



RBM Vector Control Working Group

Continuous LLIN Distribution Systems Work Stream

Progress Against 2011 Work Plan – Prof. Don de Savigny

Dr. de Savigny began with an introduction to the concept and need for continuous delivery systems. It was noted that while continuous distribution is insufficient to achieve universal coverage, periodic campaigns alone are insufficient to maintain universal coverage. For this reason, “Distribution Campaigns” and “Continuous Delivery” have equal priority in attaining and sustaining the goal of universal coverage. The eight products produced by the work stream in 2011 were briefly described.

1. Consensus Statement on Continuous Distribution Systems
2. Review of LLIN procurement and distribution through GF grants
3. Continuous Long Lasting Insecticidal Net Distributions: a guide to concepts and planning
4. Implementers’ Guide for Continuous Delivery of LLINs via ANC, EPI, and other routine health services
5. Lessons in Brief – Kenya
6. Lessons in Brief – Malawi
7. Lessons in Brief – Tanzania
8. In-depth case study: Ghana and Tanzania

The total budget and expenditure for 2011 activities was US\$ 106,000, no funding was provided directly from the RBM VCWG budget, but was obtained from partners, including USAID NetWorks project, SDC Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, WHO EPI and the vital contribution of partner’s volunteering their own time and effort to the workstream.

Discussion

The linkages between the work of the AMP and the Continuous Delivery work stream were discussed. Work stream products were developed in close collaboration with the AMP and will be used at the AMP trainings, which are also co-facilitated by the Continuous Distribution work stream members. AMP will use the products in their Technical Assistance to countries.

It was proposed that given the different context in Asia and the Western Pacific in terms of public sector and private sector distributions, treated and untreated nets, experience sharing between the programs in African with programs and colleagues in Asia and the Western Pacific would be informative and beneficial.

5th Continuous LLIN Distribution Systems Work Stream Meeting
Wednesday 8th February 2012
IFRC Auditorium, Geneva, 9:00-12:00

Co-leaders: Dr. Jayne Webster & Mr Kojo Lokko
Rapporteur: Dr. John Silver

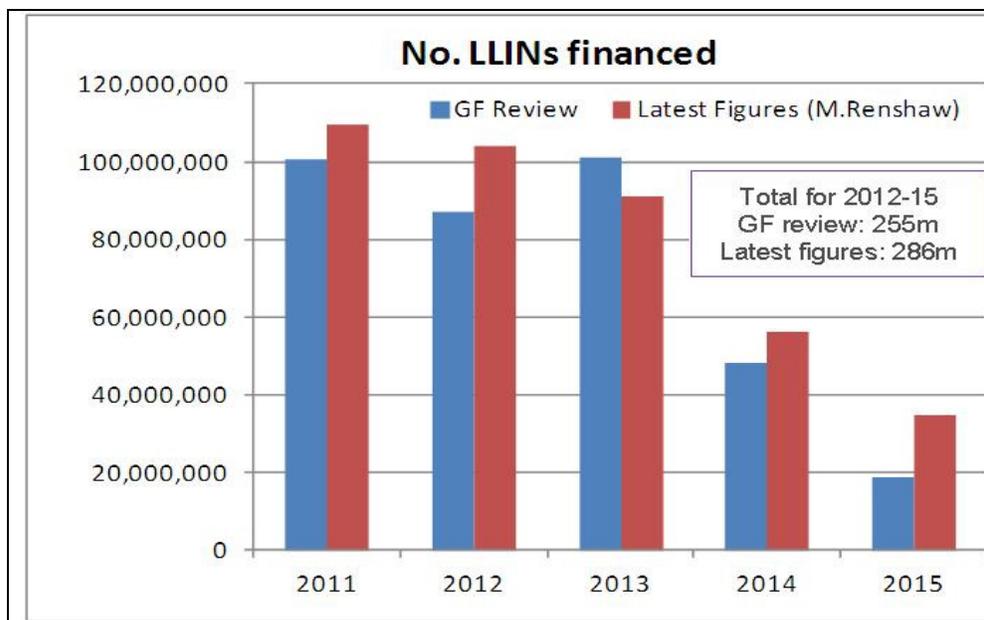
Consensus Statement – Dr. Matt Lynch

Matt Lynch presented a brief summary of the Consensus Statement on Continuous Distribution Systems for Insecticide Treated Nets, which reconfirms the partnership's commitment to universal coverage, with the goal of reducing transmission.

Global Funding Commitments 2011-2016 – Ms Lucy Paintain

Lucy Paintain presented a summary of a review of available data, primarily from Global Fund applications, on the numbers of LLINs to be delivered through campaign or continuous mechanisms and a comparison with the predicted need for 2011-16. Data from Global Fund proposals indicate that around 50% of nets are distributed through campaigns and less than 30% through continuous distribution mechanisms, with around 20% with no specified distribution mechanism.

