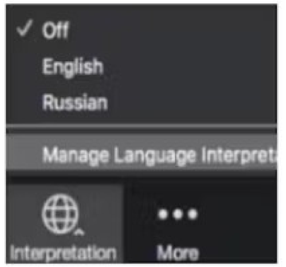
Housekeeping and translation guidance

Translation Instructions

- **Click the "Interpretation" icon** in the Zoom toolbar at the bottom of your screen (globe icon)



- **Select your preferred language**:
  - Off : English
  - French
  - Portuguese

- If participants want to speak or react, **please do so in the language of the channel you are on**.
  - Eg. if you are on the French channel following the meeting, you only speak French if you want to react

Internal

Housekeeping and translation guidance

Housekeeping Notes

- **Mute your microphone** when not speaking to minimize background noise
- **Turn off your video** to optimize connection quality for all participants
- **Chat Function**: For quick questions or comments, please use the chat
- **During the Q&A, use the "Raise Hand" feature** if you have questions or comments or use the chat
- **Recording:** This session is being recorded. After the webinar, we'll share the recording link with you, along with any slides or resources that were discussed.

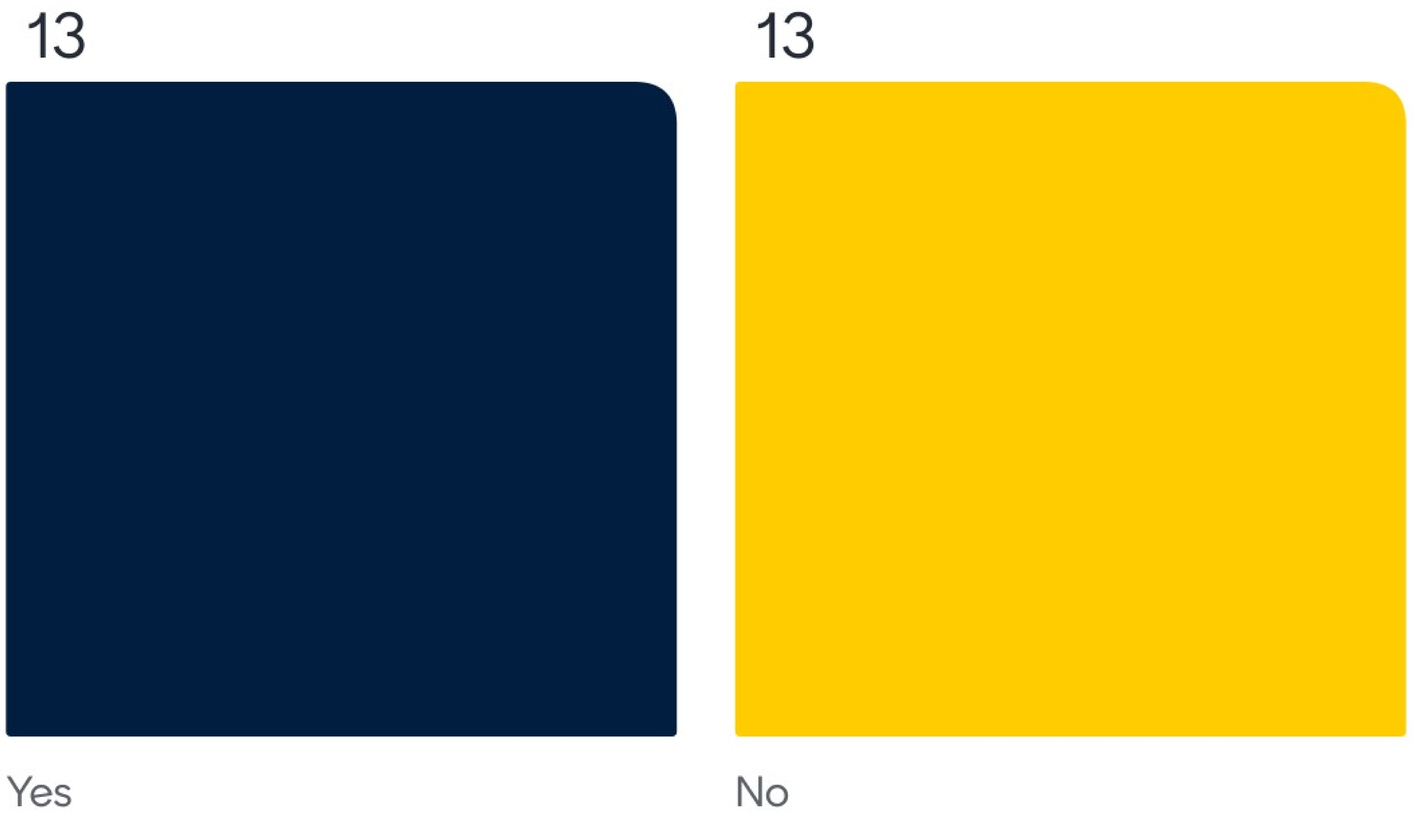
Technical Support

- If you experience issues, message the host directly (Orianne Berraud or Elisa Riquier) in the chat

Internal

Instructions

Do you think vouchers are necessary for ITN distribution?



What are the advantages of using vouchers?

HH identification

Accountability

Meilleure traçabilité des MILDA dans la stratégie de distribution en poste fixe

As someone said, accountability of nets received. But, digital should be used when possible and paper should be eliminated.

Accountability'.. Helps with reconciliation with ITNs

Identify DP

Data triangulation

Not much advantageous there are many other options to use

1

17

What are the advantages of using vouchers?

SBC messaging

Eases operations for the distribution of nets

Informs HH member on where to redeem Net.

Identification du site de distribution

Lier ménage et MII

Facilita na identificacao e controle

triangulation

Accountability. Better control of people covered and not covered with ITNs

What are the advantages of using vouchers?

Identificatiin des menages enregistrés

COE where no alternate identification means

Identificação de agregados familiares na estratégia posto fixo

Disponibilité d un support permettant à un menag

Extra cost and more time required for printing

Safe keeping of vouchers by HHs, if there is a long time gap between HHR and distribution

It does not favor Marginalized communities

What are the biggest challenges with the use of vouchers for ITN distribution?

Voucher management and control

Perte des vouchers par les ménages

Logistics

Cost of printing

Costs and waste from paper. Issues with data inputted incorrectly and damage to the vouchers when distributed.

La gestion des vouchers.

Conservation des vouchers par les ménages

Cost

1

17

What are the biggest challenges with the use of vouchers for ITN distribution?

The cost

Logística adicional de armazenamento e distribuição

HHs can safely maintain their vouchers until distribution

Falsification

Quality of printing

Lost of vouchers by population

It's expensive

Lost of vouchers, People going to the wrong DP. Long distribution period

1

17

What are the biggest challenges with the use of vouchers for ITN distribution?

High cost

logistics

Sécurisation des Voucher

data review

Extra cost and more time required for printing

Un taux de perte de vouchers elevé en cas de longue période entre le dénombrement des menages et la distribution de MII

Waste

Cost

1

17

What are the biggest challenges with the use of vouchers for ITN distribution?

