

Annex 13.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL TREASURY & ECONOMIC PLANNING

**RESPONSES BY DR. CHRIS KIPTOO, CBS PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
NATIONAL TREASURY TO THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON HEALTH ON INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN
THE PROCUREMENT OF LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDAL NETS
(LLINs) AT THE KENYA MEDICAL SUPPLIES AUTHORITY (KEMSA)**

WEDNESDAY, 12th JULY, 2023

13. XENNA

The Chairperson and Honourable Members,

I am honoured to appear before this Honourable Standing Committee of Health to respond to the inquiry into alleged irregularities in the procurement of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets at the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA).

Honourable Members, I would like to respond as follows:

Introduction

The Global Fund (GF) is a financing mechanism that seeks to rapidly raise and disburse funding for programs that reduce the impact on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria in low- and middle-income countries. The organization, that is based in Geneva, Switzerland, mobilizes and invests more than US\$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in more than 100 countries. Kenya has benefitted from Global Fund grants since its inception in the year 2002. To date, GF has signed grants with Kenya worth USD 2.0 billion, committed USD 1.69 billion and so far, disbursed USD 1.67 billion.

Global Fund Structures

a) Geneva based structures

	Structure	Responsibility
1	Global Fund Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Organization's supreme body ▪ Responsible for resource mobilization and advocacy, commitment of financial resources to grants and to the secretariat; oversight of governance, development of strategy; organizational performance assessment, engagement of partners and risk management
2	Global Fund Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Secretariat, headed by an Executive Director, is the administrative arm of the Fund ▪ Responsible for day-to-day operations, including mobilizing resources from a variety of sources, overseeing the implementation of grants, providing financial, legal and administrative support, and reporting information on the Global Fund's activities to the Board and the public
3	Technical Review Panel (TRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The technical arm of Global Fund ▪ Its major function is to review the grants proposals before they are submitted to the Board for approval.
4	Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is an independent unit of the Global Fund, reporting directly to the Board through its Audit and Ethics Committee. It provides the Global Fund with independent and objective assurance over the design and

	effectiveness of controls or processes in place to manage the key risks impacting the Global Fund's programs and operations, including the quality of such controls and processes.
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b) In-country structures

The in-country structures involved in the implementation of global fund grants are listed here below:

	Structure	Responsibility
1	Kenya Coordinating Mechanism (KCM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A country- level public-private partnership structure. ▪ Its role is to coordinate the development of grant applications, nominate Principal Recipients (PRs) in conformity with GF dual-track funding policy, and provide oversight during implementation of grants; among others
2	Local Fund Agent (LFA) – Pricewaterhouse Coopers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engaged by GF to provide oversight, verification and/or reporting services to the Global Fund concerning Program implementation in Kenya.
3	Principal Recipients (PRs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In-country institutions that are legally responsible for programme results and financial accountability in accordance with the Grant Agreement ▪ Responsible for management of Global Fund grants, including disbursement of funds to SRs, performance monitoring and reporting. ▪ Current PRs for Grant implementation period 2021 – 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The National Treasury & Economic Planning (HIV, TB, Malaria & RSSH grants)</i> ○ <i>Amref Health Africa in Kenya (TB and Malaria grants)</i> ○ <i>Kenya Red Cross Society (HIV grant)</i>
4	Sub-Recipients (SRs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementers of grant activities, including activity and financial reporting to PRs ▪ Current SRs for The National Treasury & Economic Planning grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National AIDS & Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program (NASCO), MOH ○ National TB Program (NTP), MOH ○ National Malaria Control Program (NMCP), MOH ○ National AIDS Control Council (NACC), ○ Health Systems Strengthening Department (HSSD), MOH
5	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procurement agent for program commodities in line with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) / Memorandum of

		Administration (MOA) between KEMSA and The National Treasury
6	Health Sector Working Groups (HSWG) – HIV, TB, Malaria & HSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide sector-wide technical leadership for disease control

Question 1

Provide copies of written documentation to KEMSA specifying that Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) to be purchased under the Global Fund grant were to be World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) recommended pyrethroid LLINs during the pre-tendering stage:

Response:

The Documentation was submitted by the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Health to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury vide letter Ref. No. MOH/ADM/1/1/2 dated 18th October, 2022 (**Annex 1(a)**). The same was communicated to the Chief Executive Office, Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) by the Global Fund Coordinator through letter No. EA/FA/240/119/'D' (3) dated 7th November, 2022 (**Annex 1(b)**).

Question 2

Provide documentation, if any, indicating how Global Fund arrived at the decision to supply World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) recommended pyrethroid Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), and indicate whether details of the same were shared with the user department at the Ministry of Health and/or KEMSA:

The Global Fund decision to supply World Health Organization Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES) recommended Pyrethroid nets was largely driven by cost and effectiveness factors. Pyrethroid only treated nets are less costly than Pyrethroid-Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) nets. Secondly, Pyrethroid-Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) nets are less wash resistant than Pyrethroid only nets (**Annex 2**).

The Ministry of Health and the National Malaria Programme is better placed to give more information and insight on this item.

Question 3

Indicate the fate of the Counties that were supposed to use Pyrethroid-Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) treated nets owing to pyrethroid resistance in their region e.g. Bungoma and Vihiga:

The two counties (Bungoma and Vihiga) will be fully covered by President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)/USAID as initially planned. They will also cover Homabay and Kakamega counties, and two sub-counties of Migori (Kuria East and Kuria West).

Mergenthu

Question 4

Confirm whether procurement for polyester Pyrethroid-Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) and polyethylene Pyrethroid-Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) LLINs under the US President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) has commenced:

We wish to confirm that the procurement of the polyester Pyrethroid-Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) and polyethylene Pyrethroid-Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) under the US President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) has commenced. The delivery of these LLIN is expected to start in October 2023 in readiness for distribution by PMI.

Question 5

Indicate whether minor instances of non-pagination of tender documents by bidders constituted a material deviation in view of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015, and the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020;

In the Public Procurement and Disposal Act 2005, pagination was considered as a minor deviation. Whereas minor deviation is not defined in the 2015 Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act or in the previous 2005 law, the rule of thumb is that a minor deviation is that deviation which in its absence, make it impossible for parties to enter into a contract.

Thus, in the tendering process, a bidder giving one copy (Original) may be considered a minor deviation even if more copies were requested.

Similarly, paginations of documents were considered a minor deviation because it cannot affect the legality of parties in entering into a contract.

Over time however, officers in the evaluation committee were alleged to pluck certain critical documents in the submitted bidding documents in a bid to fail strong bidders.

To curb this mischief, the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act 2015 and its 2020 regulations introduced the following clauses that made serialization of pages a major deviation.

PPDA 2015 Section 74 (Invitation to tender)

- (1) *The accounting officer shall ensure the preparation of the invitation to tender that set out the following-*
 - (i) *requirement of serialization of pages by the bidder for each bid submitted”.*

PPDA 2015 Section 79 (*responsiveness of tenders*)

- (1) *a tender is responsive if it conforms to all the eligibility and other mandatory requirement in the tender documents.*
- (2) *A responsive tender shall not be affected by-*
 - (a) *minor deviations that do not materially depart from the requirements set out in the tender documents*
- (3) *A deviation described in in subsection (2)(a) shall*
 - (b) *be taken into account in the evaluation and comparison of Tenders*

PPDR 2020 Regulations 74(Preliminary evaluation of open tender)

- (1) *Pursuant to section 80 of the Act and upon opening of tenders, the evaluation committee shall first conduct a preliminary evaluation to determine whether –*
 - (b) *the tender has been submitted in required format and **serialized in accordance with section 74(1)(i) of the Act.***

PPDR 2020 Regulations 75 (Non-responsiveness to tender)

- (1) *Procuring entity shall reject all tenders which, are not in conformity to the requirement of section 79 of the act and **regulation 74 of these Regulations***

The Kenya Medical Supplies Authority {KEMSA} on behalf of the Government of Kenya (Global Fund Malaria Program; KEN-M-TNT) invited tenders for Supply of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets {LLIN}.

