED
9	6. Was the demonstration done accurately?	YES SO	SOMETIMES	ON	N/A

## General Observations and Comments:



## Annex 5. Key Messages

	Tasks	Key Messages
1.	General messaging	<ul> <li>LLINs are one of the most effective ways to prevent malaria.</li> <li>The mosquitoes that transmit malaria can bite anytime, but usually at night when people are sleeping.</li> <li>An LLIN is only effective if you sleep under it every night all year round.</li> <li>An LLIN acts as a physical barrier between the person sleeping under it and the mosquito.</li> <li>The chemical on the LLIN kills mosquitoes.</li> <li>Sleeping under LLINs protects you and your family from mosquito bites that cause malaria.</li> </ul>
2.	Net use	<ul> <li>An LLIN is comfortable to use. It does not cause suffocation. It allows easy breathing while sleeping.</li> <li>An LLIN is safe to use. The chemical on it is not harmful to children or adults.</li> <li>Before using an LLIN, hang it in the shade for 24 hours to air it.</li> <li>Hang the LLIN over the sleeping space correctly by tucking completely.</li> <li>Everybody should sleep under an LLIN consistently.</li> </ul>
3.	Misuse of LLINs	<ul> <li>LLINs should not be used for any other purpose (e.g., fishing) other than for malaria prevention.</li> <li>Community leaders should take the lead and enforce the correct use of LLINs.</li> <li>Every community member has a role to play in ensuring that there is no misuse.</li> </ul>
4.	Net care	<ul> <li>Tie up the LLIN every morning to protect it from damage.</li> <li>New LLINs should not be washed before use.</li> <li>LLINs should not be washed frequently. At most, once in three months or when it becomes dusty or dirty.</li> <li>Gently wash an LLIN in a basin or bucket and safely dispose of the wastewater.</li> <li>Wash an LLIN with mild soap and clean water.</li> <li>Hang an LLIN under the shade only and not in direct sunlight to dry.</li> </ul>



repair immediately.  An LLIN with minor damages should be repaired by sewing with needle and thread.  Keep away an LLIN from lit candles and kerosene (paraffin) lamps.  Encourage tourists, truck drivers, and traders to carry and sleep under an LLIN when travelling to prevent malaria.  Encourage everyone travelling to malaria-prone areas to carry and sleep under n LLIN to prevent malaria (local and international).  Encourage people to buy from commercial outlets where free LLINs are not available.  Hotels, hostels, rest houses, and lodge owners should provide and ensure LLINs are hung in all rooms and on every bed space to protect clients from malaria.  Employers should procure/purchase LLINs for their employees (officers on peacekeeping missions, construction workers) to protect them from malaria while on duty.  Hotel, lodge owners, and employers should procure LLINs according to national LLIN guidelines.			
sleep under an LLIN when travelling to prevent malaria.  Encourage everyone travelling to malaria-prone areas to carry and sleep under n LLIN to prevent malaria (local and international).  Encourage people to buy from commercial outlets where free LLINs are not available.  Hospitality industry and other employers  Hotels, hostels, rest houses, and lodge owners should provide and ensure LLINs are hung in all rooms and on every bed space to protect clients from malaria.  Employers should procure/purchase LLINs for their employees (officers on peacekeeping missions, construction workers) to protect them from malaria while on duty.  Hotel, lodge owners, and employers should procure LLINs according to national LLIN guidelines.  Retailers and wholesalers should procure LLINs according to national guidelines.  Retailers and wholesalers should include an LLIN as one of the requirements for pupils in boarding schools.  Institutions of higher learning (universities and colleges) should encourage students to purchase and sleep under LLINs every night to prevent malaria.  Health facilities should ensure that all patients' beds have an LLIN and encourage admitted patients to sleep under LLINs.  Risk mitigation  Follow prescribed national guidelines to mitigate health	5.	Net repair	repair immediately.  • An LLIN with minor damages should be repaired by sewing with needle and thread.  • Keep away an LLIN from lit candles and kerosene
provide and ensure LLINs are hung in all rooms and on every bed space to protect clients from malaria.  Employers should procure/purchase LLINs for their employees (officers on peacekeeping missions, construction workers) to protect them from malaria while on duty.  Hotel, lodge owners, and employers should procure LLINs according to national LLIN guidelines.  Retailers and wholesalers should procure LLINs according to national guidelines.  Institutions (Ministry of Education, refugee camps, road construction companies, health facilities, and other organizations)  The Ministry of Education should include an LLIN as one of the requirements for pupils in boarding schools.  Institutions of higher learning (universities and colleges) should encourage students to purchase and sleep under LLINs every night to prevent malaria.  Health facilities should ensure that all patients' beds have an LLIN and encourage admitted patients to sleep under LLINs.  Risk mitigation  Follow prescribed national guidelines to mitigate health	5.		<ul> <li>sleep under an LLIN when travelling to prevent malaria.</li> <li>Encourage everyone travelling to malaria-prone areas to carry and sleep under n LLIN to prevent malaria (local and international).</li> <li>Encourage people to buy from commercial outlets where</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>to national guidelines.</li> <li>Institutions         (Ministry of             Education, refugee             camps, road             construction             companies, health             facilities, and other             organizations)</li> <li>The Ministry of Education should include an LLIN as one             of the requirements for pupils in boarding schools.             Institutions of higher learning (universities and colleges)             should encourage students to purchase and sleep under             LLINs every night to prevent malaria.             Health facilities should ensure that all patients' beds have             an LLIN and encourage admitted patients to sleep under             LLINs.</li> <li>Follow prescribed national guidelines to mitigate health</li> </ul>	6.		<ul> <li>provide and ensure LLINs are hung in all rooms and on every bed space to protect clients from malaria.</li> <li>Employers should procure/purchase LLINs for their employees (officers on peacekeeping missions, construction workers) to protect them from malaria while on duty.</li> <li>Hotel, lodge owners, and employers should procure LLINs</li> </ul>
(Ministry of Education, refugee camps, road construction companies, health facilities, and other organizations)  (Ministry of Education, refugee camps, road construction companies, health facilities, and other organizations)  of the requirements for pupils in boarding schools.  Institutions of higher learning (universities and colleges) should encourage students to purchase and sleep under LLINs every night to prevent malaria.  Health facilities should ensure that all patients' beds have an LLIN and encourage admitted patients to sleep under LLINs.  Risk mitigation  Follow prescribed national guidelines to mitigate health	7.	Private sector	^
	8.	(Ministry of Education, refugee camps, road construction companies, health facilities, and other	of the requirements for pupils in boarding schools.  Institutions of higher learning (universities and colleges) should encourage students to purchase and sleep under LLINs every night to prevent malaria.  Health facilities should ensure that all patients' beds have an LLIN and encourage admitted patients to sleep under
	10	Risk mitigation	



Republic of Zambia