Damages voucher codes at the time of distribution

1

17

What are the disadvantages of not using vouchers?

Accountability....

Nothing😐

for 1-phase, very few

Dependence on other technologies

No physical means of data verification

Quantificação secundaria de das reais necessidades em cada local

Non reconnaissance des sites de distribution

Nothing significant

2

15

What are the disadvantages of not using vouchers?

You need to find an alternative to being able to easily identify HHs at DPs

Tout dépend de la stratégie, dans la stratégie porte à porte, il n'y a pas d'inconvénient à ne pas les utiliser

Difficult identifying people served or not.

Challenges in identifying specific HH to serve

Le cout

disorganization of access queues. possibility of getting lost

Traceability during evaluations and ready reference at the household level.

Names of households

2 15

What alternative options to vouchers can be used in ITN distribution?

23 responses

Title: Alternatives to Vouchers for ITN Distribution

Subtitle: A Case study from Ghana

Presented By: Hammond Sarkwah

TA- Digitalization consultant- AMP

Outline of presentation

- Introduction
- Why transition from vouchers?
- ITN Distribution strategies
- The new ITN campaign Distribution Process
- Challenges Encountered
- Future Plans
- Key recommendations

Introduction 1/2

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- Since 2008, the Ghana Malaria Elimination Program has relied on ITN campaigns as a core intervention strategy, for malaria control and elimination.

- 2018 the program transitioned from paper-based to a digital system after a successful pilot in four districts in 2017. This was scaled to over 204 districts, reaching more than 15 million people.

Introduction 2/2

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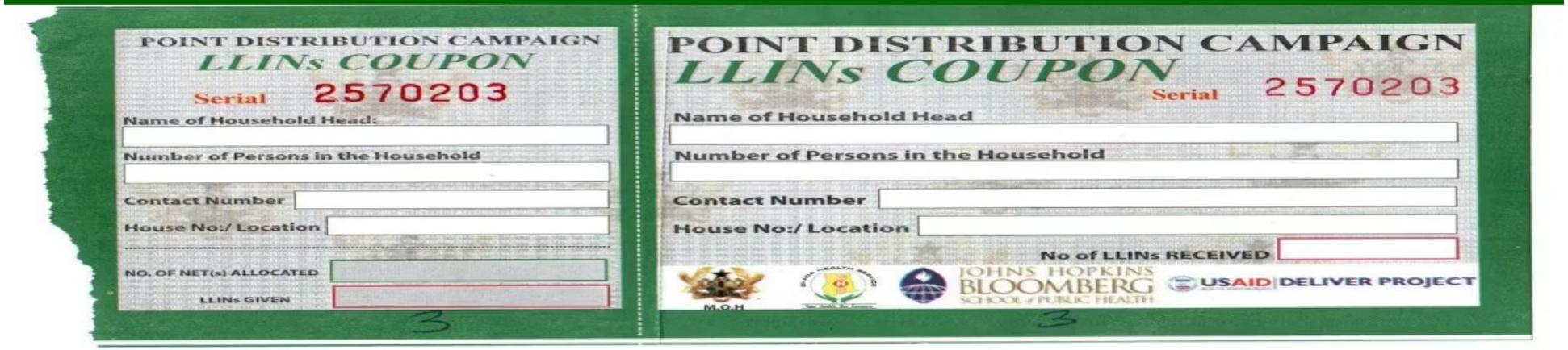
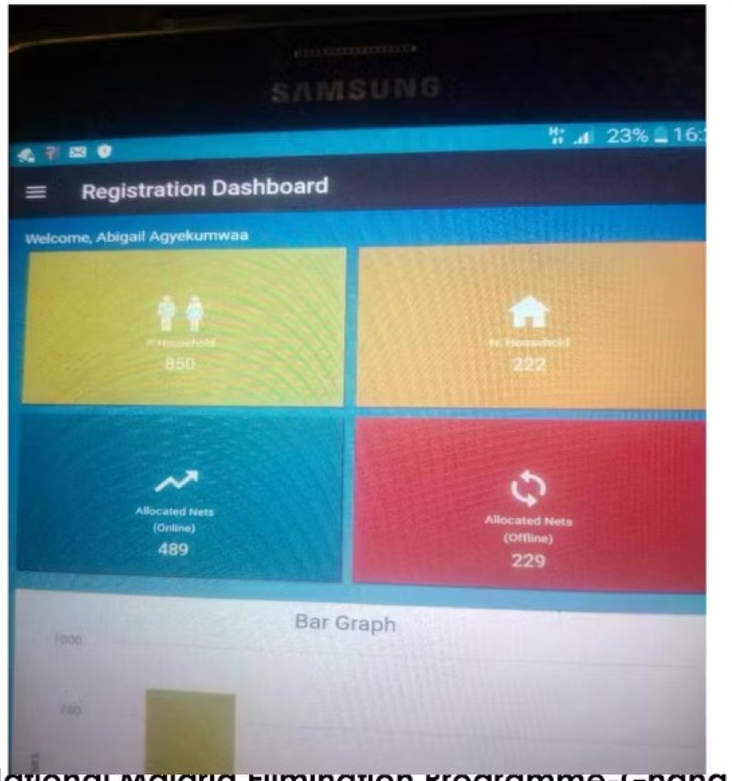
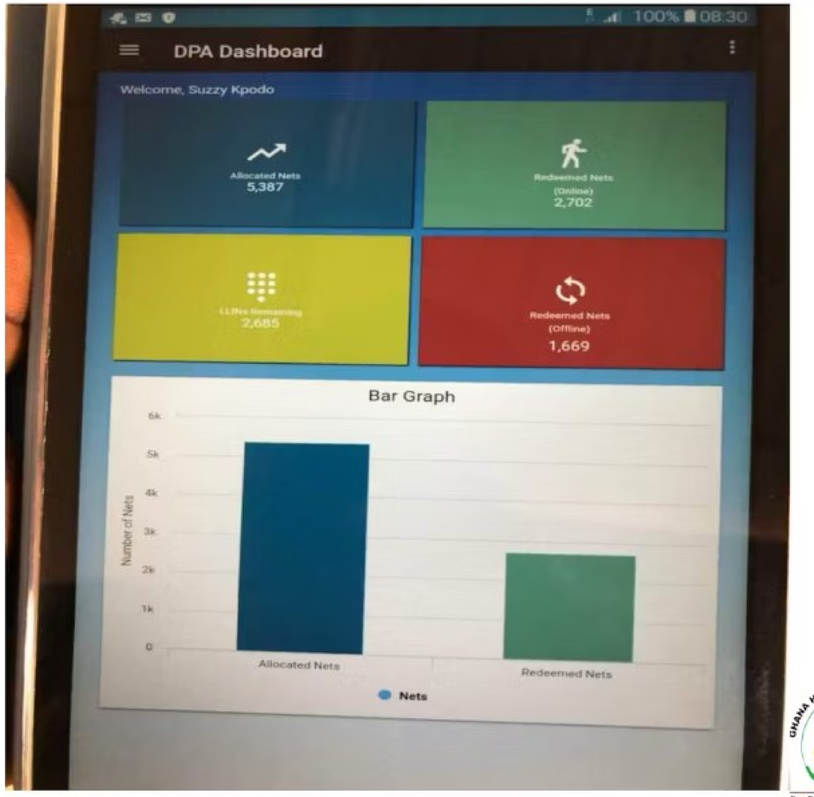
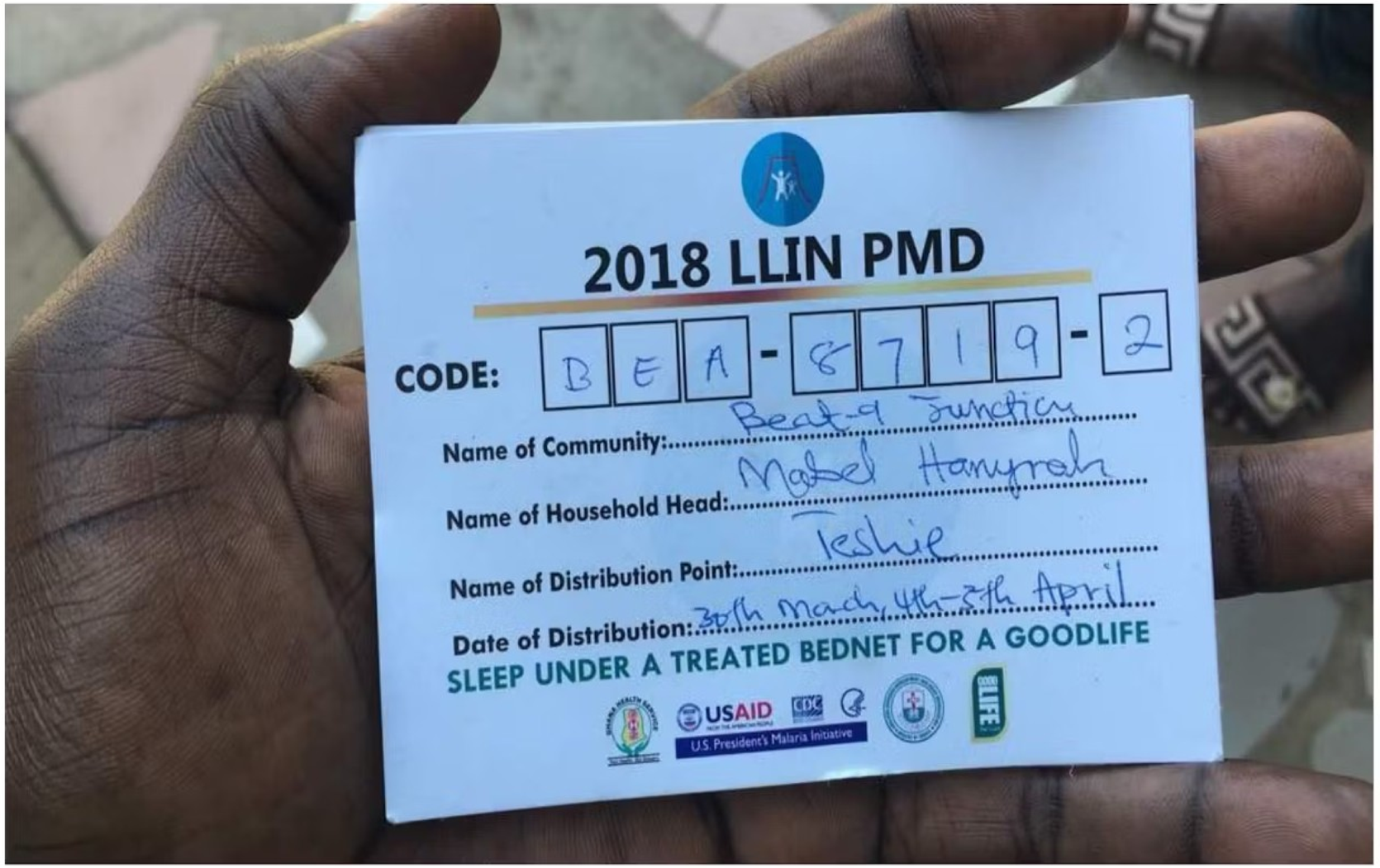
The digitisation initially targeted the registration and distribution processes of the ITN campaigns.