Part 6 of the invitation to this tender clearly set out that complete *serialized/paginated* Bidding document shall be submitted accompanied with a signed declaration of the number of pages.

From the above it is clear KEMSA followed the requirement under section 74 of the act. **Consequently, they were in order to reject those bids that did not comply to this requirement as mandated under section 75 of the regulation.**

The previous position under the old law is no longer tenable.

Its therefore the submission of the National Treasury that lack of pagination is considered a major deviation, and there is no doubt that the relevant laws (PPAD 2015 (Annex 3) were put in place to curb this mischief.

• Lack may
• make in
deaths.

Question 6

Clarify whether the Global Fund Pooled Procurement Mechanisms website (wambo.org) became the procuring entity for the Global Fund Principal Recipient at National Treasury following the termination of the tender at KEMSA:

Based on the Global Fund review, there were several instances where the LLIN tender evaluation was not done in line with the criteria stipulated in the tender document, the Sections 80 and 86 of PPAD Act, 2015 (revised edition 2022), and GF guidance. Overall, there was failure to apply the evaluation criteria consistently to all bidders.

The Global Fund guidelines on Procurement and Supply Management of Health products (*Annex 4*), provide that: *“For those health products for which the Global Fund determines that the recipient’s procurement and/or supply management capacity is insufficient, the Global Fund may, in its sole discretion, require a recipient to use the Pooled Procurement Mechanism”*. As such, following the move to procure through WAMBO, the Global Fund became the procuring entity.

The Global Fund has decided to ***move the procurement to wambo.org with immediate effect*** for the following reasons:

- a. The fact that a new international open tender would need to be issued, which would take time,

- b. The noted gaps in the current procurement process,
- c. The urgency of obtaining LLINs that need to arrive in time for the launch of the next mass campaign in November 2023, and
- d. The need to complete the LLIN mass campaign by the end of the grant, 30 June 2024. 3

Question 7

Provide details of the two manufacturers who have been awarded the contract to supply the polyethylene and polyester nets under the Global Fund Pooled Mechanisms website (wambo.org), and indicate if they have any relationship and/or link to the 17 unsuccessful bidders at KEMSA:

The two manufacturers who have been awarded the contract to supply the polyethylene and polyester nets to Kenya under the Global Fund Pooled Procurement Mechanisms are A to Z Textiles Mills Ltd and Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co. Ltd. These are among the Global Fund prequalified suppliers (*See attached annex 7 (B)*)

The details are as per the table below:

	Manufacturer	Manufacturing site	Eligibility Criteria	Specifications
1	A to Z Textiles Mills Ltd	A to Z Textile Mills Limited, Plot No 698, P.O Box 945 , Off Dodoma Road, Net World Area, Kisongo Arusha (Tanzania)	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted. WHO PQ ref. 009-001	WHO specification 454/LN/3 (August 2015)
2	Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co. Ltd	Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co.Ltd, Sangyuan Industrial Zone, Baoding City,.Lixian County, Hebei Province, China Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co.,Shiyou South Road, Kuoda Village, Nanmeng Township, Bazhou City, Hebei Province, China Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co., The Wind Road	WHO PQ ref. 021-003	WHO specification 333+33/LN/2 (NETTING) (January 2019)

	South Middle, Gaotang County Economic Development Zone, Liaocheng City , Shandong Province, China Sino Africa Medical Devices Co. Ltd Plot 27-31 , Second Ring Road , Luzira Industrial Park P.O Box 7321 , Kampala , Uganda		
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These two manufacturers are part of the initial 17 bidders (*as shown below*) in the KEMSA tender no. GF ATM MAL NFM-2022/2023 OIT-02 for the supply of long lasting insecticidal nets (LLINS).

#	Bidder Name
1	V.K.A Polymers Pvt. Ltd
2	Shobikaa Impex Private Limited
3	Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co. Ltd
4	Vestergaard Sarl
5	Medsun Limited
6	A To Z Textile Mills Ltd
7	Premium Movers Limited
8	Partec East Africa Limited
9	Bilidola Services
10	Lanmax Solutions Limited
11	Apicalmed Limited
12	Mtoria Agency
13	Patanha Enterprises
14	Globeco East Africa Limited
15	Winnsur General Supplies Company Limited
16	Togi Investments (K) Limited
17	Home Fix Limited

Question 8

Provide details of what currency the two manufacturers will be paid in (Kshs. or USD) and what budgetary/financial implications it will have (where applicable):

The payments will be done in United States Dollars as per the engagements between WAMBO and the suppliers. Global Fund pooled procurement, WAMBO is run by the Global Fund Country team based in Geneva and the funds for the LLIN costs will not be disbursed to the National Treasury as would have been the case if the procurement was done by KEMSA. Tender amount is USD **24,091,141.99**.

Question 9

Indicate whether due diligence has been carried out on the two successful bidders under the Global Fund Pooled Mechanisms website (wambo.org) and if so, provide evidence of the same:

Following the move to procure the LLINs through Global Fund Pooled Mechanisms, due diligence is left to the Global Fund Country Team in Geneva.

Question 10

Indicate what issues/challenges have arisen between the National Treasury as a Global Fund Principal Recipient, and the Ministry of Health as a sub-recipient, if any:

Bureaucracies in the Ministry of Health which has been slowing down and affected implementation of Global Fund activities and procurement.

- I. Delays in approval of work plans
- II. Delays in submitting of procurement requests to TNT for review and onward submission to KEMSA
- III. Frequent changes in the management of Global Fund implementing programs (Directors, Program Heads, Program Managers etc)
- IV. Failure to use the required communication channels


Question 11

Indicate the number of officers that have been seconded to the Global Fund Management Unit on contract by Global Fund, citing the reasons why:

The Program Management Unit (PMU) has a staff complement of twenty-two (22) officers working under different employments terms namely GoK permanent and pensionable (13), and fixed-term contracts defined within grant implementation periods (9). Though Global Fund TNT grants are implemented within the government systems, the overall mandate of PMU calls for a mix of competencies found from both within and outside the mainstream human resource establishment in the Public Sector. This situation has informed the current staff establishment. The background of Professionals in the PMU includes, Health, Management, Economics, Finance and Accounts, Audit, Supply Chain & Management, ICT and Support.

Hon. Chair and Hon. Members, these are my submissions.

Yours

Sincerely


DR. CHRIS KIPTOO, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY/NATIONAL TREASURY

ANNEX 1 (A)

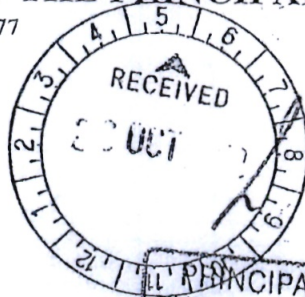


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MINISTRY OF HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

Telephone: Nairobi 254-020-2717077
 Fax: 254-2719008
 Email: pshealthke@gmail.com
 When replying please quote



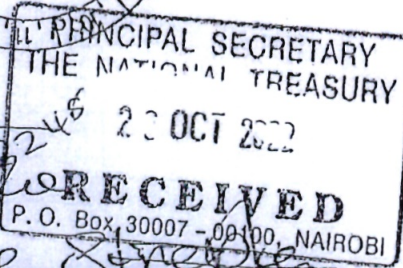
AFYA HOUSE
 CATHEDRAL ROAD
 P. O Box 30016-00100
 NAIROBI

18 October 2022

PS TREASURY OFFICE	
Take Necessary Action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Please See Me	
Review and Advice	
Note	
To Keep in View	
Noted & Appreciated	
Please Let's Discuss	

Ref: MOH/ADM/1/1/2

Dr. Julius Muia, CBS
 Principal Secretary
 The National Treasury
 P.O. Box 30007- 00100
 NAIROBI



Global fund Coordinator

Anthony
 DEAR PS, please review this doc together with clause 8 advice *Anthony*

RE: PROCUREMENT OF LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDAL NETS (LLINs) UNDER THE NATIONAL TREASURY GLOBAL FUND MALARIA GRANT.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) through the Division of National Malaria Program (DNMP) is implementing the Global Fund grant for the period of 1st July 2021 to 30th June 2024. One of the funded activities is procurement and distribution of LLINs in 28 counties in the year 2023/2024.

