



Center for
Communication
Programs

Optimizing efficiency of LLIN distribution: charting a strategic course

Matthew Lynch
January 29, 2013



Key assumptions

- Resources are constrained, and becoming more so
- Malaria risk is unevenly distributed, and prioritizing on epidemiological risk is feasible
- Prioritizing LLINs/subsidies will not leave poor more vulnerable
- Prioritizing will increase efficient use of funds

Goal

- UNIVERSAL COVERAGE LEADING TO EVENTUAL ELIMINATION REMAINS THE PARTNERSHIP GOAL
- Increase efficiency in distribution of LLINs to reduce disease, death and transmission and maintain elimination as a goal

Objectives for an LLIN distribution strategy

- Sustain gains: No decrease in access to malaria prevention for economically or biologically vulnerable households or population groups
- Collaborate with GMP to provide evidence-based technical guidelines to help NMCPs translate strategy into action



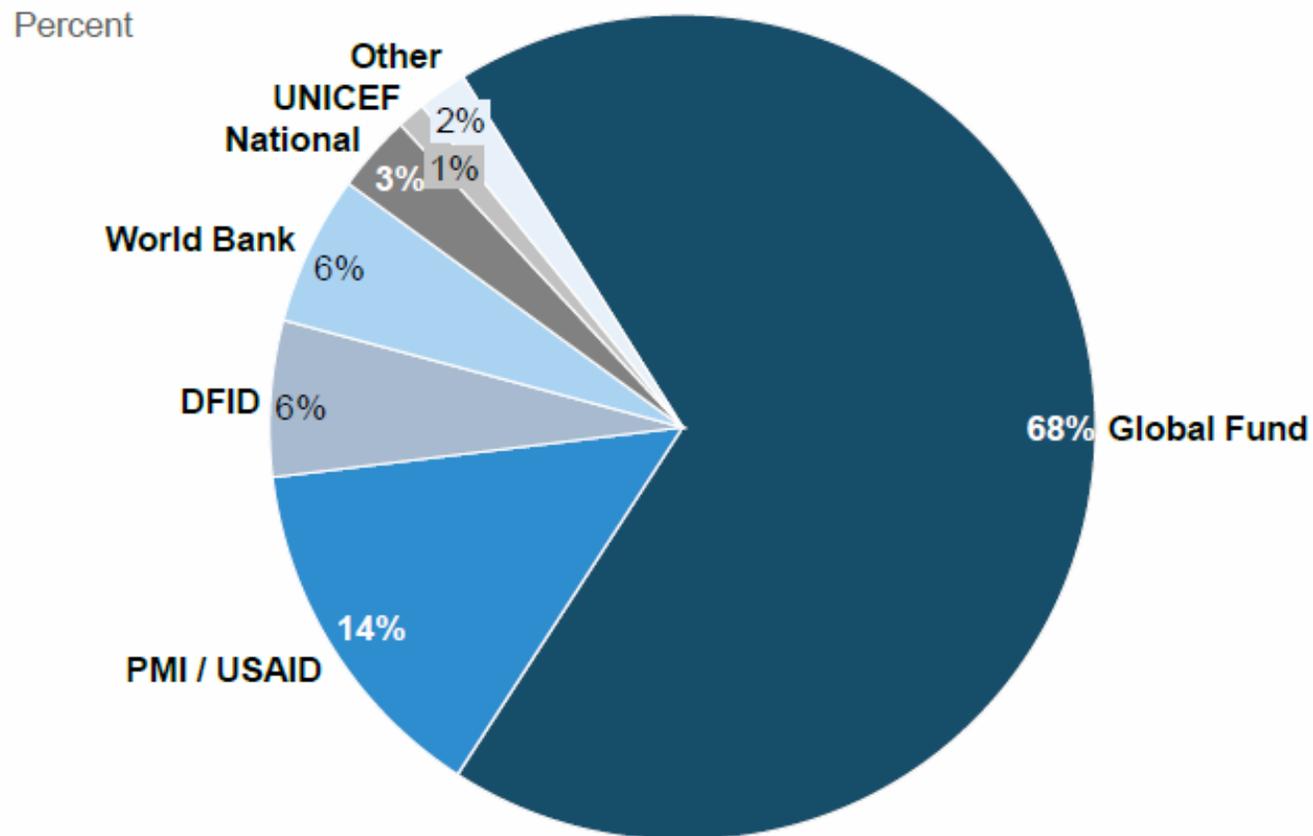
Assumption #1 Resources increasingly constrained