The introduction of vouchers, known as "Code Cards," was a pivotal approach to support the ITN distribution process in those days.


POINT DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN
LLINs COUPON
Serial 2570203
Name of Household Head:
Number of Persons in the Household
Contact Number
House No:/ Location
NO. OF NET(s) ALLOCATED
LLINs GIVEN
3
POINT DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN
LLINs COUPON
Serial 2570203
Name of Household Head
Number of Persons in the Household
Contact Number
House No:/ Location
No of LLINs RECEIVED
M.O.H
JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL of PUBLIC HEALTH
USAID | DELIVER PROJECT
3


SAMSUNG
23%
Registration Dashboard
Welcome, Abigail Agyekumwaa
850
222
Allocated Nets (Online)
489
Allocated Nets (Offline)
229
Bar Graph


100% 08:30
DPA Dashboard
Welcome, Suzzy Kpodo
Allocated Nets
5,387
Redeemed Nets (Online)
2,702
2,685
Redeemed Nets (Offline)
1,669
Bar Graph
Number of Nets
Allocated Nets
Redeemed Nets
Nets


2018 LLIN PMD
CODE: BEA-6719-2
Name of Community: Beat-9 Junction
Name of Household Head: Mabel Hanyrah
Name of Distribution Point: Ieshie
Date of Distribution: 30th March, 4th-5th April
SLEEP UNDER A TREATED BEDNET FOR A GOODLIFE
USAID
U.S. President's Malaria Initiative

Why transition from vouchers?

IFRC

01

High printing and logistics costs

02

Lengthy bureaucratic procurement processes

03

Cost-saving measures from printing to support campaign efficiency

04

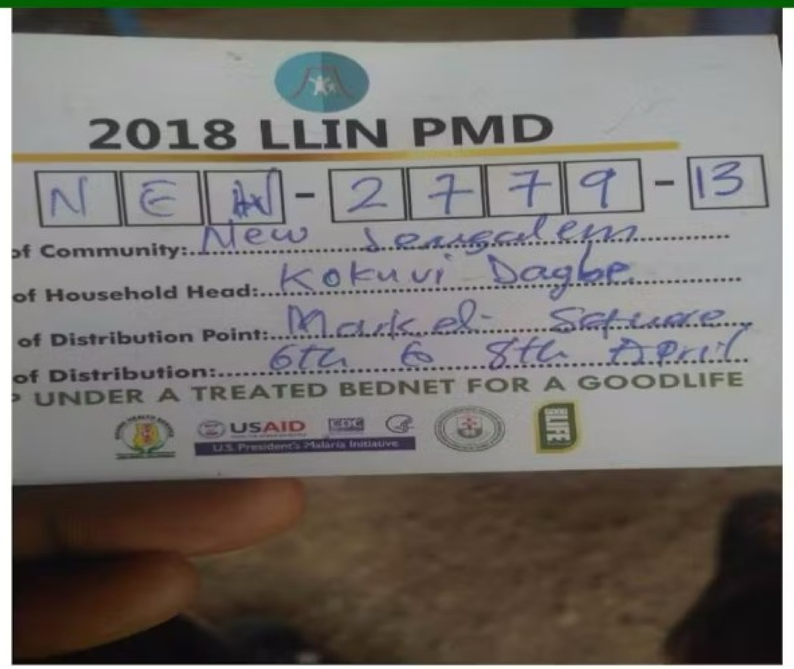
Challenges in waste management

05

Misplacement of vouchers prior to the distribution period

06

Inaccurate and incomplete filling of code cards.


