UN Millennium Project - Quick Impact Initiative on Malaria
Country Fact Sheet for Essential Anti-Malarial Commodities

UN Millennium Project's Quick Impact Initiative on Malaria marks a crucial opportunity for scaling up best practices and developing new approaches where needed to attain significant reductions in the malaria burden over the immediate term. This fact sheet will serve as a basis to devise a global plan for pooled procurement and financing of essential anti-malarial commodities to achieve rapid scaling up of national programs in endemic countries by the year 2008.

Country			
Date of Submission			
NMCP Manager			
Contact Information			
Phone(s)			
Fax Number(s)			
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A. Malaria Prevention - Distribution Plan for Nets

A.1. Population at Risk of Malaria

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total population				
Total population at risk of malaria				
Children under five years of age				
Pregnant women				
Displaced populations				
Population prone to droughts/famines				
Population living with HIV/AIDS				
Other				

A.2. Information on Existing Nets

LLINs			
Number of LLINs currently in use in the country			
Current LLIN coverage in the country (proportion)			
	Children under five years of age		
	Pregnant women		
	Displaced populations		
	Population prone to droughts/famines		
	Population living with HIV/AIDS		
	Other		
ITNs			
Number of ITNs currently in use in the country			
Current ITN coverage in the country (proportion)			
	Children under five years of age		
	Pregnant women		
	Displaced populations		
	Population prone to droughts/famines		
	Population living with HIV/AIDS		
	Other		
Sources and Costs of ITNs Delivered			
Manufacturer's Name			
Costs of ITNs Delivered			
Single size		*Denier*	*Cost (USD)*
Family size		*Denier*	*Cost (USD)*
Manufacturer's Name			
Costs of ITNs Delivered			
Single size		*Denier*	*Cost (USD)*
Family size		*Denier*	*Cost (USD)*
Manufacturer's Name			
Costs of ITNs Delivered			
Single size		*Denier*	*Cost (USD)*
Family size		*Denier*	*Cost (USD)*
Other Manufacturer(s)			
Costs of ITNs Delivered			
Single size		*Denier*	*Cost (USD)*
Family size		*Denier*	*Cost (USD)*

A.3. Forecasting of Nets by Target Groups

		2005	2006	2007	2008
LLINS					
Number of LLINs required for population groups at risk					
	Children under five years of age				
	Pregnant women				
	Displaced populations				
	Population prone to droughts/famines				
	Population living with HIV/AIDS				
	Other				
ITNs					
Number of ITNs required for population groups at risk					
	Children under five years of age				
	Pregnant women				
	Displaced populations				
	Population prone to droughts/famines				
	Population living with HIV/AIDS				
	Other				
Retreatment Kits					
Number of retreatment kits required for conventional nets					

A.4. Procurement and Inventory Management - Nets

Procurement Capacity
What is the existing capacity for the management of procurement process? Please review your current procurement procedures (e.g. efficiency, transparency) and briefly describe major strengths and weaknesses of currently used procurement procedure(s). What is the role of the National Malaria Control Program in the procurement of nets and insecticides?

Procurement Method
What is the procurement method currently in use (e.g. open tender, restricted tender, competitive negotiation, direct procurement)?
Procurement Process
What is the experienced duration of the procurement cycle? What are the unit costs of procured commodities (i.e. ITNs, LLINs, and re-treatment kits)?
Procurement Agency
Is the MoH the main procurement agency? If not, please indicate what agency currently manages procurement (e.g. WHO, UNICEF).
Procurement Charges
If procurement is managed by an agency, please indicate procurement charges incurred for nets.
Storage Capacity and Conditions
Are the storage capacity and conditions appropriate and adequate? If not, what are the plans to improve storage capacity and conditions?

A.5. Distribution

Delivery Mechanism
As evidenced by different country experiences, there is considerable diversity in the core elements of delivery strategies. Some commonly used delivery mechanisms are as follows: Public sector distribution through antenatal clinics, regular EPI programmes, outreach EPI programmes and vaccination campaigns; Community-based Health Workers; Non-Governmental Organizations; Private Not-For-Profit Institutions; and Faith-Based Organizations. Please indicate your current method of net distribution and provide details of the distribution mechanism, including the targeting strategy for the high risk groups and most vulnerable populations.

A.6. Financing

Financing Needs
Please indicate your total allocation for ITNs, LLINs, and re-treatment kits for conventional nets by funding source (e.g. Government, Global Fund, USAID, and DFID) using proportions (%), and describe major funding gaps.