See Lucy Pantain's presentation

The Global Fund accounts for the majority of funding already committed between 2012 and 2015

Breakdown of committed funding by source, 2012-2015¹



¹ RBM Secretariat financing survey of 47 African countries

Board Ministerial Session, 18 May 2012, Geneva, Switzerland

Global Fund changes

- Allocations within a country's envelope between the three diseases will be made by the CCM



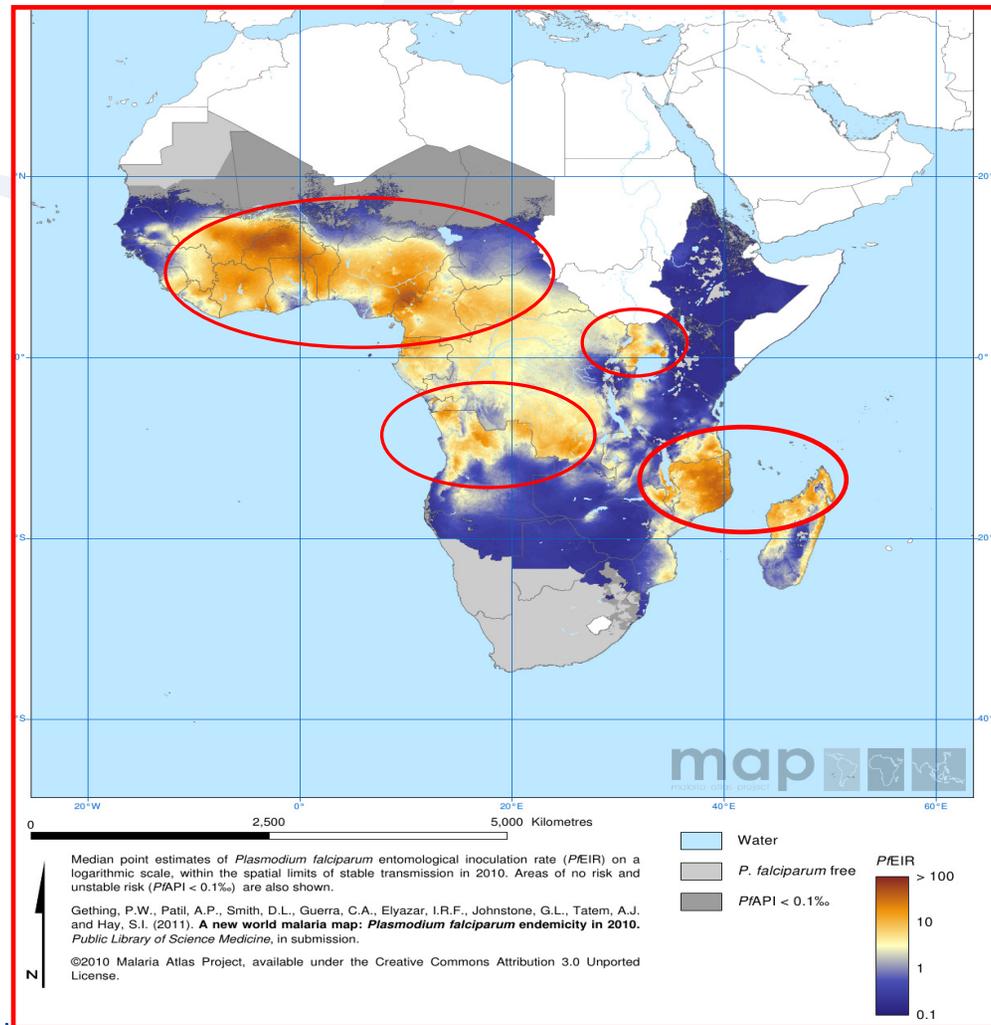
Assumption #2