2018 LLIN PMD
NEW-2779-13
of Community: New Jerusalem
of Household Head: Kokuvi Dagbe
of Distribution Point: Market Square
of Distribution: 6th & 8th April
UNDER A TREATED BEDNET FOR A GOODLIFE
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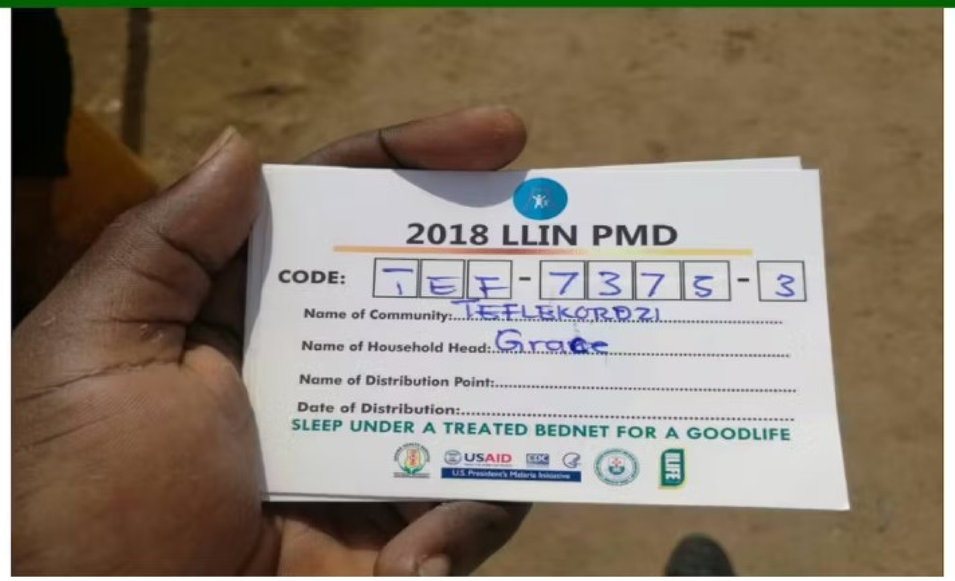

2018 LLIN PMD
CODE: TEF-7375-3
Name of Community: TEFLEKORDZI
Name of Household Head: Grace
Name of Distribution Point:
Date of Distribution:
SLEEP UNDER A TREATED BEDNET FOR A GOODLIFE
USAID
U.S. President's Malaria Initiative

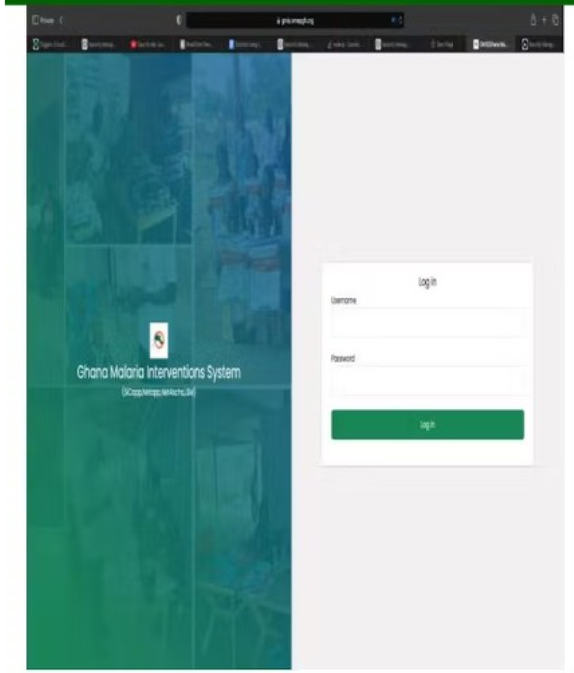
The New PMD Distribution Process

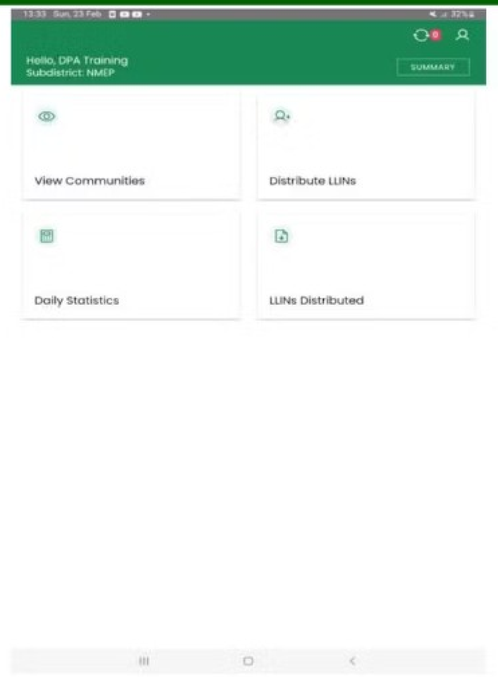
- The Digit tool was redesigned to accommodate alternative methods of distributing ITNs without relying on vouchers.

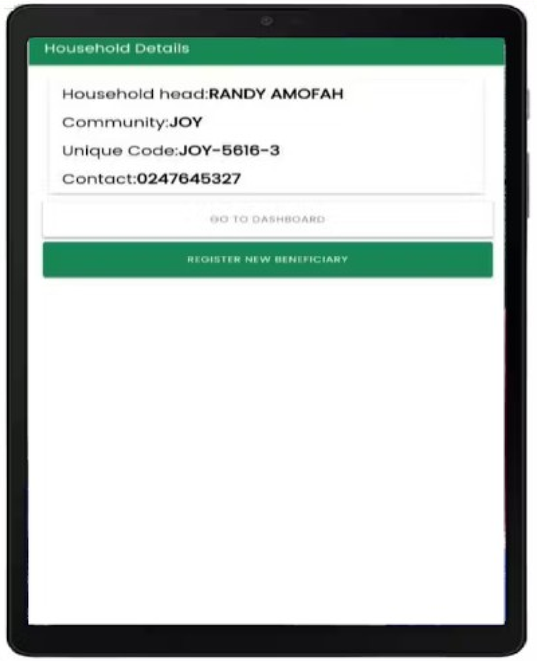
- The new Digit tool offers four options to facilitate ITN distribution:

- No vouchers were printed or used in this process.