The technical specification for this procurement LOTs will be as per the previous reviewed specification in the year 2016. The Ministry of Health plans to procure 12,616,881 million LLINs for mass distribution campaign in 2023/2024. This will cover twenty-two (22) counties as follows;

No	County	Net Type	Number of Nets
1	Siaya	Polyester	738,008
2	Kisumu	Polyester	858,658
3	Kilifi	Polyester	1,121,621
4	Kwale	Polyester	668,779
5	Lamu	Polyester	111,053
6	Mombasa	Polyester	932,284
7	Tana River	Polyester	243,770
8	Migori	Polyester	602,658
9	Homa Bay	Polyester	841,100
10	Elgeyo Marakwet	Polyethylene	351,356
11	Uasin Gishu	Polyethylene	899,255

Noted for processing.

Anthony
 2/10/2022



12	West Pokot	Polyethylene	480,275
13	Narok	Polyethylene	895,161
14	Trans Nzoia	Polyethylene	765,631
15	Turkana	Polyethylene	716,701
16	Kisii	Polyethylene	941,368
17	Nyamira	Polyethylene	449,974
18	Taita Taveta	Polyethylene	262,865
19	Baringo	Polyethylene	359,449
20	Kirinyaga	Polyethylene	174,918
21	Marsabit	Polyethylene	119,559
22	KEMSA warehouse	Polyethylene	82,440
	Total		12,616,881

The breakdown by net type will be as follows;

Net Type	Number of Nets
Polyester	6,117,929
Polyethylene	6,498,952
TOTAL	12,616,881

The purpose of this letter is to request your office to instruct the global fund procurement agent, KEMSA, to initiate procurement process of LLINs. Please find attached the LLINs specifications.

Yours sincerely,



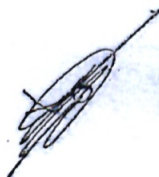
Susan N. Mochache, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

Instructions for Use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General information as required by the Kenya Pesticide Control Products Board 2. Instructions for use to be pre-printed on the reverse side of each individual bag 3. Printing to be both in Kiswahili and English 4. Date of manufacture and expiry to be shown either as adhesive label or ink jet printed or equivalent applied directly onto reverse of the bag 5. Denier, type of netting material and bursting strength on net should be indicated on the front bottom side of each individual bag 6. Individual net identifier to be printed on the front top side of the bag
Bulk Packaging	
Containers	All containers should, where total volumes allow, be of equal quantities
Bulk Packaging (Nets)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water proof compressed bales (preferred option), alternatively, Low-density polyethylene (LDPE) bags (stitch closed) will be acceptable. 2. Bales to be strapped with 5 strong plastic strapping, tightly bound by machine 3. Bales to be clearly stenciled or have an adhesive sticker and not handwritten (in English) as follows; CA: "CA ref. No" Include the GOK, NMCP, Donor and Free Net Logos and Not For Sale Text Consignee details and address One bale contains "qty...." insert color rectangular or conical bed nets Supplied by "supplier name" Gross weight "....Kgs" (maximum weight per bale 50Kgs) Bale No, "...." of "..." Range of unique codes for individual nets in the bale "Use no Hooks"
Number of nets per bale	40 polyethylene and 50 Polyester packed in individual plastic bags per bale



Dr. Ahmeddin D. Omar

Ag. Head – Division of National Malaria Programme



Draft Labelling - Front side of the label	<p>Label to be wash resistant and be stitched into the vertical seam inside the net where the hood panel is attached to the body of the net. The label to contain the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distributed by MoH (Logo) 2. Name of supplier 3. Name and Country of manufacturer 4. Net dimensions in centimeters i.e. Width X Length X Height 4. Netting Material 5. Insecticide concentration (W/W) 6. Contract number and net batch number 7. Month and year of manufacture 8. Any other special requirement at the time of procurement.
Draft Labelling - Back side of the label	<p>Label to detail Pictorial instructions for care of the net (as per ISO 3758) with corresponding explanatory text. They must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Wash gently 2. Do not wash in hot water 3. No bleach 4. No Ironing 5. No dry cleaning 6. No tumble <p>Additional text - "Dry in the Shade" to be included.</p>
Feel of the net	Non - Crease

Description	Requirements
Individual packaging	Each net to be packed in an individual, heat-sealed, pre-printed transparent plastic bag. Bag to be sufficient to prevent damage during transit
Plastic bag	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear polythene bag with handle, centrally punched, 5cm from top of the bag. Handle size 8.5 cm X 2cm. 2. Bag to be punched with 4 holes, 3.5cm from top and bottom and 5cm from both sides to prevent suffocation and enable air release during compression of the bag during baling
Bag size	36 cm to 53 cm (minimum size)
Bag thickness	70microns (minimum)
Design	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design size = 34 cm X 49 cm 2. Design to print 1cm at the bottom, top and sides \pm 0.5 cm 3. The background along the strip where the logos are should be left clear to allow view of the net inside 4. All printed in full color process

Table 3: Rectangular Net Size dimensions

Width (cm)	Length (cm)	Height (cm)	Surface Area (m ²)
160	190	180	15.64

Table 4: Conical Net Size dimensions

Slant Height (cm)	Base circumference (cm)	Ring diameter (cm)	Surface Area (m ²)
250	850	60	13.24

Table 5: Colours

Light Blue
White
Light Green

Table 6: Design of the nets

Description	Requirements
Net attachment for rectangular Nets	6 Suspension loops (one at each of the four corners of the top panel and one equidistant at each of the two long sides)
Net attachment for conical Nets	1. Rust proof ring covered with rubber material 2. One suspension loop attached at the centre of the ring
Hanging loop length	Minimum 50cm
Hanging loop Material	Polyethylene/Polyester material (material type and colour to match netting material) with stitched edges
Number of vertical seams	One to four seams at the corner(s).
Length of vertical seams	All vertical seams should be of equal length

Table 7: Insecticide Impregnation

Description	Requirements
Technology	1. Treated with WHOPES recommended insecticide (see link to their website...) incorporated/coated into netting material to ensure wash resistance of the insecticide for at least 20 washes 2. Synergist Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) LLINs - Combination nets
Active Ingredient	Identity and Strength as recommended by WHOPES (see website....)
Insecticidal effect	Net material must conserve $\geq 80\%$ functional mortality of susceptible strains after storage at 54 degrees \pm 2 degrees for 2 weeks

Table 8: Bottom Border Fitting

Description	Requirements
Bottom border edge fitting	Self binding
Bottom border edge finish	Self binding selvedge or over-locking stitch
Stitching	Single Stitch using 100% polyethylene/polyester thread (threads must not break when pulled, seams to be tied in)

Table 9: Labelling

Description	Requirements
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MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Directorate of Medical services/Preventive and Promotive Health

National Malaria Control Programme

REVISED SPECIFICATIONS OF POLYESTER AND POLYETHYLENE MOSQUITO NETS (LLINs) AND NETTING MATERIALS 2016

The Ministry of Health requires that LLINs to be procured for Malaria Control use in Kenya should at a minimum have an interim WHOPES recommendation Status, in addition to having full registration by the Kenya Pest Control Products Board (PCPB). Pursuant to the above, the following specifications must be met for LLIN products being procured.

Table 1: Specifications for Polyester Nets:

Parameter	Value	Test methods
Fibre	100% polyester	ISO 1833 (Fibre analysis method) TES/TEP/TM/07
Denier	100	ISO 2060
Mesh size	Minimum 25 holes/cm ²	KS 08-1305 part 1
Weight	40 g/m ² ± 10%	ISO 3801 KS 08-120
Bursting Strength	Minimum 350 Kpa at 7.3 cm ² and Minimum 150 Kpa at 50 cm ²	ISO 13938 TES/TEP/TM/08
Dimensional stability	Shrinkage/stretching of ±5%	ISO 5077
Fire safety*	16	(CFR 1610-CS191-53)
Type of netting	Knitted	ISO 8388
Colour fastness to:		
a. Light	4 or better	ISO 105 (BO2)
b. Washing	4 or better	ISO 105 C06 A25

*ISO 6941:1984 Textile fabrics – burning behaviour – Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens.

