Continuous LLIN Distribution Systems – The Global Fund’s Perspective

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- 125 active malaria grants in 76 countries
- USD 10.6 billion approved by board, of which USD 7 billion have been committed and USD 5.4 billion have been disbursed
- Majority of grants (69) in WHO AFRO region, followed by SEARO (18), AMRO (14), EMRO (11), WPRO (9), EURO (4)
- Ten largest investments have been made in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Sudan and Angola
- Largest investment has been made into procurement and delivery of LLINs – USD 1.3 billion since 2003
- 270 million ITNs distributed by mid-2012, only a small proportion of which through continuous delivery systems
The Role of the Global Fund

• International financing institution

• Relies on country ownership and performance-based funding: countries implement their own programs based on their priorities and the Global Fund provides financing where verifiable results are achieved.

• Adheres to World Health Organization’s normative guidance

• Reviews country proposal and renewals to ensure adherence to normative guidance

• Feeds experience into the setting or amendment of guidance, when deemed necessary
Continuous LLIN Distribution – Potential Ways to Improve Efficiencies

- Clearer description/understanding of continuous distribution strategy/ies by the country

- Provide examples of best practice and: i) disseminate these to countries, ii) hold workshops iii) conduct study tours

- Avoiding delivery of LLINs to people that don’t need them because:
  - They can pay for them
  - Live in non-endemic areas
  - Already have a net

- Avoid cost recovery at consumer level, as this tend to create accountability issues potentially affecting further disbursements