The New Approach- Alternative to Voucher







Implementation Approach

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1. Reviewed Digit Tool to inform redesigning.
2. Redesigning of the Digit Tool
3. Developed new training slides and materials based on changes
4. Implementation of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) activities to educate beneficiaries on new alternatives
5. Trained end users on new functionalities
6. Piloted the new alternative before the 2021 ITN campaign
7. Learned lessons and scaled up the approach

Benefits of the New Approach

- Significant cost savings by eliminating the need for printing and logistics associated with physical code cards.
- A faster registration and redemption process.
- It leverages existing systems and governance structures.
- Easily scalable.
- Contributes to the management of ITN waste.

Challenges Encountered and Solutions

- End users resisted the adoption of the new system due to familiarity with the old process
- The redesign of Digit Tool with new functionalities faced technical glitches, poor user experience, or compatibility issues with existing systems.
- The new system was somewhat not aligned with the cultural, social, or logistical context of the target beneficiaries, leading to low adoption rates.
- The impact of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) activities may diminish over time

Future Plans For Improvement

- Add SMS functionality to GMIS mobile app to send unique codes directly to households.

- Include verification of identity using biometric data from National IDs

Key Recommendations

- Conduct requirement engineering with key stakeholders including community leaders.
- Organise co-designing workshops with community representatives for SBC campaigns to facilitate adoption.
- Use mobile apps and digital systems to streamline point mass distribution processes/ITN Campaign.
- Minimise steps for households (e.g., no physical coupons).

Thank You

Zambia 2023-24 ITN Mass Distribution Campaign – Data collection

Presenter: Ketty N. Sichalwe

Date: 13th March 2025

Presentation Outline

- Brief overview of the ITN distribution approach
- Key steps in the implementation process.
- Challenges
- Key recommendations and future plans

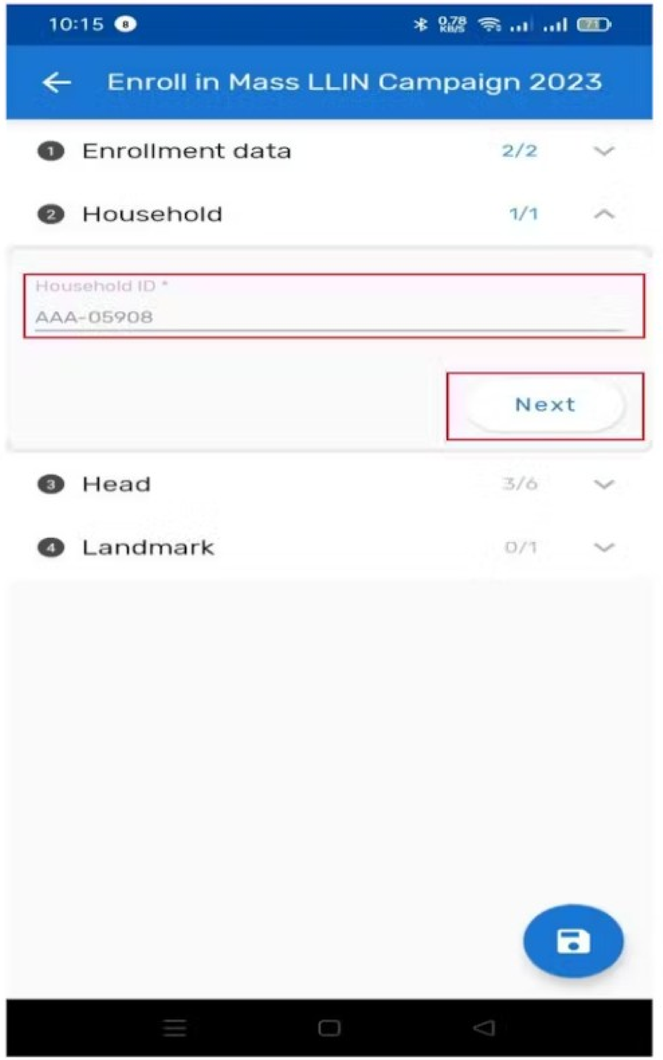
Brief overview of the ITN distribution approach

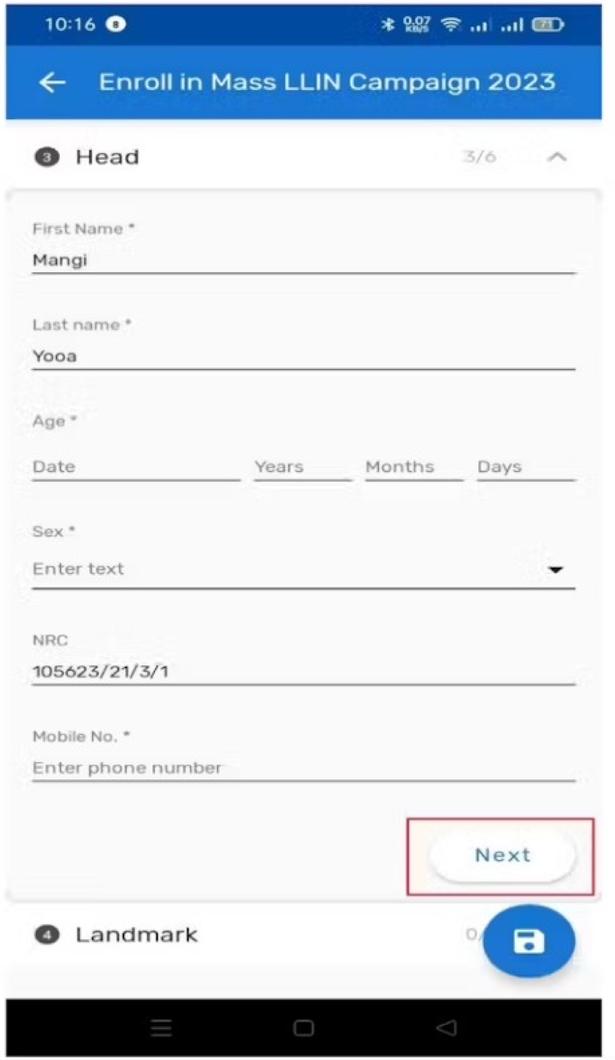
- In 2023-2024, Zambia conducted a large-scale campaign aimed at distributing 11.6m ITNs in 115 out of 116 districts as part of the integrated vector control efforts to combat malaria transmission
- The strategic approach of the campaign was **door-to-door household registration and distribution** to achieve 100 percent coverage.
- An innovative aspect of this campaign was the leveraging of digital technology for data capture and collation during household registration (HHR) and household distribution (HHD) with paper-based registers serving as backup
- CBVs were paired (1 with a phone/tablet and the other with a paper-based register)