Table 2: Specifications for Polyethylene Nets:

Parameter	Value	Test methods
Fibre	100% high-density polyethylene	ISO 1833 (Fibre analysis method) TES/TEP/TM/07
Denier	≥100	ISO 2060
Mesh size	Minimum 14 holes/cm ²	KS 08-1305 part 1
Weight	40 g/m ² ± 10%	ISO 3801 KS 08-120
Bursting Strength	Minimum 400 Kpa at 7.3 cm ² and Minimum 200 Kpa at 50cm ²	ISO 13938 TES/TEP/TM/08
Shrinkage	Threshold/range of <5%	ISO 6330
Dimensional stability	Shrinkage/stretching of ±10%	ISO 5077
Fire safety*	16	(CFR 1610-CS191-53)
Type of netting	Knitted	ISO 8388
Colour fastness to:		
a. Light	4 or better	ISO 105 (BO2)
b. Washing	4 or better	ISO 105 C06 A25

*ISO 6941:1984 Textile fabrics – burning behaviour – Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens.

*We need to make clear that
TNT is not involved in
specification marking*

ANNEX 1 (B)

File copy 16



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Telegraphic Address: 22921
FINANCE - NAIROBI
Fax No. 315779
Telephone: 2252299

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
P.O. Box 30007 - 00100
NAIROBI
KENYA

When replying please quote

Ref: EA/FA/240/119/"D"/(3)

7th November 2022

Terry K. Ramadhani
Chief Executive Officer
KEMSA
NAIROBI

PROCUREMENT OF LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDAL NETS FOR THE MASS NET CAMPAIGN USING GLOBAL FUND MALARIA GRANT (KEN-M-TNT)

The Global Fund allocated funding for procurement of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) for the mass net campaign using the malaria grant. The table below provides the targeted counties for the mass net distribution exercise:

No	County	Type of Net	Quantity
1	Siaya	Polyester	738,008
2	Kisumu	Polyester	858,658
3	Kilifi	Polyester	1,121,621
4	Kwale	Polyester	668,779
5	Lamu	Polyester	111,053
6	Mombasa	Polyester	932,284
7	Tana River	Polyester	243,770
8	Migori	Polyester	602,658
9	Homa Bay	Polyester	841,100
10	Elgeyo Marakwet	Polyethylene	351,356
11	Uasin Gishu	Polyethylene	899,255
12	West Pokot	Polyethylene	480,275
13	Narok	Polyethylene	895,161
14	Trans Nzoia	Polyethylene	765,631
15	Turkana	Polyethylene	716,701
16	Kisii	Polyethylene	941,368
17	Nyamira	Polyethylene	449,974
18	Taita Taveta	Polyethylene	262,865
19	Baringo	Polyethylene	359,449
20	Kirinyaga	Polyethylene	174,918
21	Marsabit	Polyethylene	118,133
22	Nandi (Partly)	Polyethylene	83,866
	Total		12,616,881

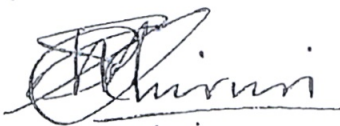
The table below provides the budget for the procurement of the LLINs:

Item	Unit Cost USD	Quantity	Total Budget USD
Polyethylene LLIN	2.23	6,498,952	14,492,662.96
Polyester LLIN	2.23	6,117,929	13,642,981.67
Total LLINs		12,616,881	28,135,644.63
5% PSM cost			1,406,782.23
Total commodity + PSM cost			29,542,426.86

The following are Global Fund requirements for the LLIN procurement:

1. The tender documentation should indicate that the drop-off points for the LLINs will be at the KEMSA central and regional warehouses. KEMSA will then be expected to transport the LLINs using their service providers to the lower-level drop-off points when these points and the quantities are identified).
2. KEMSA to send the draft tender documentation and annexes to TNT and the Global Fund for review **prior to** launching the tender. This will enable the GF/LFA to review the delivery schedules in the tender document, in order to avoid an unnecessarily lengthy storage period of the LLINs at KEMSA warehouses.

The purpose of this letter is to request you to initiate the procurement as per the attached technical specifications. The Ministry of Health will provide the list of nominees for the tender processes.



Stephen Muiruri
GLOBAL FUND COORDINATOR

cc Head, Division of National Malaria Program



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Directorate of Medical services/Preventive and Promotive Health

National Malaria Control Programme

REVISED SPECIFICATIONS OF POLYESTER AND POLYETHYLENE MOSQUITO NETS (LLINs) AND NETTING MATERIALS 2016

The Ministry of Health requires that LLINs to be procured for Malaria Control use in Kenya should at a minimum have an interim WHOPEs recommendation Status, in addition to having full registration by the Kenya Pest Control Products Board (PCPB). Pursuant to the above, the following specifications must be met for LLIN products being procured.

Table 1: Specifications for Polyester Nets:

Parameter	Value	Test methods
Fibre	100% polyester	ISO 1833 (Fibre analysis method) TES/TEP/TM/07
Denier	100	ISO 2060
Mesh size	Minimum 25 holes/cm ²	KS 08-1305 part 1
Weight	40 g/m ² ± 10%	ISO 3801 KS 08-120
Bursting Strength	Minimum 350 Kpa at 7.3 cm ² and Minimum 150 Kpa at 50 cm ²	ISO 13938 TES/TEP/TM/08
Dimensional stability	Shrinkage/stretching of ±5%	ISO 5077
Fire safety*	16	(CFR 1610-CS191-53)
Type of netting	Knitted	ISO 8388
Colour fastness to: a. Light b. Washing	4 or better 4 or better	ISO 105 (BO2) ISO 105 C06 A25

*ISO 6941:1984 Textile fabrics – burning behaviour – Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens.

Table 2: Specifications for Polyethylene Nets:

Parameter	Value	Test methods
Fibre	100% high-density polyethylene	ISO 1833 (Fibre analysis method) TES/TEP/TM/07
Denier	≥100	ISO 2060
Mesh size	Minimum 14 holes/cm ²	KS 08-1305 part 1
Weight	40 g/m ² ± 10%	ISO 3801 KS 08-120
Bursting Strength	Minimum 400 Kpa at 7.3 cm ² and Minimum 200 Kpa at 50cm ²	ISO 13938 TES/TEP/TM/08
Shrinkage	Threshold/range of <5%	ISO 6330
Dimensional stability	Shrinkage/stretching of ±10%	ISO 5077
Fire safety*	16	(CFR 1610-CS191-53)
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*ISO 6941:1984 Textile fabrics – burning behaviour – Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens.