Approximately 295m LLINs were distributed between 2008-10, and an additional 360m are already funded for 2011-16 (R10 Phase2 disbursements permitting). Between these two time periods, the proportion of LLINs allocated for delivery through continuous channels increased from 21.6% to 41.5%. Available data on committed funding for LLINs and planned distributions indicates a number of countries will not achieve 80% universal coverage target by 2016.





Data from RBM Roadmaps indicate around 80% of nets to be delivered through campaigns. The unfunded gap for 2012-2016 calculated from Global Fund proposals is around 30 million units and from RBM roadmaps is closer to 60 million. The NetWorks LLIN model (NetCALC) predicts a gap of around 240 million units for the period 2012-2016. The higher estimate from the NetWorks model is likely to be due to the inclusion of countries without Global Fund proposals or grants. The latest available data indicate that if the current funding situation persists, major problems with LLIN gaps will be experienced from 2014 onwards.

Concepts and Strategy – Dr. Kate Kolaczinski

Development of a tool to help national programmes maintain high ownership of LLINs through development of a continuous distribution strategy was presented. The guide includes a descriptive framework for continuous distribution strategy options, overviews of the characteristics of the key distribution mechanisms, strategy matrices and a decision table. Once all possible appropriate channels have been identified the document then gives guidance on prioritization and then guides planners in the use of NetCALC to identify the most appropriate mix of distribution strategies for the specific country context.

Discussion

There was some discussion on the applicability of the tool in countries or geographical areas within countries where IRS is used. In response it was stated that the tool is not designed to support design of an overall prevention strategy, but as continuous distribution remains relevant whether IRS is being implemented or not, means that the guides can be adapted to the specific country situation. The guide is not meant to be prescriptive and the decision frameworks should allow for identification of all potential distribution mechanisms. It was noted that IRS infrastructure could potentially be used to support continuous distribution of LLINs.

Continuous Distribution Strategy Development – Ms Hannah Koenker

The presentation described some experiences with modeling continuous distribution approaches using NetCALC; Field visits to assess operational feasibility; and costing exercises. An example of the process undertaken in Ghana was presented and this resulted in the following selection of mechanisms, which when implemented together should support coverage in excess of 85%.

- Free distribution
 - ANC delivery to pregnant women
 - EPI delivery to 18-month olds at 2nd measles
 - Age 4 delivery during Child Health Promotion Week
 - Primary school distribution at grade 2 and grade 6
- Full cost
 - Secondary school students as part of prospectus (school supply list)
 - Retail
- Subsidized
 - To be determined

An examination of different scenarios for maintaining universal coverage in Tanzania was also presented. Modeling predicts that coverage under the national voucher scheme alone would stabilize at around 25-30% (cost US\$ 179m). Universal coverage campaigns can achieve national coverage of 70-80% (cost US\$ 440m), but at a local scale, coverage is highly variable from year to year, due to the



timing of distributions in different zones. Commercial subsidized sales could maintain coverage at around 35% (cost US\$ 214m). A combination of the national voucher scheme with school-based distributions to primary and secondary school students could potentially maintain coverage around 80%+ at a cost of US\$ 466m. The model does not take into account external threats, including loss of sustained funding, Insecticide resistance/IRS, net durability, population changes.

Optimizing Dissemination and Use of Work Stream Products – Mr Kojo Lokko

Kojo Lokko led a discussion on how best to optimize dissemination and adoption of the work stream products at country level. The following proposals were considered:

- AMP to use the tools and support the countries to use them; the tools are included in the AMP toolkit
- Identification of champions within countries to disseminate knowledge of the existence of the tools
- Focal persons in the Sub-Regional Networks – EARN and SARN meetings due to be held in February 2012
- The Global Fund Technical Review Panel and GF proposal development consultants should be sensitized on the tools
- A distance learning module for NetCALC should be available by end 2012

It was noted that any advocacy around the tools would need to address the financial and other resources required to fill any identified gaps and support implementation of the selected strategies.

Update on Philadelphia 2011 – Dr. Jayne Webster

Jayne Webster presented a summary of the discussions held at the ASTMH meeting in Philadelphia in December 2011. Four priorities were identified at the meeting:

- Current funding context and the fact that major problems in maintaining coverage are anticipated from 2014. Producing a joint editorial with AMP to emphasise the fragile nature of the gains made to date was proposed
- Novel approaches to financing
- Business case meeting to include financiers
- Evidence base
- Potentially revisit the ITN Framework documents produced by WIN in light of the current financial constraints to see if they can be updated and adapted to the current situation

Discussion

As regards the proposed editorial, it was suggested that the work stream engage with MAWG on this issue. A white paper may also be useful to inform technical partners. The Friends of the Global Fund (Africa) were also suggested as a good contact.

