Continuous LLIN Distribution: Results from pilot studies

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CD Strategy

• Based on assumption that *sustained, high LLIN coverage* is necessary for elimination

• Thus requires
  – Effective distribution methods for settings
  – Efficiency in filling gaps (time & space)
  – Equity to ensure most vulnerable are served
Tactics

• Push/pull strategies for household LLIN access

• Communication
  – Logistics information to access nets
  – Supportive norms and attitudes

• Flexibility for a wide range of contexts

• Accountability
  – Use of coupons
  – Separating issuers and redeemers
CD Pilots

• School distributions
  – Ghana, Nigeria (Cross Rivers), Tanzania

• Community distributions
  – South Sudan, Madagascar, Nigeria (Nasarawa)

• Details and case studies available soon...
Continuous Distribution eToolkit

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

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

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

14 months after campaign
School Distribution: Nigeria example

- Intra-household supply with ITN
School Distribution- Lessons

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Area covered</th>
<th>Start after campaign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Lainya County</td>
<td>~14 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Nasarawa State</td>
<td>30 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Tamatave District</td>
<td>12 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

- ITN ownership
Community-based: South Sudan

- Intra-household supply
Lessons South Sudan

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Requested coupon</th>
<th>Got coupon</th>
<th>Went to DP</th>
<th>Got LLIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Sudan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>92.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>79.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Equity of ownership

**School**

- Ghana
- Nigeria
- Tanzania

**Community**

- South Sudan
- Nigeria
- Madagascar
Very little overlap between channels

Ghana

South Sudan
CD fills gaps without oversupplying

Ghana

Nigeria
Overall conclusions

• **Efficient:** CD channels fill gaps without oversupplying

• **Effective:** Increases ownership: both at 1 LLIN level, and more importantly, households with *enough* nets

• **Equity:** Can be equitable

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

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