Table 3: Rectangular Net Size dimensions

Width (cm)	Length (cm)	Height (cm)	Surface Area (m ²)
160	190	180	15.64

Table 4: Conical Net Size dimensions

Slant Height (cm)	Base circumference (cm)	Ring diameter (cm)	Surface Area (m ²)
250	850	60	13.24

Table 5: Colours

Light Blue
White
Light Green

Table 6: Design of the nets

Description	Requirements
Net attachment for rectangular Nets	6 Suspension loops (one at each of the four corners of the top panel and one equidistant at each of the two long sides)
Net attachment for conical Nets	1. Rust proof ring covered with rubber material 2. One suspension loop attached at the centre of the ring
Hanging loop length	Minimum 50cm
Hanging loop Material	Polyethylene/Polyester material (material type and colour to match netting material) with stitched edges
Number of vertical seams	One to four seams at the corner(s).
Length of vertical seams	All vertical seams should be of equal length

Table 7: Insecticide Impregnation

Description	Requirements
Technology	1. Treated with WHOPEs recommended insecticide (see link to their website...) incorporated/coated into netting material to ensure wash resistance of the insecticide for at least 20 washes 2. Synergist Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) LLINs - Combination nets
Active ingredient	Identity and Strength as recommended by WHOPEs (see website....)
Insecticidal effect	Net material must conserve $\geq 80\%$ functional mortality of susceptible strains after storage at 54 degrees \pm 2 degrees for 2 weeks

Table 8: Bottom Border Fitting

Description	Requirements
Bottom border edge fitting	Self binding
Bottom border edge finish	Self binding selvedge or over-locking stitch
Stitching	Single Stitch using 100% polyethylene/polyester thread (threads must not break when pulled, seams to be tied in)

Table 9: Labelling

Description	Requirements
-------------	--------------



Draft Labelling - Front side of the label	<p>Label to be wash resistant and be stitched into the vertical seam inside the net where the hood panel is attached to the body of the net. The label to contain the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distributed by MoH (Logo) 2. Name of supplier 3. Name and Country of manufacturer 4. Net dimensions in centimeters i.e. Width X Length X Height 4. Netting Material 5. Insecticide concentration (W/W) 6. Contract number and net batch number 7. Month and year of manufacture 8. Any other special requirement at the time of procurement.
Draft Labelling - Back side of the label	<p>Label to detail Pictorial instructions for care of the net (as per ISO 3758) with corresponding explanatory text. They must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Wash gently 2. Do not wash in hot water 3. No bleach 4. No Ironing 5. No dry cleaning 6. No tumble <p>Additional text - "Dry in the Shade" to be included.</p>
Feel of the net	Non - Crease

Description	Requirements
Individual packaging	Each net to be packed in an individual, heat-sealed, pre-printed transparent plastic bag. Bag to be sufficient to prevent damage during transit
Plastic bag	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear polythene bag with handle, centrally punched, 5cm from top of the bag. Handle size 8,5 cm X 2cm. 2. Bag to be punched with 4 holes, 3.5cm from top and bottom and 5cm from both sides to prevent suffocation and enable air release during compression of the bag during baling
Bag size	36 cm to 53 cm (minimum size)
Bag thickness	70microns (minimum)
Design	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design size = 34 cm X 49 cm 2. Design to print 1cm at the bottom, top and sides \pm 0.5 cm 3. The background along the strip where the logos are should be left clear to allow view of the net inside 4. All printed in full color process

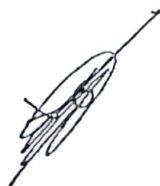


Instructions for Use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General information as required by the Kenya Pesticide Control Products Board 2. Instructions for use to be pre-printed on the reverse side of each individual bag 3. Printing to be both in Kiswahili and English 4. Date of manufacture and expiry to be shown either as adhesive label or ink jet printed or equivalent applied directly onto reverse of the bag 5. Denier, type of netting material and bursting strength on net should be indicated on the front bottom side of each individual bag 6. Individual net identifier to be printed on the front top side of the bag
Bulk Packaging	
Containers	All containers should, where total volumes allow, be of equal quantities
Bulk Packaging (Nets)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water proof compressed bales (preferred option), alternatively, Low-density polyethylene (LDPE) bags (stitch closed) will be acceptable. 2. Bales to be strapped with 5 strong plastic strapping, tightly bound by machine 3. Bales to be clearly stenciled or have an adhesive sticker and not handwritten (in English) as follows: CA: "CA ref. No" Include the GOK, NMCP, Donor and Free Net Logos and Not For Sale Text Consignee details and address One bale contains "qty...." insert color rectangular or conical bed nets Supplied by "supplier name" Gross weight "....Kgs" (maximum weight per bale 50Kgs) Bale No , "...." of "..." Range of unique codes for individual nets in the bale "Use no Hooks"
Number of nets per bale	40 polyethylene and 50 Polyester packed in individual plastic bags per bale



Dr. Ahmeddin D. Omar

Ag. Head – Division of National Malaria Programme



ANNEX 2

Annex 2

From: Charles Chege charleschege30@gmail.com
Subject: Re: KENYA LLIN QUANTIFICATION WORKBOOK
Date: 19 July 2022 at 18:24

To: Lisa Butler Lisa.Butler@theglobalfund.org

Cc: Deen Omar deenom1@gmail.com, Anthony Miru mirukamau@gmail.com, Andrew Wamari awamari@gmail.com, Stephen Muiruri muiruri2000@yahoo.com, Peter Kimuu peterkimuu@yahoo.com, Simon Kibia simonkibia@gmail.com, Clare Obonyo gfpharmacist@gmail.com, Joseph Kagiri joseph.kagiri@pwc.com, Amanda Mwiroti amandaombeva@gmail.com, Veerle Coignez Veerle.Coignez@theglobalfund.org, Paul McCarrick Paul.McCarrick@theglobalfund.org, Margaret Marchand Margaret.Marchand@theglobalfund.org, Regis Choto Regis.Choto@theglobalfund.org, Emmanuel Sorogo Emmanuel.Sorogo@theglobalfund.org

Thank Lisa for the feedback. We will relook at the said discrepancies and rectify accordingly. We as well take note of the recommendations and shall respond/amend after a joint incountry deliberations. This shall help us move with speed in starting the process early in advance.
Many thanks

Charles

On Tuesday, July 19, 2022, Lisa Butler <Lisa.Butler@theglobalfund.org> wrote:

Dear Dr Omar, dear Dr Chege, dear Anthony,

Thank you very much for sharing the LLIN quantification for the 2023/24 mass campaign. We are supportive of the population estimation approach and the concomitant LLIN quantification approach, including the decision to increase the buffer to 25% to account for population increase.

We could not however reproduce your gap calculation. Please note that the number of nets currently in the NFM3 HPMT are 12,558,515 instead of 12,616,881 as referenced in the LLIN Final sheet provided. As per our calculations, the gap is 2,033,402 instead of 1'975'036 - if the USG contribution is indeed 3,893,383 PBO nets. From our view, it seems the misalignment stems from that the TWG listed 12,616,881 LLINs from the GF in its "LLIN Final Sheet", instead of the 12,558,515 provided for in the NFM3 HPMT. An additional gap of 58,366 LLINs is not overly material given the 25% buffer calculation, but we would like to request the program and PR to either justify your quantification of the gap or correct the quantification to align with the quantity of GF-funded LLINs in the currently approved HPMT (keeping constant the unit price already used).

We therefore make the following recommendations:

1. The PR and the Program should clarify or correct the LLIN gap quantification.
2. The PR and the Program should urgently work together to confirm the amount of savings available towards this gap and inform the CT.
3. The PR and the Program should present a clear analysis of the in-country distribution campaign costs, arrived at during microplanning. These will need to be indicated under "In country distribution costs 7.4".
4. The amendments will ultimately need to be captured in a revised HPMT, alongside the earlier approved amendments for Y2 antimalarials.

Please also find attached the Management Letter previously shared with feedback on the 2020/21 campaign. The GF will be following up to ensure the all of the recommendations are fully implemented in advance of the next campaign (i.e. on timely availability of tools, proper data management, digital registration and payment, etc).

Best regards,

Lisa Butler

Program Officer

Kenya Country Team

Grant Management Division

M: +41768184796

lisa.butler@theglobalfund.org
theglobalfund.org

From: Charles Chege <charleschege30@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, June 27, 2022 13:44

To: Lisa Butler <Lisa.Butler@theglobalfund.org>

Cc: Deen Omar <deenom1@gmail.com>; Andrew Wamari <awamari@gmail.com>; Veerle Coignez <Veerle.Coignez@theglobalfund.org>; dwacira <dwacira@usaid.gov>; Mildred Shieshia <mshieshia@usaid.gov>; Anthony Miru <mirukamau@gmail.com>; Simon Kibia <simonkibia@gmail.com>; Peter Kimuu <peterkimuu@yahoo.com>; Stephen Muiruri <muiruri2000@yahoo.com>

Subject: Re: KENYA LLIN QUANTIFICATION WORKBOOK

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe

Dear Lisa

Kindly receive the corrected workbook as promised. There was a mistake in Marsabit county which has led to the slight increase.