Synopsis of the HHR and Distribution process

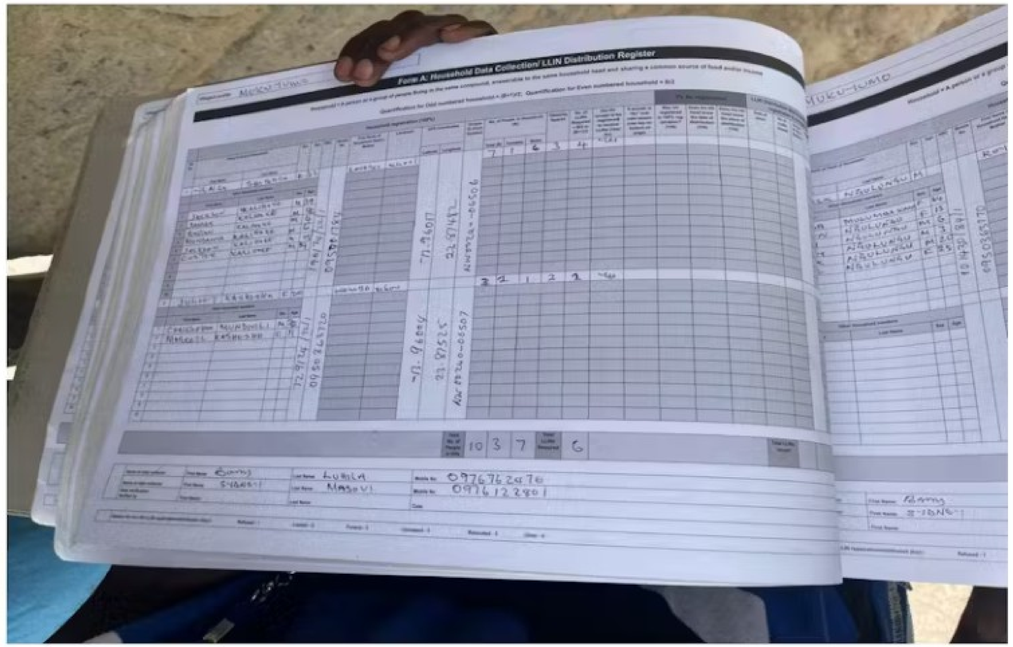
Household registration	During this process, the CBVs visit all households in their assigned villages and register them into the system At this point; NRC, Phone number, GPS coordinates of the HH and unique identification number assigned to the HH and Landmark is collected
5% revisit	Sampled villages and same information as that collected during the main registration
Distribution-Door-to-door	During this process, the CBVs visit the households to deliver the ITNs. Before issuing the ITN, Verification of NRC #, phone number and unique ID assigned to the HH is done.

Data collection tool-
Form A: Household Registration/ ITN Distribution Register





Data collection tool-
Form A: Household Registration/ ITN Distribution Register



	Household registration (100%)										
HH No.	Name of Head of Household		Sex	Age	NRC	Mobile No.	First Name of Household Head's Mother	Landmark	GPS Coordinates		Unique ID (from System)
	First Name	Last Name							Latitude	Longitude	
1											
	Other Household members										
	First Name	Last Name	Sex	Age							
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

Key Challenges experienced

- Low GPS accuracy affected correctness of household positions
- Head of HHs without NRC e.g. child headed HH, new citizens, lost,
- Different NRC format from Zamba .
- Same phone number and NRC used more than once

Recommendations and Future Plans

- **The NRC field not made mandatory:** Even without an NRC the CBV will proceed to register the household. However, it should be made **unique** to give an alert if the NRC number has been used by another household.
- **The phone number field to be made mandatory but not unique**: If the phone number is used more than once, geographically the GPS location will be able to show if its in the same area or not
- A unique identification number was generated for each household
- Accurate GPS location to be collected
- A landmark that can be easily recognized in the area to be captured
- It is critical to prioritize data protection when using NRCs
- It is crucial to conduct a cost-benefit analysis before using either systems

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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MALARIA ENDS WITH ME.

ZAMBIA NATIONAL MALARIA ELIMINATION CENTRE

World Health Organization

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CDC

Uganda LLINs Implementation

Solomon Muhumuza

13/03/2025

Background

Goal

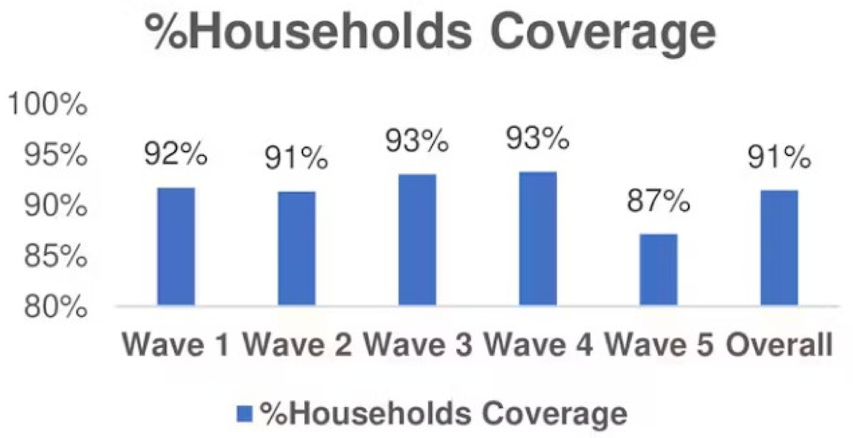
To reduce malaria Incidence through the Universal coverage with LLINs.

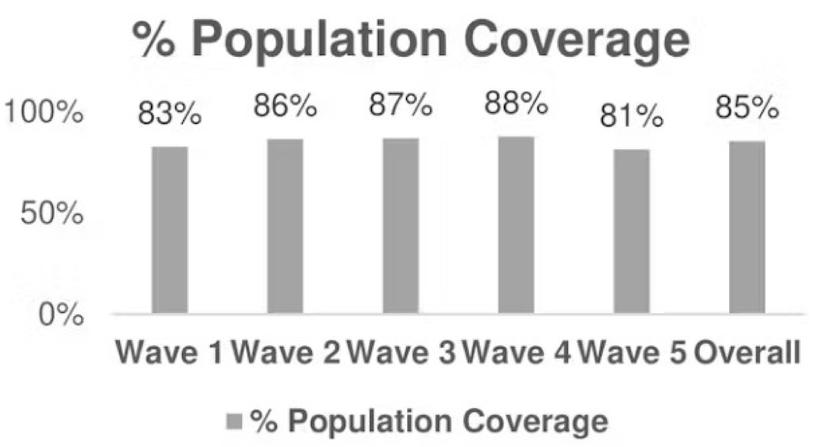
The campaign focused on behaviour change to achieve net care, consistent net use, net repair and repurposing, and tackling the social norms that affect utilisation.