Participants were reminded that the RBM Board has produced a Resource Mobilization Strategy that examines many of the potential innovative financing mechanisms.

Business Schools were suggested as potential partners in assisting the work stream to document the links between reduced malaria and increased availability of household disposable incomes as part of



the case for private and public sector investment. Harvard and the Office of the Special Envoy are currently preparing investment case studies for Ministers of Finance and Heads of State.

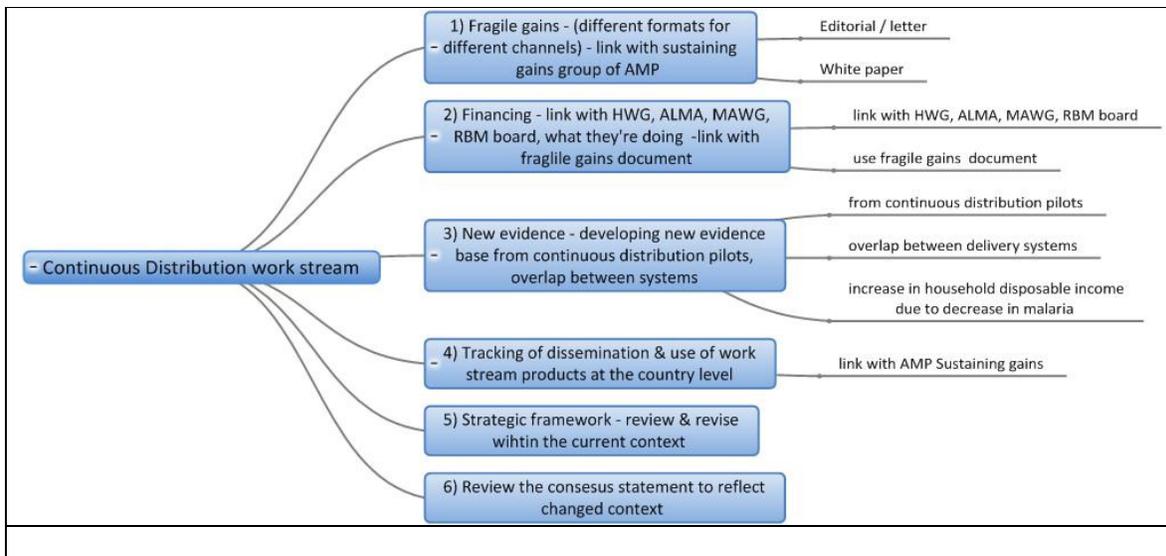
The RBM HWG is supporting several countries to apply for the Transitional Funding Mechanism, which should mobilize some resources, although considerable less than the cancelled Global Fund Round 11.

ALMA is following up on the January 2012 Heads of State meeting recommendation to hold a high-level financing meeting and ALMA and other partners are also working with Ministers of Finance through the World Bank Spring meeting to support use of IDA16 and other funds to fill gaps. MAWG has also recently completed IDA training re utilization of IDA 16 and 17 funds for malaria control.

It was noted that countries are keen to use domestic resources for malaria control where commodities are produced locally. Heads of State are keen to develop employment opportunities and increase investment and African nations are likely to be more open to cost-sharing options if it creates local employment. ALMA/GF/UNIDO recently held a well-received meeting on promotion of local manufacturing and ALMA is now working with the AU to move forward on this important topic.

There was also a suggestion to consider adding an additional paragraph / addendum to the consensus statement that better reflects the current situation. Several participants stressed that any additional paragraph should not discuss any reduction in existing coverage targets, as this would represent a backwards step.

Actions and 2012 Work Plan





Agenda		
9:00-9:10	Introductions and Objectives	Don de Savigny
Session 1	Previous years products	Chairperson: Don de Savigny
9:10 – 9:25	A Collation of Global Funding Commitments for 2011-16	Lucy Paintain
9:25 – 9:40	A Guide to Concepts and Planning	Kate Kolaczinski
9:40 – 9:55	Country planning for continuous distribution	Hannah Koenker
9:55 – 10:30	Discussion	All
10:30 – 10:40 Morning break /coffee and tea		
Session 2	Plans for 2012 workplan	Chairperson: Jayne Webster
10:40 – 10:50	Update on Philadelphia discussions	Jayne Webster
10:50 – 11:50	Discussion	All
11:50 – 12:00	Summary of discussion points	
12:00 – 13:00 Lunch		



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