Lets review and get feedback so that we start the process of procurement.

Kind regards

Charles

On Mon, Jun 20, 2022 at 7:34 PM Charles Chege <charleschege30@gmail.com> wrote:

Noted with thanks. But we noted an anomaly in the population for marsabit. Will be sharing the current reviewed workbook

Regards

Charles

On Mon, 20 Jun 2022, 19:09 Lisa Butler, <Lisa.Butler@theglobalfund.org> wrote:

Dear Dr Chege,

Thank you very much for the discussions on Friday and for sharing the quantification document. We will review and revert in the event of any comments or clarifications.

Best regards,

Lisa Butler

Program Officer

Kenya Country Team

Grant Management Division

M: +41768184796

lisa.butler@theglobalfund.org
theglobalfund.org

From: Charles Chege <charleschege30@gmail.com>

Sent: Friday, June 17, 2022 11:15

To: Lisa Butler <Lisa.Butler@theglobalfund.org>; Veerle Coignez <Veerle.Coignez@theglobalfund.org>

Cc: deenom1@gmail.com; awamari@gmail.com

Subject: KENYA LLIN QUANTIFICATION WORKBOOK

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Lisa and Veerle

Kindly receive the LLIN quantification as discussed.

Kindly revert back if you have any questions.

Kind regards

Charles

--
Regards,
Dr.Charles Chege
DNMP
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

PMI FUNDED			
NO	County	Polyester/Polyethylene/PBO /Dual Active	LLIN required with 25% Buffer
1	Bungoma	PBO	1,219,674
2	Busia	PBO	652,471
3	Kakamega	PBO	1,363,534
4	Vihiga	PBO	430,785
5	Migori Kuria East	PBO	71,981
6	Migori Kuria West	PBO	154,938
TOTAL			3,893,383

	Grant Quantities	Funded	12,616,881
NO	FUNDED BY GF		
1	Siaya	Polyester	738,008
2	Kisumu	Polyester	858,658
3	Kilifi	Polyester	1,121,621
4	Kwale	Polyester	668,779
5	Lamu	Polyester	111,053
6	Mombasa	Polyester	932,284
7	Tana River	Polyester	243,770
8	Migori	Polyester	602,658
9	Homa Bay	Polyester	841,100
10	Elgeyo Marakwet	Polyethylene	351,356
11	Uasin Gishu	Polyethylene	899,255
12	West Pokot	Polyethylene	480,275
13	Narok	Polyethylene	895,161
14	Trans Nzoia	Polyethylene	765,631
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18	Taita Taveta	Polyethylene	262,865
19	Baringo	Polyethylene	359,449
20	Kirinyaga	Polyethylene	174,918
21	Marsabit	Polyethylene	118,133
22	Nandi (Partly)	Polyethylene	83,866
Total			12,616,881

NO	UNFUNDED BY GF		
1	Bomet	Polyethylene	676,995
2	Kericho	Polyethylene	697,165
3	Nandi (Remaining)	Polyethylene	600,877
TOTAL			1,975,037

Total	18,485,300
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Annex 2

FILE
COPY

2



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Telegraphic Address: 22921
FINANCE - NAIROBI
Fax No. 315779
Telephone: 2252299

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
P.O. Box 30007 - 00100
NAIROBI
KENYA

When replying please quote

Ref: EA/FA/240/119/"D"/(3)

7th November 2022

Terry K. Ramadhani
Chief Executive Officer
KEMSA
NAIROBI

PROCUREMENT OF LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDAL NETS FOR THE MASS NET
CAMPAIGN USING GLOBAL FUND MALARIA GRANT (KEN-M-TNT)

The Global Fund allocated funding for procurement of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) for the mass net campaign using the malaria grant. The table below provides the targeted counties for the mass net distribution exercise:

No	County	Type of Net	Quantity
1	Siaya	Polyester	738,008
2	Kisumu	Polyester	858,658
3	Kilifi	Polyester	1,121,621
4	Kwale	Polyester	668,779
5	Lamu	Polyester	111,053
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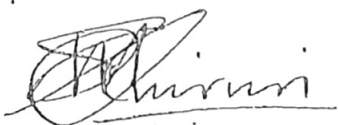
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Polyester LLIN	2.23	6,117,929	13,642,981.67
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5% PSM cost			1,406,782.23
Total commodity + PSM cost			29,542,426.86

The following are Global Fund requirements for the LLIN procurement:

1. The tender documentation should indicate that the drop-off points for the LLINs will be at the KEMSA central and regional warehouses. KEMSA will then be expected to transport the LLINs using their service providers to the lower-level drop-off points when these points and the quantities are identified).
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The purpose of this letter is to request you to initiate the procurement as per the attached technical specifications. The Ministry of Health will provide the list of nominees for the tender processes.



Stephen Muiruri
GLOBAL FUND COORDINATOR

cc Head, Division of National Malaria Program



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Directorate of Medical services/Preventive and Promotive Health

National Malaria Control Programme

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Denier	100	ISO 2060
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Bursting Strength	Minimum 350 Kpa at 7.3 cm ² and Minimum 150 Kpa at 50 cm ²	ISO 13938 TES/TEP/TM/08
Dimensional stability	Shrinkage/stretching of ±5%	ISO 5077
Fire safety*	16	(CFR 1610-CS191-53)
Type of netting	Knitted	ISO 8388
Colour fastness to: a. Light b. Washing	4 or better 4 or better	ISO 105 (BO2) ISO 105 C06 A25

*ISO 6941:1984 Textile fabrics – burning behaviour – Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens.

Table 2: Specifications for Polyethylene Nets:

Parameter	Value	Test methods
Fibre	100% high-density polyethylene	ISO 1833 (Fibre analysis method) TES/TEP/TM/07
Denier	≥100	ISO 2060
Mesh size	Minimum 14 holes/cm ²	KS 08-1305 part 1
Weight	40 g/m ² ±10%	ISO 3801 KS 08-120
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160	190	180	15.64

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Slant Height (cm)	Base circumference (cm)	Ring diameter (cm)	Surface Area (m ²)
250	850	60	13.24

Table 5: Colours

Light Blue
White
Light Green

Table 6: Design of the nets

Description	Requirements
Net attachment for rectangular Nets	6 Suspension loops (one at each of the four corners of the top panel and one equidistant at each of the two long sides)
Net attachment for conical Nets	1. Rust proof ring covered with rubber material 2. One suspension loop attached at the centre of the ring
Hanging loop length	Minimum 50cm
Hanging loop Material	Polyethylene/Polyester material (material type and colour to match netting material) with stitched edges
Number of vertical seams	One to four seams at the corner(s).
Length of vertical seams	All vertical seams should be of equal length

Table 7: Insecticide Impregnation

Description	Requirements
Technology	1. Treated with WHOPEs recommended insecticide (see link to their website...) incorporated/coated into netting material to ensure wash resistance of the insecticide for at least 20 washes 2. Synergist Piperonyl Butoxide (PBO) LLINs – Combination nets
Active ingredient	Identity and Strength as recommended by WHOPEs (see website...)
Insecticidal effect	Net material must conserve $\geq 80\%$ functional mortality of susceptible strains after storage at 54 degrees \pm 2 degrees for 2 weeks

Table 8: Bottom Border Fitting

Description	Requirements
Bottom border edge fitting	Self binding
Bottom border edge finish	Self binding selvedge or over-locking stitch
Stitching	Single Stitch using 100% polyethylene/polyester thread (threads must not break when pulled, seams to be tied in)

Table 9: Labelling

Description	Requirements
-------------	--------------



Draft Labelling - Front side of the label	<p>Label to be wash resistant and be stitched into the vertical seam inside the net where the hood panel is attached to the body of the net. The label to contain the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distributed by MoH (Logo) 2. Name of supplier 3. Name and Country of manufacturer 4. Net dimensions in centimeters i.e. Width X Length X Height 4. Netting Material 5. Insecticide concentration (W/W) 6. Contract number and net batch number 7. Month and year of manufacture 8. Any other special requirement at the time of procurement.
Draft Labelling - Back side of the label	<p>Label to detail Pictorial instructions for care of the net (as per ISO 3758) with corresponding explanatory text. They must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Wash gently 2. Do not wash in hot water 3. No bleach 4. No Ironing 5. No dry cleaning 6. No tumble <p>Additional text - "Dry in the Shade" to be included.</p>
Feel of the net	Non - Crease