Malaria risk is unevenly distributed and prioritizing is feasible

Malaria risk is uneven

- EIRs vary across geography- large areas in Africa have EIRs <1
- Urban areas generally have low risk, and Africa is rapidly urbanizing (~50%)
- The proportion of the population living in intermediate and high transmission settings is not large- but needs to be quantified carefully

EIRs for p.falciparum 2010

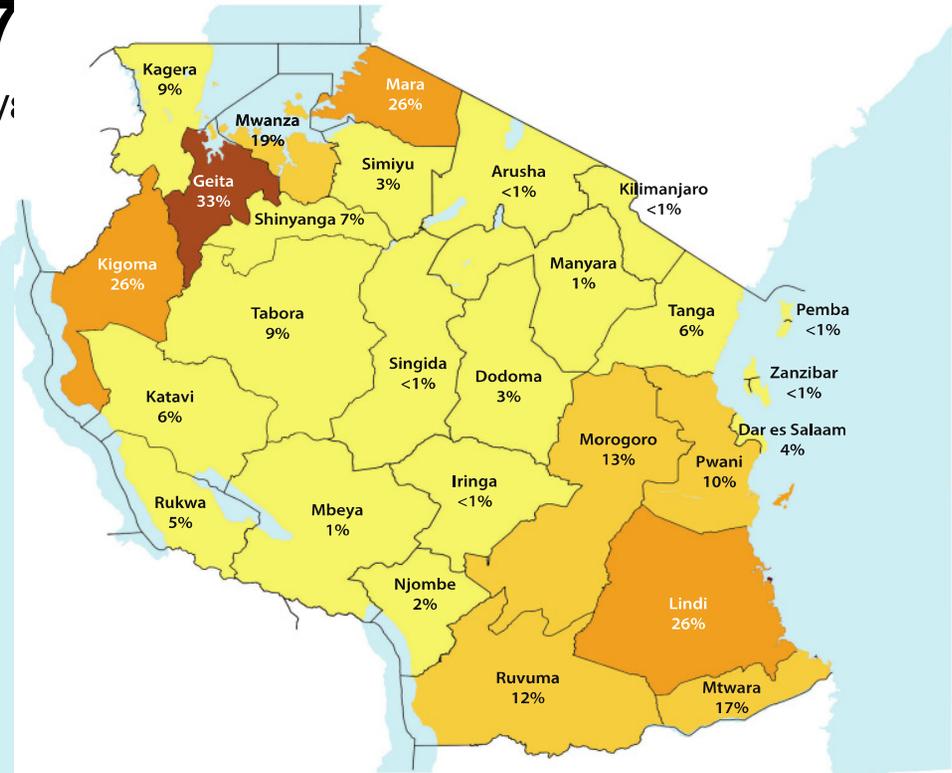
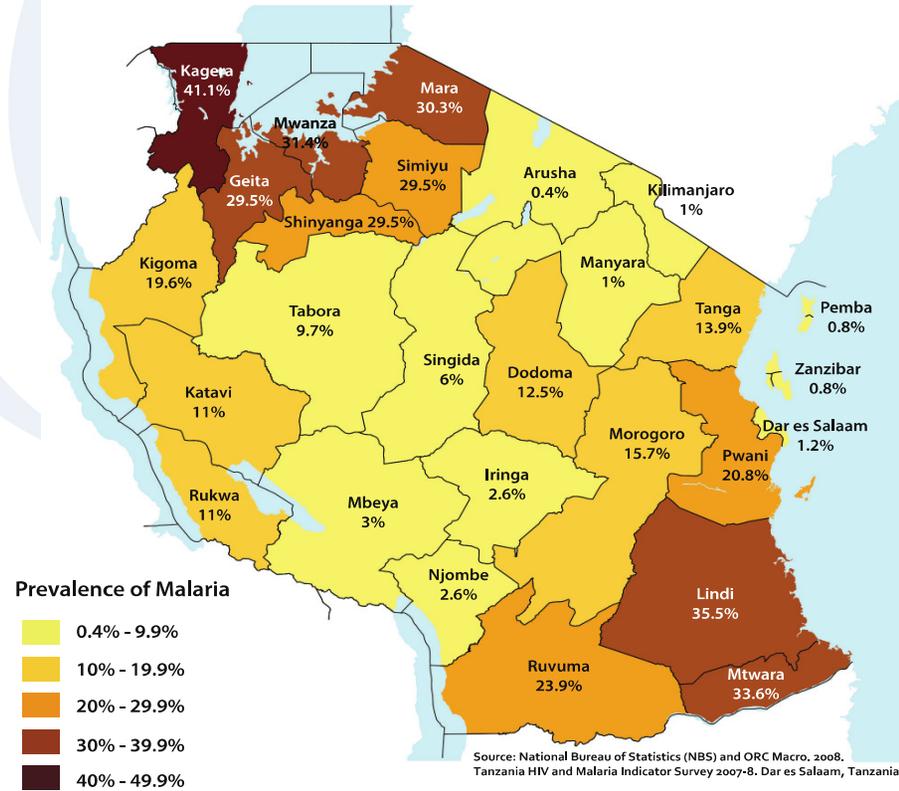


