Continuous Distribution work-stream feedback and work-plan

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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/WHOES 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"