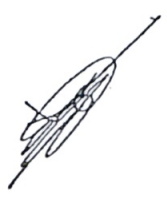
Description	Requirements
Individual packaging	Each net to be packed in an individual, heat-sealed, pre-printed transparent plastic bag. Bag to be sufficient to prevent damage during transit
Plastic bag	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear polythene bag with handle, centrally punched, 5cm from top of the bag, Handle size 8.5 cm X 2cm. 2. Bag to be punched with 4 holes, 3.5cm from top and bottom and 5cm from both sides to prevent suffocation and enable air release during compression of the bag during baling
Bag size	36 cm to 53 cm (minimum size)
Bag thickness	70microns (minimum)
Design	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design size = 34 cm X 49 cm 2. Design to print 1cm at the bottom, top and sides ± 0.5 cm 3. The background along the strip where the logos are should be left clear to allow view of the net inside 4. All printed in full color process

Instructions for Use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General information as required by the Kenya Pesticide Control Products Board 2. Instructions for use to be pre-printed on the reverse side of each individual bag 3. Printing to be both in Kiswahili and English 4. Date of manufacture and expiry to be shown either as adhesive label or ink jet printed or equivalent applied directly onto reverse of the bag 5. Denier, type of netting material and bursting strength on net should be indicated on the front bottom side of each individual bag 6. Individual net Identifier to be printed on the front top side of the bag
Bulk Packaging	
Containers	All containers should, where total volumes allow, be of equal quantities
Bulk Packaging (Nets)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water proof compressed bales (preferred option), alternatively, low-density polyethylene (LDPE) bags (stitch closed) will be acceptable. 2. Bales to be strapped with 5 strong plastic strapping, tightly bound by machine 3. Bales to be clearly stenciled or have an adhesive sticker and not handwritten (in English) as follows: CA: "CA ref. No" Include the GOK, NMCP, Donor and Free Net Logos and Not For Sale Text Consignee details and address One bale contains 'qty....' insert color rectangular or conical bed nets Supplied by "supplier name" Gross weight "...Kgs" (maximum weight per bale 50Kgs) Bale No , "... of "... Range of unique codes for individual nets in the bale "Use no Hooks"
Number of nets per bale	40 polyethylene and 50 Polyester packed in individual plastic bags per bale



Dr. Ahmeddin D. Omar

Aq. Head – Division of National Malaria Programme



From: Clare Obonyo gfpharmacist@gmail.com

Subject: Re: Soft copy - LLINS specifications

Date: 22 November 2022 at 10:01

To: Carol Mugo carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke

Cc: evelyne.oyamo evelyne.oyamo@kemsa.co.ke, Anthony Miru mirukamau@gmail.com, Welby Chimwani wchimwa@gmail.com, justus.kinoti@kemsa.co.ke, nancy.muturi nancy.muturi@kemsa.co.ke, SIMON KIBIA simonkibia@gmail.com, Matayo Wangalwa wangalwa7@gmail.com, Deen Omar deenom1@gmail.com, Charles Chege charleschege30@gmail.com

Dear Carol,

Good morning, I have discussed with Dr. Chege and confirmed that the colour is light blue. Kindly confirm if all clarifications are now addressed so we can proceed to share tender document with GF prior to publishing.

Regards,

Dr. Clare A. Obonyo
Pharmacist | Global Fund Program
The National Treasury & Planning
Nairobi

On Mon, Nov 21, 2022 at 8:59 PM Clare Obonyo <gfpharmacist@gmail.com> wrote:

Thanks Daktari, kindly confirm the colour.

Regards,
Clare

On Mon, 21 Nov 2022, 19:56 Charles Chege, <charleschege30@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello Dr. Clare

The country agreed to have all rectangular nets. No conical nets in this specific consignment. Therefore, we focus on the rectangular.

Regards

Charles

On Monday, November 21, 2022, Carol Mugo <carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke> wrote:

Dr. Chege,

Kindly awaiting your response on the clarification below to enable us proceed.

Regards,

Caroline W. Mugo

**Procurement Officer
Kenya Medical Supplies Authority**

13 Commercial Street, Industrial Area

Tel (Pilot): +254 20 3 922 000 | Tel (Direct): +254 719 033 235

P.O. Box 47715 GPO, 00100 Nairobi—Kenya

Fax: +254 20 3922200

Email: carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke

Website: www.kemsa.co.ke

From: Clare Obonyo <gfpharmacist@gmail.com>

Sent: Monday, 21 November 2022 09:42

To: Carol Mugo <carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke>

Cc: evelyne.oyamo <evelyne.oyamo@kemsa.co.ke>; Anthony Miru <mirukamau@gmail.com>; Charles Chege <charleschege30@gmail.com>; Welby Chimwani <wchimwa@gmail.com>; justus.kinoti <justus.kinoti@kemsa.co.ke>; nancy.muturi <nancy.muturi@kemsa.co.ke>; SIMON KIBIA <simonkibia@gmail.com>; Matayo Wangalwa <wangalwa7@gmail.com>; Deen Omar <deenom1@gmail.com>

Subject: Re: Soft copy - LLINS specifications

Dear Carol,

Kindly allow Dr. Chege of DNMP (copied here) to clarify about the shape and colour before you proceed.

Regards,

Dr. Clare A. Obonyo

Pharmacist | Global Fund Program

The National Treasury & Planning

Nairobi

On Mon, Nov 21, 2022 at 9:32 AM Carol Mugo <carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke> wrote:

Dr. Clare,

Thank you for the clarification. However, what prompted clarification under Bullet No. 1 is Conical Nets and colours. In this case from your response, you confirm we are procuring Rectangular Type of nets only.

Regards,

Caroline W. Mugo

**Procurement Officer
Kenya Medical Supplies Authority**

13 Commercial Street, Industrial Area
Tel (Pilot): +254 20 3 922 000 | Tel (Direct): +254 719 033 235

P.O. Box 47715 GPO, 00100 Nairobi—Kenya

Fax: +254 20 3922200
Email: carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke

Website: www.kemsa.co.ke

From: Clare Obonyo <gfpharmacist@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 21 November 2022 09:03
To: Carol Mugo <carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke>
Cc: evelyne.oyamo <evelyne.oyamo@kemsa.co.ke>; Anthony Miru <mirukamau@gmail.com>; Charles Chege <charleschege30@gmail.com>; Welby Chimwani <wchimwa@gmail.com>; justus.kinoti@kemsa.co.ke; nancy.muturi <nancy.muturi@kemsa.co.ke>; SIMON KIBIA <simonkibia@gmail.com>; Matayo Wangalwa <wangalwa7@gmail.com>; Deen Omar <deenom1@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Soft copy - LLINS specifications

Dear Carol,

Good morning, I hope you had a good weekend. Find clarifications below:

- 1) From table 3 the specifications are mixed up. Kindly assist to distinct the specs applicable for each type of nets. Table 1 and 2 provide the specifications for the different materials (polyester material and polyethylene material). The specifications from Table 3 onwards apply for both the polyester and polyethylene nets. These specifications are the same as those which KEMSA used for procurement of NFM 2 LLINs.
- 2) PSM cost is 5% only, what about the distribution cost? When the GF budget was done in 2021, the assumption was that the same mechanism of distribution as NFM 2 would be used, whereby the PSM cost was 5%. However, with the GF directive this year that the LLINs will be dropped off at KEMSA warehouses, TNT is discussing with GF regarding the additional distribution cost. TNT will share feedback once this is done.