2011

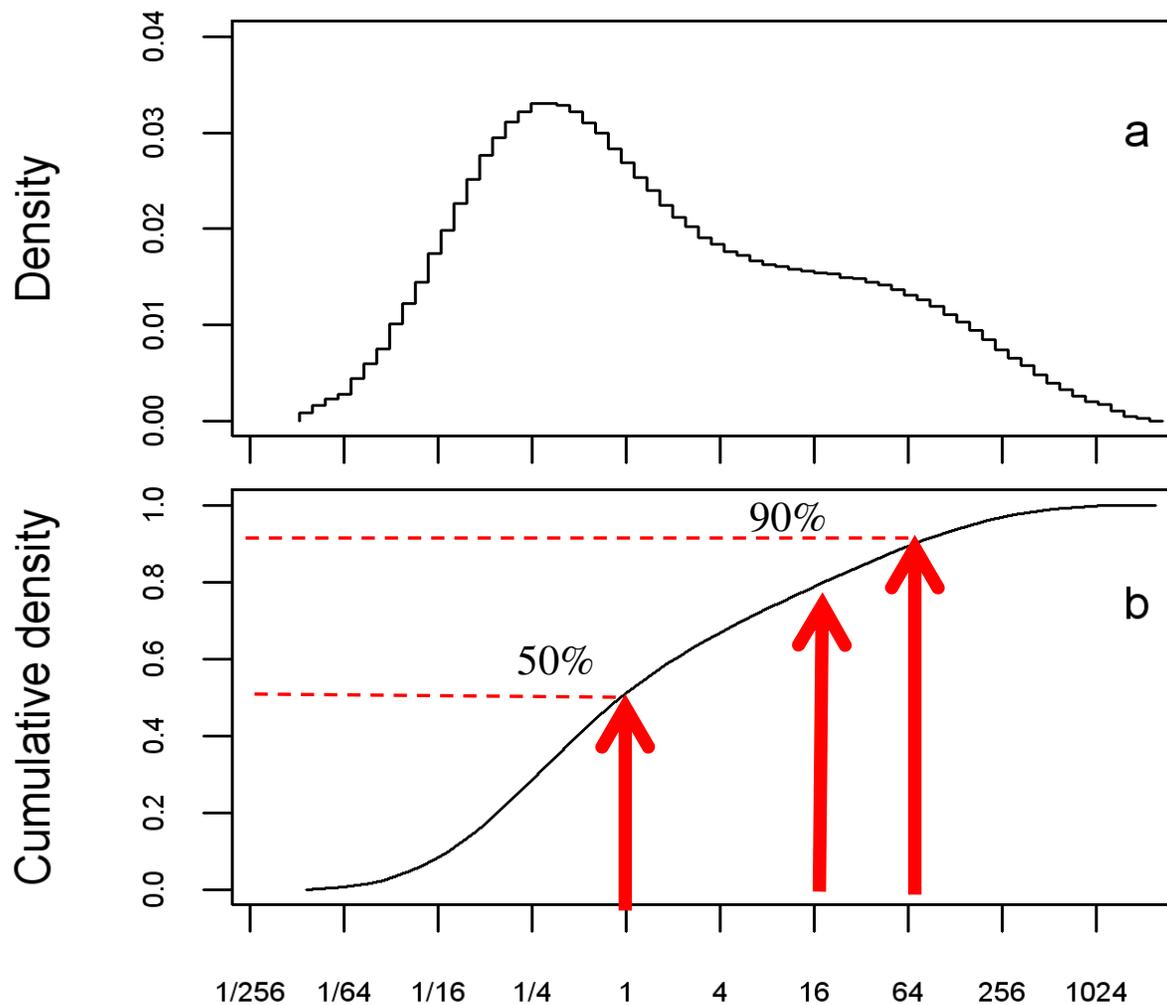
Prevalence of Malaria in Children 6 – 59 months, 2011/12

