



# Guidance for Users of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)

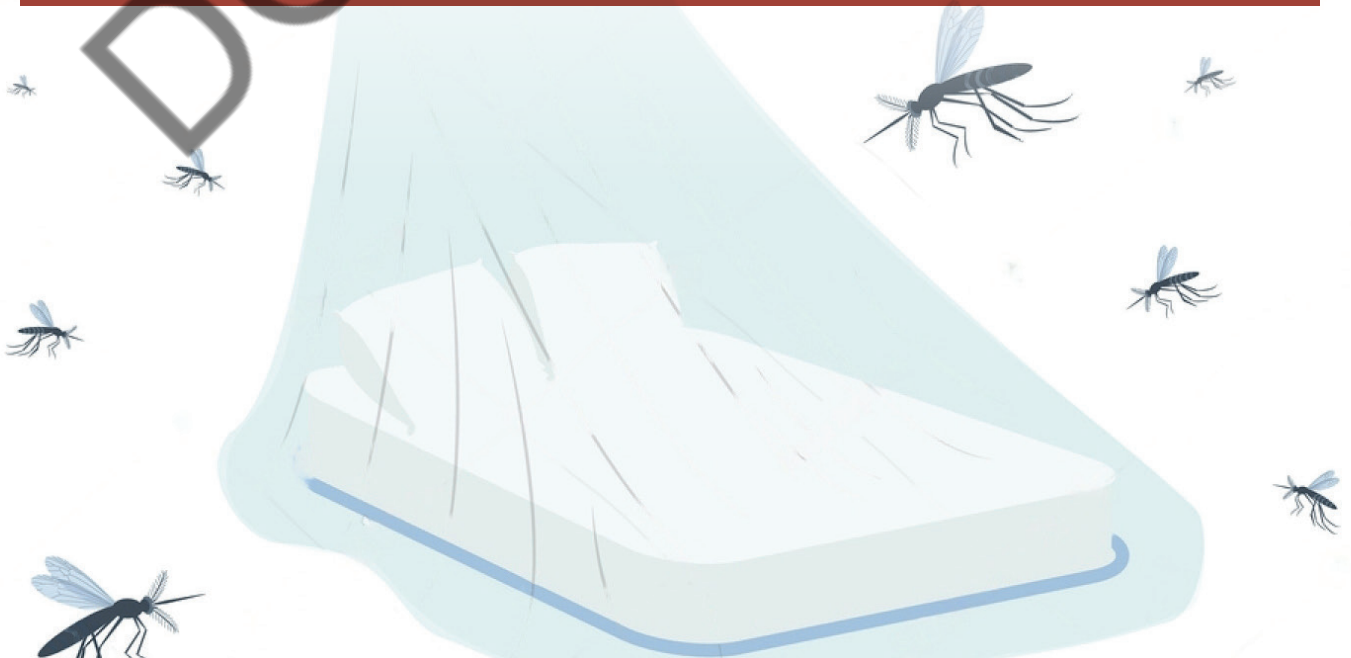
In the fight against malaria, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), are working with India to develop and promote non-persistent organic pollutants (POPs) alternatives to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT). These include long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) -- mosquito nets that have insecticide bind to or incorporated within the fibres.

LLINs offer a safe, effective, environmentally friendly, and sustainable alternative to DDT for malaria control in India. They are recommended as a core vector control intervention in the public health programme (National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, NVCBDP) under the Government of India's Ministry of Health, Family and Welfare's (MoHFW) National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC). The NCVBDC issues guidelines and advisories on the distribution and use of LLINs from time to time.

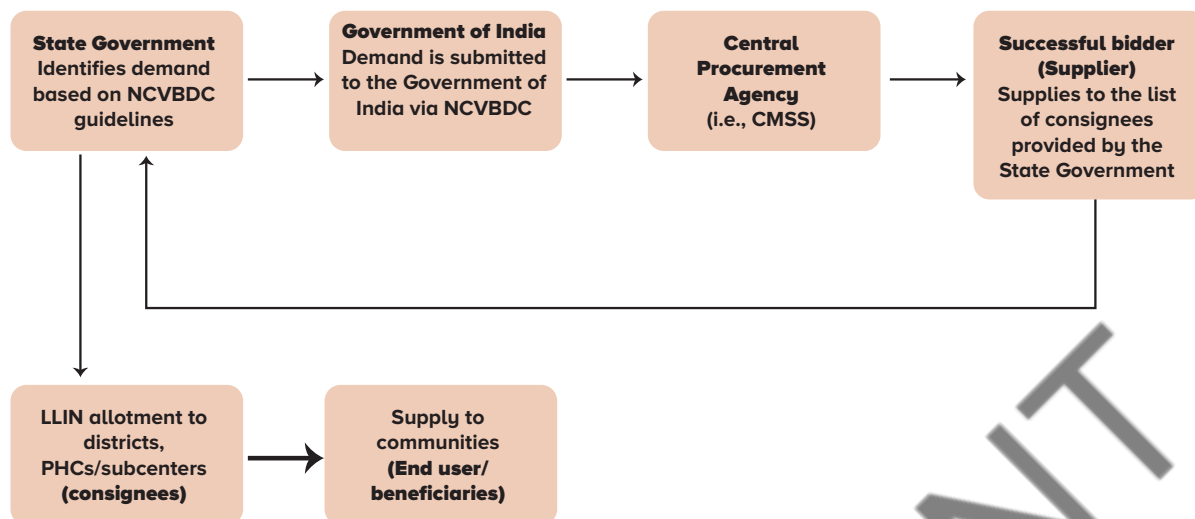
As health is a state subject in India, the distribution of LLINs to the target communities is the responsibility of the respective state and union territories. The state governments need to submit their LLIN requirements to the Government of India annually and based on the demands, the government-authorized procurement agency, i.e., Central Medical Services Society (CMSS) procures and supplies LLINs to the states or their designated consignees through commercial bidding. The LLINs are further distributed to the target communities who are the ultimate beneficiaries.