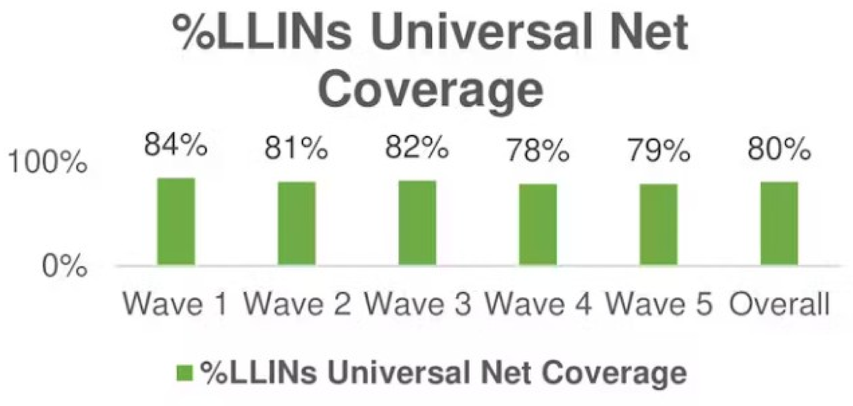
- LLINs Procured – 28,488,400
  (Global Fund, AMF & PMI)
- LLINs Distributed - 28,469,680 (99.9%)

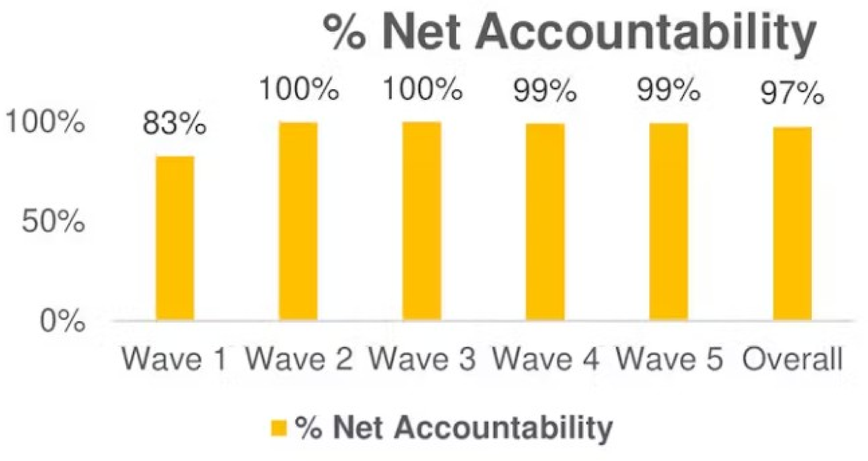
Wave	No. of districts	Distribution date	Status
Wave 1	17	May/June 2023	Covered
Wave 2	29	July/August 2023	Covered
Wave 3	40	October 2023	Covered
Wave 4	41	November 2023	Covered
Wave 5	42	December 2023	Covered