2007

Prevalence of Malaria in Children 6 – 59 months, 2007/8



Distribution of population in malaria endemic zones over EIR



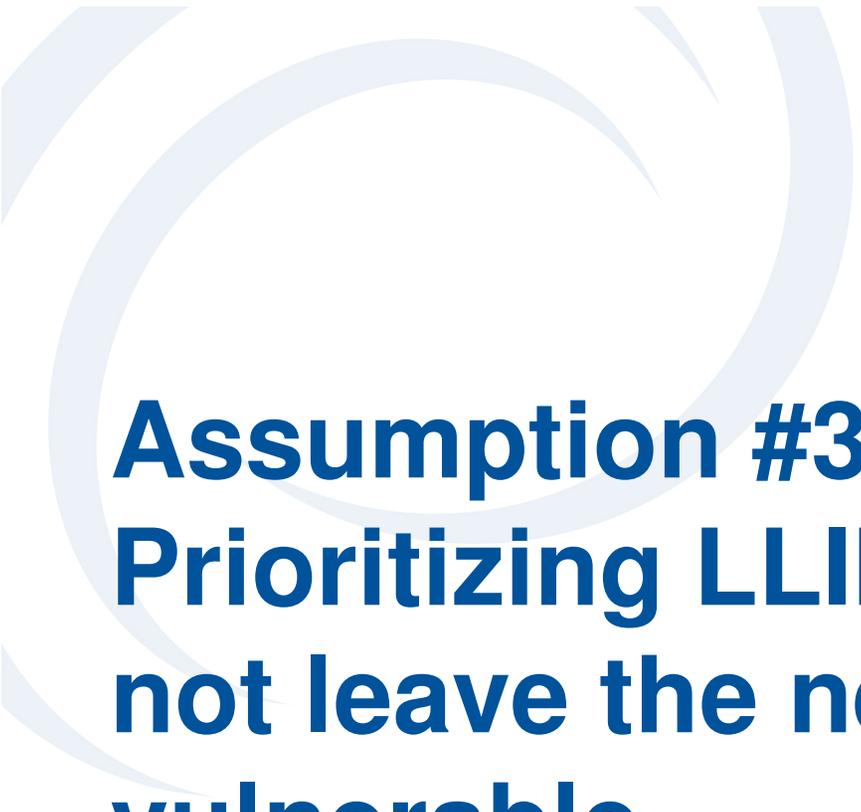
$PfEIR$ (ibpapa) on logarithmic scale

Focusing resources on high-transmission areas?

- What would be the pros and cons of focusing subsidies/resources on high-transmission areas?
- Could low-transmission settings (especially urban areas) find more cost-effective LLIN distribution methods?
- Are LLINs the best control tools for urban settings?