## Key users of LLINs are:

- Recipient of the products for distribution i.e., service providers including technical, administrative, logistic officials at the state, district, and block/primary health centers (consignees)
- Communities who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the control measure under NCVBDC (end users or ultimate beneficiaries)



## GUIDANCE FOR RECIPIENTS OF LLINS UNDER NVBDCP FOR DISTRIBUTION

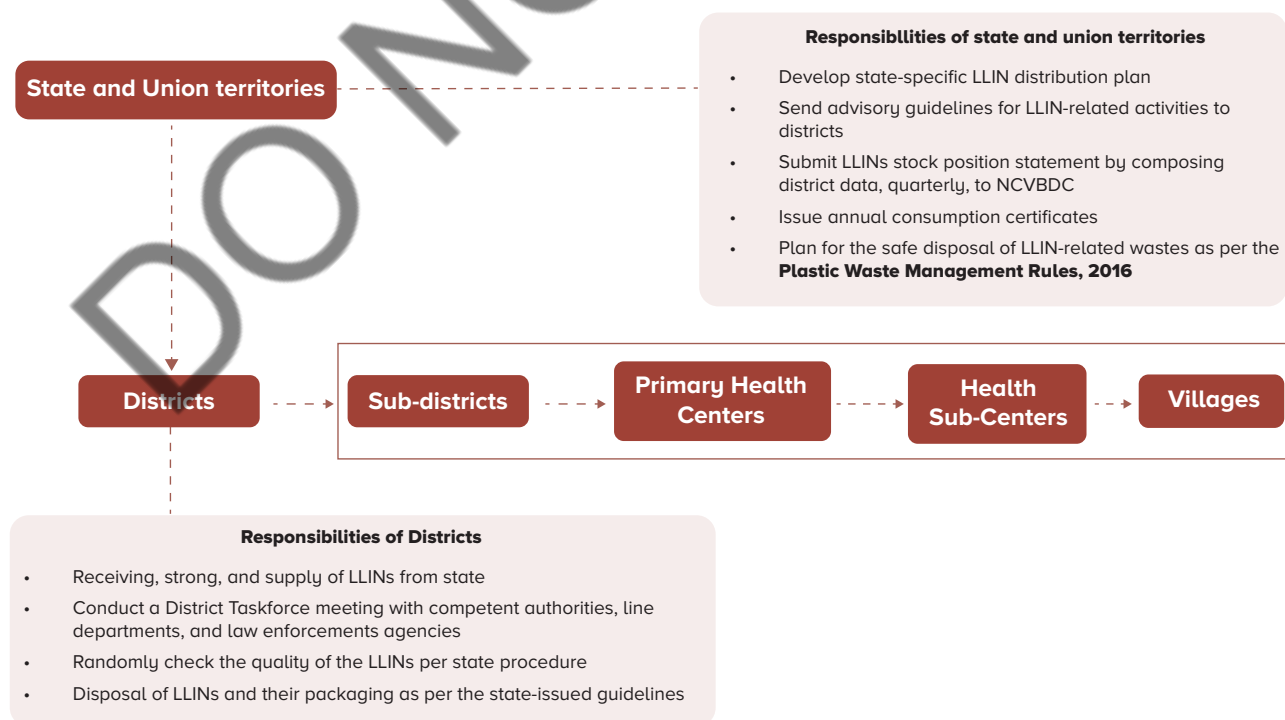


**Procurement and supply of LLINs to States and Union Territories under NVBDCP<sup>1</sup>**

Responsibility of the recipients for storage of LLINs:

- ✓ Putting up a system in place for regular monitoring of LLIN storage conditions and ensuring proper storage within the available resources
- ✓ Proper security and surveillance mechanism to avoid mishaps
- ✓ Dedicated nodal person exclusively for managing storage
- ✓ Special care is to be taken to avoid rodent nuisance at the LLIN storage place