B. Malaria Diagnostics - Distribution Plan for Diagnostic Tools

B.1. Information on Existing Diagnostic Capacity

Microscopy		
Proportion of health facilities equipped with microscopes		
Proportion of microscopes currently functional in health facilities		
What is the lowest health system level at which a microscope is operational?		
Please indicate major strengths and weaknesses of microscopy as a malaria diagnostic tool?		
Rapid Diagnostic Tests		
Are RDTs currently in use in the country?	YES ☐ NO ☐	
Current diagnostic coverage by RDTs in the country		
What is the health system level at which RDTs are mainly operational?		
What is the current procurement method for RDTs?		
Product name(s) of the RDTs curretly in use in the country		
Manufacturer name(s) of the RDTs curretly in use in the country		
Cost per test for the RDTs currently in use (USD)		
Are the transportation and storage capacity and conditions appropriate and adequate? If not, what are the plans to improve storage capacity and conditions?		
Please indicate major strengths and weaknesses of RDTs as a malaria diagnostic tool?		

C. Malaria Burden, Treatment and Anti-malarial Drug Requirements

C.1. Malaria Morbidity and Mortality

		2004	2006	2007	2008
Malaria Cases by age group		**Reported**	**Estimated**	**Estimated**	**Estimated**
Population aged 1-4 years	Clinically diagnosed				
	Laboratory confirmed				
Population aged 5-9 years	Clinically diagnosed				
	Laboratory confirmed				
Population aged 10-14 years	Clinically diagnosed				
	Laboratory confirmed				
Population aged 15 years and older	Clinically diagnosed				
	Laboratory confirmed				
Total	Clinically diagnosed				
	Laboratory confirmed				
Severe Malaria Cases in high-risk groups					
Reported number of severe cases in children under five years of age	Clinically diagnosed				
	Laboratory confirmed				
Reported number of severe cases in pregnant women	Clinically diagnosed				
	Laboratory confirmed				
Total	Clinically diagnosed				
	Laboratory confirmed				
Reported Hospital Deaths due to Malaria by age group					
Population aged 1-4 years	Number				
Population aged 5-9 years	Number				
Population aged 10-14 years	Number				
Population aged 15 years and older	Number				

C.2. National Anti-Malarial Drug Policy and Treatment Guidelines

National Anti-Malarial Drug Policy
Please indicate key policy elements of the national anti-malarial drug policy.
National Anti-Malarial Treatment Guidelines
Please specify the anti-malarial drug(s) currently in use in the country as part of its Essential Mediciens List, and provide the details of Standard Treatment Guidelines for malaria, particularly for the treatment of uncomplicated (i.e. first- and second-line drugs) and severe malaria cases.

C.3. Forecasting of Drug Requirements

	Anti-Malarial Drug	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
Number of treatment courses required for anti-malarial drugs currently in use, by age group					
Population aged 1-4 years					
Population aged 5-9 years					
Population aged 10-14 years					
Population aged 15 years and older					
Total					

C.4. Procurement and Inventory Management - Antimalarials

Procurement Capacity
What is the existing capacity for the management of procurement process? Please review your current procurement procedures (e.g. efficiency, transparency) and briefly describe major strengths and weaknesses of the existing supply management chain. What is the role of the National Malaria Control Program in the procurement of antimalarial drugs?
Procurement Method
What is the procurement method currently in use (e.g. open tender, restricted tender, competitive negotiation, direct procurement)?
Procurement Process
What is the experienced duration of the procurement cycle? What are the unit costs of procured antimalarial drugs?
Procurement Agency
Is the MoH the main procurement agency? If not, please indicate what agency currently manages procurement of antimalarial drugs (e.g. WHO, UNICEF).
Procurement Charges
If procurement is managed by an agency, please indicate incurred procurement charges for antimalarial drugs.

Storage Capacity and Conditions
Are the storage capacity and conditions appropriate and adequate? If not, what are the plans to improve storage capacity and conditions?

C.5. Distribution

Delivery Mechanism
The distribution strategy for anti-malarial drugs differs from country to country, mainly depending on available resources and how the public and private systems are organized. What are the main dispensing points? Please indicate the role of private sector in your country for drug supply and distribution.

C.6. Financing

Financing Needs
Please indicate your total allocation for first- and second-line antimalarial drugs by funding source (e.g. Government, Global Fund, USAID, DFID) using proportions (%) and describe major funding gaps.

D. Implementation Bottlenecks

Major Implementation Bottlenecks for Scaling-Up Malaria Prevention and Treatment
Please indicate major implementation bottlenecks at the national, regional/provincial and district levels in the following areas: 1- Human Resources for planning, implementation, service delivery, monitoring and evaluations), 2- Financial resources for implementation of programs, 3- Procurement and distribution of essential anti-malarial commodities (i.e. nets, diagnostic tools and effective drugs), and 4- Logistics and communication capacity for implementation and management of data and information systems.

E. National Malaria Control Program

Capacity of National Malaria Control Program
What is the existing capacity of the National Malaria Control Program? Please list the staff members at the national level and indicate the qualifications, major functions and responsibilities of this team.