Modeling suggests focus on high-transmission

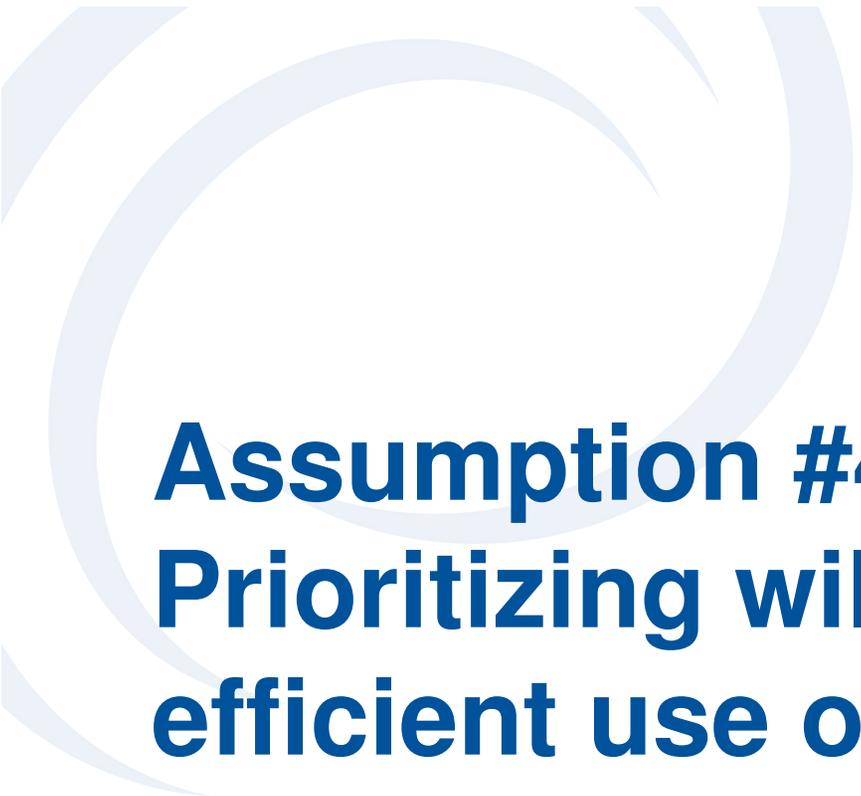
- LLIN coverage + case management can move high transmission areas to intermediate EIRs
- Intermediate transmission is dangerous over long term due to reduced immunity
- Therefore urgent to push high EIRS down through intermediate to low



Assumption #3
Prioritizing LLINs/subsidies will
not leave the neediest more
vulnerable

Identifying “need”

- Combination of epidemiological risk of infection, biological vulnerability and financial/socio-economic status
- Access to prevention tools a key determinant of “need”
- How could this measure of “need” be operationalized? at geographic level?



Assumption #4
Prioritizing will increase
efficient use of funds

Is prioritizing more efficient?

- What are the costs of subsidized sales?
- At what price point/subsidy percentage does a subsidized sale program begin to save a national program money?
- Are the savings worth the risk? in low-transmission settings?
- What are the alternatives?
- Would a more closely integrated approach with Dx & Rx be an option?



Next Steps

Process

1. Agreement prioritizing is worth investigating
2. Identifying the evidence and knowledge gaps
3. Finding existing evidence and opportunities to collect data to fill gaps
4. Re-assessing the value; if worthwhile establishing consensus
5. Developing the evidence base to inform technical guidelines from GMP

Urgency

- The possibility of a major crisis exists.
- We need a “Plan B” prepared to help NMCPs deal with a sharp decrease in funding at a potentially dangerous time
- Immunity may be reduced in some high transmission settings
- LLINs are generally not available through private sector channels

Changing landscape

- CCMs are new advocacy targets- have we adapted?
- Domestic investment in Africa region has not increased
- Global economic crisis does not make bilateral increases likely over the next few years