Continuous Distribution work-stream feedback and work-plan

Kojo Lokko & Jayne Webster
Delivery of LLINs through ANC: data

- A national strategy in 34 countries – data not available for assessing how well this is working using survey data
- We hope to strengthen the DHS & MIS to enable this by the addition of 2 questions
- A justification & request has been sent to MERG who meet next week
- Data on delivery of LLINs through ANC is collected on the electronic HMIS: DHIS2 is available to some extent in 45 countries of Africa
Supply of LLINs

Access to affordable high quality LLINs

- Procurement lead times
- Delayed funding
- Limited local capacity for production of WHO-PES recommended LLINs

Stock-outs

- Storage costs
- Timely ordering

Quantification

- Availability of accurate data
- Problems with estimates

Logistics

- Transportation
  - Mass delivery costs
  - Difficult terrains
  - Appropriate transportation
  - Appropriate packaging

- Warehousing
  - Cost & timing
  - Security

Distribution mechanisms

- Campaigns
  - Fixed site
  - Door-to-door

- Integrated delivery
  - How many interventions

Communication

- Under-budgeted
- Community level rumours
Continuous distribution and technology........

• E-vouchers in Tanzania & Ghana
  – TNVS (ANC/EPI) – 1.2 million vouchers redeemed
  – Ghana (clinics, schools, employers, individuals) – 2,000 redemptions

• Movercado in Mozambique
  - Integrated malaria, nutrition, reproductive health
  - Referral from community
  - Transport subsidies
  - SMS messaging
  - Virtual money

Look forward to the evaluations
  - Coverage effectiveness
  - How it works – Where it can and can’t work
Continuous distribution mechanics

Eastern Region Ghana:
Research questions
• Did the continuous distribution of LLIN through schools and health facilities maintain the household coverage achieved by the universal LLIN access campaign?
• How did CD channels contribute to coverage?

Conclusions
• ITN ownership (at least one) was more or less maintained, decline of access significantly slowed
• CD channels were largely complementary (in the first year)
• CD distributions fill existing gaps without oversupplying
• Equity reflects that of services but is acceptable
• Given time it will be able to sustain UC in Eastern Ghana
Continuous distribution & the private sector: potential and reality

- What can be their role & how can it be achieved?
- Markets for health concept
- How campaigns and continuous distribution fit within the concepts of market forces
- How does this thinking help us to direct strategies?
  Frameworks to support the thinking........
Prioritization LLIN Distribution Strategies

Universal Coverage remains goal, but resource gaps likely
– Guidance needed to mitigate burden of gaps in LLIN supplies.

Prioritize LLIN allocation based on epidemiology (mass effect, residual transmission versus coverage)
– Target distribution to vulnerable groups
– Give low priority to low risk areas (e.g., urban) – very low risk – zero coverage
– Areas currently high transmission
– Areas historically high transmission with recent reductions due to vector control
Process and Issues

**Process:**

a) Workshop with modelers (Basel, Oct 2013)
b) Draft document to VCTEG (Feb 2014 meeting)
c) VCTEG decide if forward to MPAC (March 2014)

**Remaining Issues:**

- Continue mobilize resources during crisis situations
- Build capacity to collect quality data locally for accurate stratification
- Identify which channels most efficient/cost-effective?
CD work-stream
work-plan 2014

- Strengthening the collection and use of data (LLIN source & ANC delivery)
- Evidence on Continuous Distribution channels
- Planning for continuous distribution

Survey data
- 1. Request the addition of 2 questions on the DHS & MIS
- 2. Develop and implement a guide for analysis and use of these data for strategic planning
- 3. Review which countries include the collection of data on LLINs delivered through ANC
- 4. Develop and implement a guide for analysis and use of these data for strategic planning

Routine data
- 5. Document evidence on continuous distribution from a number of countries
- 6. Conduct costing studies on continuous distribution from projects in a number of countries
- 7. Develop "Guidelines for school based distribution of LLINs"