## LLINS ALLOTMENT BY STATES/DISTRICTS TO BLOCKS/PHC/SUBCENTRES



**LLIN allotment by states/districts to blocks/PHC/subcentres**

- The state/district authority, if feels necessary, may randomly check the quality of the items as per the state procedure by an independent, authorized testing laboratory and document the test reports <sup>2,3,4</sup>
  - If any discrepancy is noticed, the state should inform NVBDCP immediately for further necessary action
- State Pesticides Testing Laboratories  
Regional Pesticide Testing Laboratories  
GLP/NABL laboratories permitted for analysis

## LLIN DISTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNITY

Responsibility of block-level officials:

- ✔ List out villages and conduct a rapid survey before LLINs distribution.
- ✔ Maintain buffer stock in case of shortage
- ✔ Allot adequate funding for transportation to end users

Distribution of LLINs in the target villages:

- ✔ Distribution can be done through public health facilities or at community-level camps
- ✔ Officials may seek support from community-based organizations (CBOs), non-government organizations (NGOs), and faith-based organizations (FBOs)
- ✔ Local leaders, Gram Panchayat, Municipalities, or administrative authorities must be involved for smooth distribution

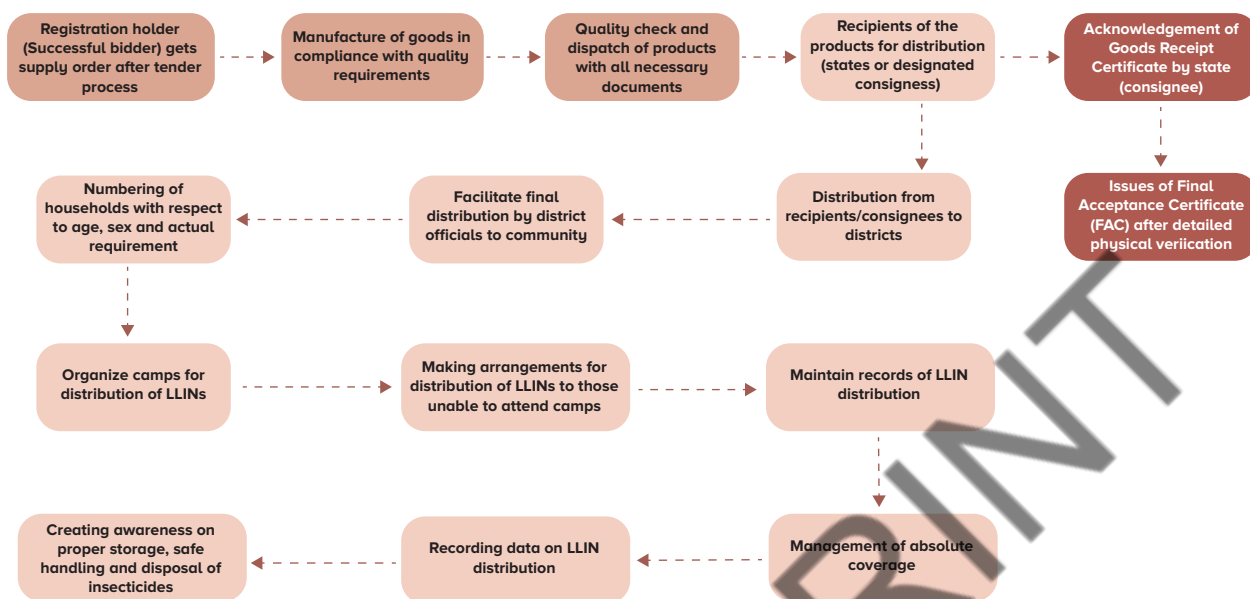
Promoting effective use of LLINs by the state

- ✔ Planning of an effective pre- and post-distribution communication strategy by the state government to reach out to the community for acceptance and use of LLINs in a proper way
- ✔ Developing proper Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials in vernacular language depicting the correct use of LLINs
- ✔ Sensitization of the community members on the proper use of LLINs by the officials involved in LLIN distribution
- ✔ Conducting periodic visits to check the effective use of LLINs by the end users



## FLOWCHART OF SUPPLY CHAIN AND DISTRIBUTION OF LLINS TO END USERS UNDER NVBDCP

Flowchart depicting stages of LLIN supply and distribution to end-users under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme



LLIN supply and distribution to end-users under NVBDCP

## GUIDANCE FOR END USERS/BENEFICIARIES (COMMUNITY)

- ✔ Carefully go through the leaflets and IEC material provided with LLIN
- ✔ Follow the instructions for proper storage and washing of LLIN given by the local health officials during distribution
- ✔ In case of any persistent health issue, bring the issue to the notice of the concerned village-level or block-level health officials

Store the LLINs safely completing their lifespan of three years and use them as plain nets

In the malaria control program, the community can actively support and monitor LLIN-related activities, such as:

- ✔ Ensuring equitable bed net distribution
- ✔ Preventing the sale of bed nets by recipients
- ✔ Alerting appropriate authorities regarding any malpractices