Achievements

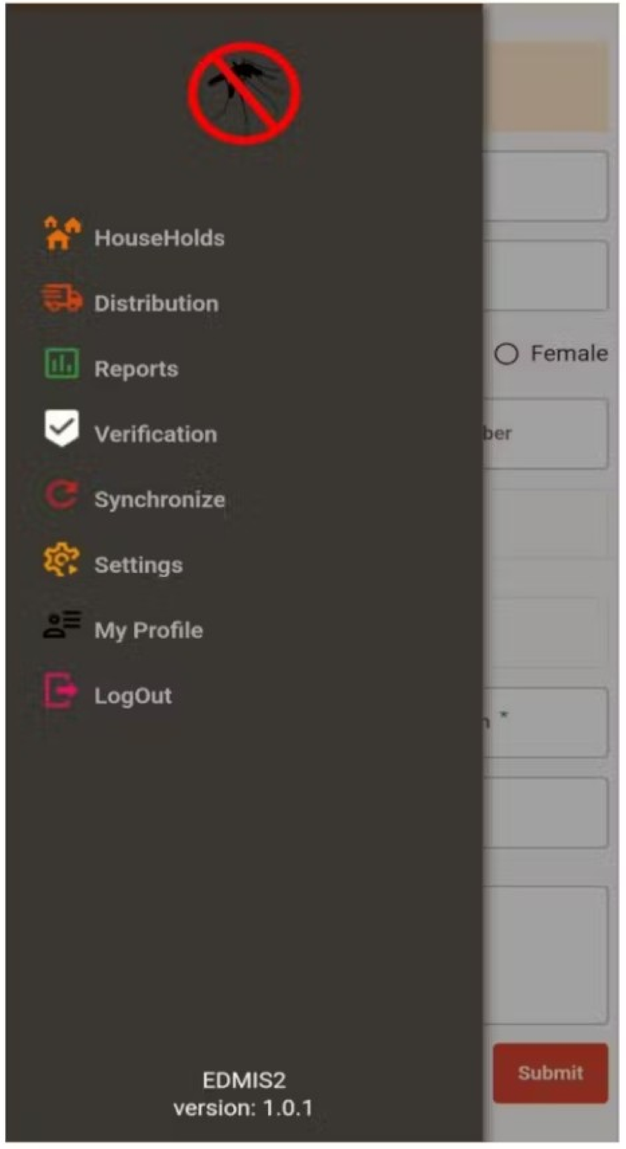


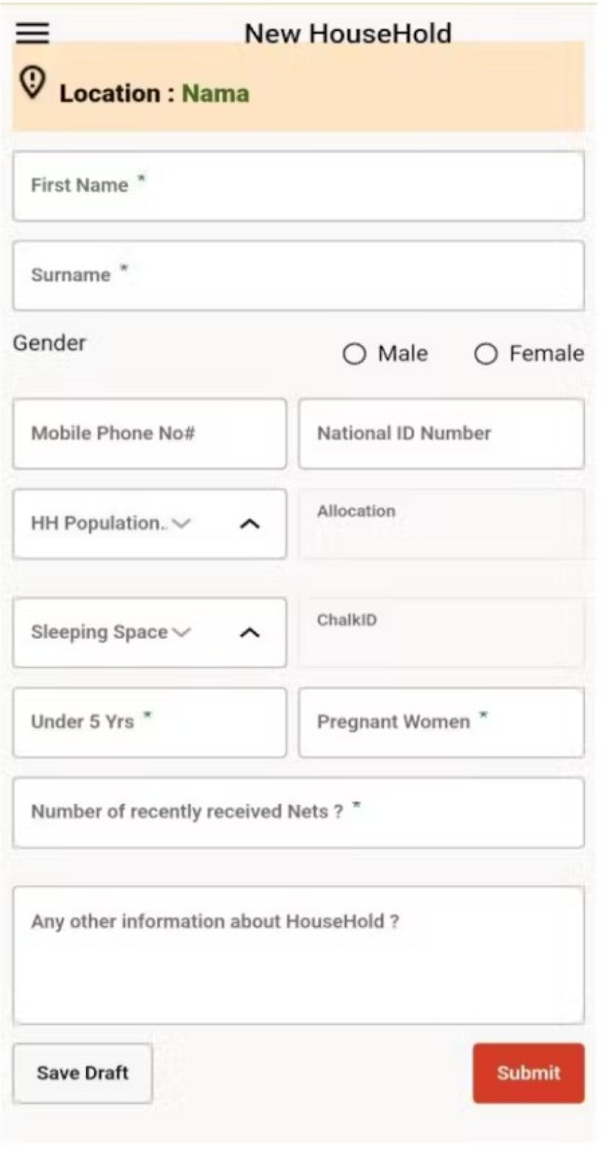


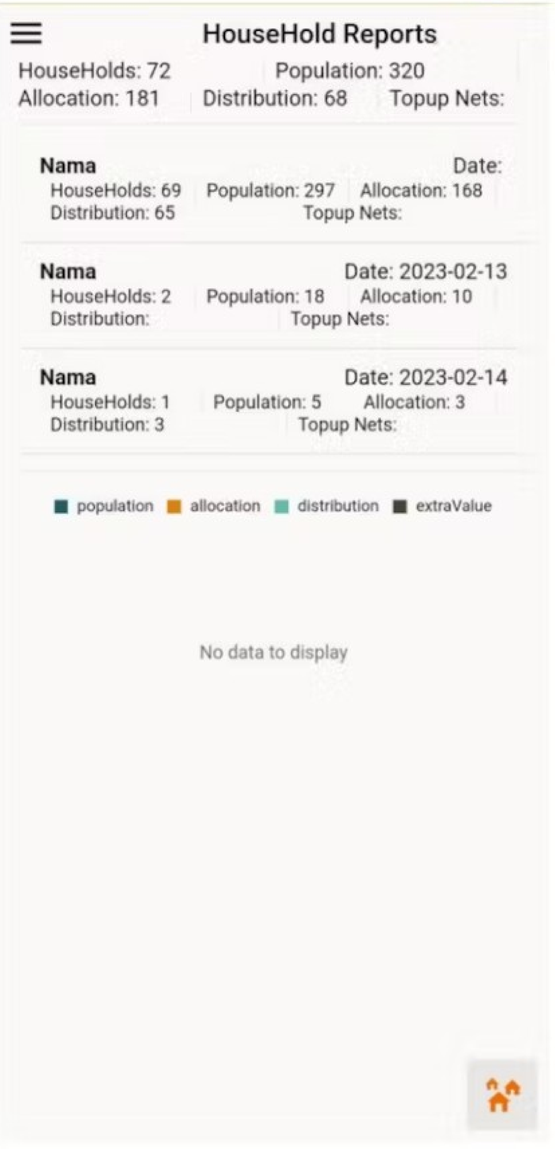




LLINs Distribution Approach







LLINs Distribution Approach

Fig1. Writing of the ChalkID on the registered household by the VHT

Fig2. transportation of nets to distribution points

Fig3: Validation of Quantity of Nets Received at a distribution point

LLINs Distribution Approach

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Key Challenges & Action Taken

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Campaign area	Issue	Action Taken
M&E	Delayed upload of household registration and distribution data to the EDMIS2 central servers so as to ensure 100% accountability of nets.	• Data bundles were given to VHTs with no data to facilitate data synchronization • VHTs with poor internet connection were gathered in spots with faster internet connections to facilitate faster upload of data.
	Some village health teams collected data in training mode and therefore did not contribute to the final accountability of nets in the EDMIS production instance.	• Identified data was moved from the training instance to the production/actual instance with the support of the developer.
	Delays in operations due to validation of household data to inform quantification of nets for transportation and distribution.	• Utilisation of multiple distribution centres and extension of the distribution schedules

Key Issues, Action Taken & Recommendations

Campaign area	Issue	Action Taken
SBCC	Limited coverage of IPs and SRs to support the operations of the campaign like SBCC and mobilization of households.	• Districts were able to pass on key messages through the government structures.
Operations	Some VHTs could not operate smartphones.	• The VHTs were immediately replaced with the support of the District Teams.
	Delayed payment to enable smooth operations within the districts.	• Assurance from the center for the district lead implementation through district negotiations with service providers for the provision of services before payment.
	High Demand for Nets leading to inflation of household population during registration	• Household registration data was analyzed and further capping was applied besides that of the system.

Next steps

- System assessments using campaign lessons, borrowing international experience through eGov &AMP support.
- Integrating the Electronic Data Management Information System (EDMIS) into the electronic Community Health Information System (eCHIS).
- Early mobilization of field teams and system testing/pilot.

Reccomendations

- Prioritize the digitization of the LLINs campaigns given its advantages.
- Integration into the electronic Community Health Information System where it exists for more updated data for microplanning purposes.
- Early systems tests/pilots
- Consider the Bring Your Own Device policy for resource-constrained countries.

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Alternatives to vouchers for ITN campaigns

AMP monthly TA team call

March 2025

Background

- ITN distribution has historically relied on vouchers, which are distributed to targeted households or individuals and redeemed at designated distribution points.
- With the shift toward digitalization and the need for cost efficiency, NMPs are exploring alternative ITN distribution methods beyond vouchers.
- Alternative approaches and other technology-driven solutions have been implemented in some countries in place of scannable vouchers.
- The objective of this guidance is to identify viable alternatives to vouchers and document best practices from country-led innovations.

Rationale for exploring alternatives

- Vouchers enable tracking and monitoring of ITN uptake, helping to identify beneficiaries and prevent duplication.
- However, challenges exist, including logistical issues (printing, distribution, loss and damage etc,), the risk of fraud and misuse, and an increased administrative workload.

- This guidance will explore:
  - Alternative approaches and technology-driven solutions in place of vouchers
  - Pros and cons of each method based on country experiences
  - Key implementation considerations
  - Examples of countries where alternatives have been used successfully

Current voucher based approach

Scannable vouchers (QR codes/barcodes):

- Paper coupons issued to households or individuals for redeeming ITNs at designated distribution points.
- Depending on the country's distribution plan, a single voucher may represent one net or an entire household allocation.

Alternatives to vouchers used for ITN campaigns cont'd;

Auto-generated unique household codes/e-tokens:

- A system-generated unique identifier assigned to households during registration.
- Used for verification at distribution points instead of QR/barcode vouchers.
- Households receive codes in different formats:
  - Pre-printed numeric codes
  - Handwritten unique numbers
  - Codes written on plain sheets of paper
- Countries implementing this approach: Uganda, Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria

Alternatives to vouchers used for ITN campaigns cont'd;

National ID-linked verification:

- Accurately identifies registered households during ITN distribution by connecting the household head's ID number to their data, removing the need for separate codes or vouchers.
- Suitable for countries with well-established national ID databases
- Leverages national ID databases to reduce duplicates, cut printing costs, and simplify distribution.
- Example countries: Ghana, Zambia, and Rwanda

Potential alternatives to vouchers

1. E-voucher/SMS-based distribution is used in food assistance and social protection by the World Food Programme. A unique digital code is assigned to beneficiary via email or SMS to be redeemed at distribution points.
2. Biometric verification has been applied in cash Transfers, humanitarian aid and healthcare where recipients are verified using fingerprints or facial recognition.

Key Considerations for implementation

- Conduct a cost-benefit analysis
- Review specific government regulations to align with selected method
- Create technical teams to study the targeted area and generate possible alternatives
- Pilot programs before implementation
- Provide a back up options in case of system failure

Next steps and way forward

- Initial draft of the guidance under review
- Suggestions for additional large-scale alternatives welcome
- Finalization and publication following the AMP & Campaign Digitalization Meetings.

Thank you