Regards,

Dr. Clare A. Obonyo

Pharmacist | Global Fund Program

The National Treasury & Planning

Nairobi

On Sun, Nov 20, 2022 at 2:23 PM Carol Mugo <carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke> wrote:

Hi Dr. Clare,

We note the following;

- 1) From table 3 the specifications are mixed up. Kindly assist to distinct the specs applicable for each type of nets.
- 2) PSM cost is 5% only, what about the distribution cost?

Regards,

Caroline W. Mugo
Procurement Officer
Kenya Medical Supplies Authority

13 Commercial Street, Industrial Area
Tel (Pilot): +254 20 3 922 000 | Tel (Direct): +254 719 033 235

P.O. Box 47715 GPO, 00100 Nairobi—Kenya

Fax: +254 20 3922200
Email: carol.mugo@kemsas.co.ke

Website: www.kemsas.co.ke

From: Carol Mugo <carol.mugo@kemsas.co.ke>
Sent: Wednesday, 16 November 2022 19:00
To: 'Clare Obonyo' <gfpharmacist@gmail.com>
Cc: 'evelyne.oyamo' <evelyne.oyamo@kemsas.co.ke>; 'Anthony Miru' <mirukamau@gmail.com>; 'Charles Chege' <charleschege30@gmail.com>; 'Welby Chimwani' <wchimwa@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: Soft copy - LLINS specifications

Received. Thank you

From: Clare Obonyo <gfpharmacist@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 16 November 2022 11:15

To: Carol Mugo <carol.mugo@kemsaco.ke>
Cc: evelyne.oyamo <evelyne.oyamo@kemsaco.ke>; Anthony Miru <mirukamau@gmail.com>; Charles Chege <charleschege30@gmail.com>; Welby Chimwani <wchimwa@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Soft copy - LLINS specifications

Dear Carol,

Good morning. Kindly find the attached soft copy of LLINS specifications.

Regards,

Dr. Clare A. Obonyo

Pharmacist | Global Fund Program

The National Treasury & Planning

Nairobi

On Wed, Nov 16, 2022 at 10:22 AM Clare Obonyo <gfpharmacist@gmail.com> wrote:

Dear Carol,

Good morning, This is noted, let me liaise with DNMP to provide.

Regards,

On Mon, 14 Nov 2022, 18:52 Carol Mugo, <carol.mugo@kemsaco.ke> wrote:

Dear Clare,

Hope this email finds you well. We confirm receipt of procurement request for LLINS and request for soft copy of specifications as submitted.

Caroline W. Mugo
Procurement Officer
Kenya Medical Supplies Authority

13 Commercial Street, Industrial Area
Tel (Pilot): +254 20 3 922 000 | Tel (Direct): +254 719 033 235
P.O. Box 47715 GPO, 00100 Nairobi—Kenya

Fax: +254 20 3922200
Email: carol.mugo@kemsa.co.ke

Website: www.kemsa.co.ke

--
Regards,
Dr.Charles Chege
DNMP
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Annex 14

3. **Technical Specifications:**

- o **Quality Assurance Requirements:** As indicated in the referenced GF Guidelines of June 2021 (pg. 17), the GF requires that the LLINs be: "(i) recommended for use by the WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES); and are compliant with specifications indicated in WHOPES; or (ii) pre-qualified under the WHO Prequalification Programme; or (iii) acceptable for procurement using grant funds, as determined by the Global Fund based on the advice of the ERP".⁶

The TD currently only includes a general reference to the "WHOPES scheme" (on pdf pg. 84/121 for the polyester LLINs and on pdf pg. 88/121 for the polyethylene LLINs). This appears to exclude LLINs that did not receive a WHOPES recommendation but are WHO-prequalified (or ERP approved). In addition, the actual website (link) is still lacking. The two most useful links to guide bidders (and the Technical Evaluation Committee) are:

- The link to the WHO Prequalified Vector Control Products website
<https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/vector-control-products/prequalified-product-list>.
- The GF list of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) that meet GF QA requirements:
https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/11805/psm_insecticidetreatednets_list_en.pdf

The current list on the GF website is dated Feb 2022, while the WHO PQ list is always per definition up to date. The GF list remains useful to check whether there are ERP approved products the GF considers acceptable for GF-funded procurement.

- o **Non-QA Technical Specifications:** The technical specifications in the TD are in line with the PR procurement request and also in line with the technical specifications developed by the DNMP (version 2016) - with one exception. The PR procurement request indicated three colors: "Light Blue, White and Light Green", whereas the Tender Document specifies "Light Blue" only – cf. pdf pg. 84/121 for the polyester LLINs and pdf pg. 88/121 for the polyethylene LLINs. KEMSA should ensure concurrence with the DNMP re final color specification for the final TD version.

4. **Delivery Schedule - Location**

- o **Regarding county coverage:** The LLIN delivery schedule – as presented on pdf pg. 73/121 and pdf pg. 91/121 - is in line with the PR Procurement Request KEMSA received, but not in line with the latest version of the DNMP LLIN delivery schedule.

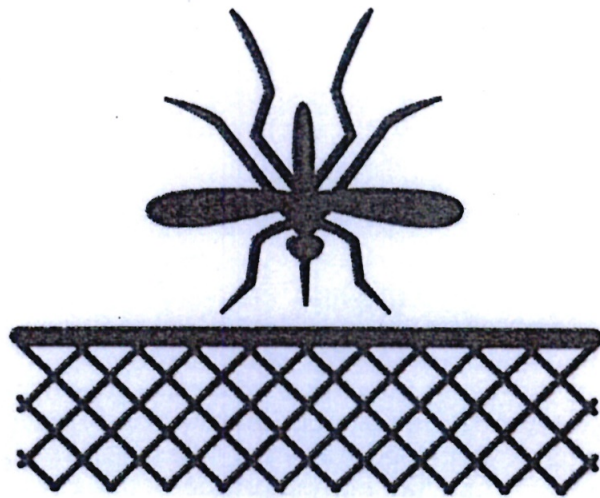
The variation concerns LLIN distribution in Busia versus Homa Bay. The Global Fund is cognizant of a shift in focus towards procurement of PBO nets for Homa Bay, informed by the decision to cease Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in the county. As a result, and in order to sustain the gains, the county LLIN requirements are best fully covered by PMI, using PBO nets. The Global Fund can in turn take over coverage of Busia County from PMI, using Polyester LLINs.

At the time of the TD development by KEMSA, the formal communication from the DNMP regarding the swap had not been shared with the PR and KEMSA. This remains to be done and has been flagged to the DNMP for their action.

a total of 12,616,881, the quantities listed per county amount to 12,616,883. A difference of 2 LLINs is not material but it is nevertheless important to present the procurement quantity correctly – in line with what the Global Fund approved – and consistently so.

⁶ The GF Guidelines specify that the list of pesticides recommended by WHOPES (insecticides for internal residual spray, insecticides for treatment of mosquito nets, Long-Lasting Insecticidal Mosquito Nets and mosquito larvicides) is available at <http://www.who.int/pq-vector-control/en/>. This link is now however outdated.

Assessing



GUIDANCE ON ITN PRIORITIZATION

RBM Partnership
To End Malaria
CRSPC

amp

The Alliance for
Malaria Prevention

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

CONTEXT

In the context of limited resources, national malaria programmes may need to make prioritization decisions across all WHO-recommended interventions¹. This guidance document has been developed to support national malaria programmes on prioritization decisions specifically for insecticide-treated net (ITN) deployment scope and product choice, to be used when programmes do not have sufficient budget to deploy the most effective ITNs to all populations at risk.

This guidance does not address distribution channel decisions or other issues such as frequency of ITN distribution. Nor does it cover every choice that a national malaria programme may need to make regarding ITNs, but rather is intended as a basis to start discussion and decision-making.

Routine distribution of ITNs to vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women and children under five years of age, remains critical. It is strongly recommended that these distribution channels are maintained in all areas, regardless of the plans for campaigns. This guidance document therefore includes ensuring this coverage as the first step, and then focuses on planning for high-volume, intermittent ITN distributions. While the term "campaign" is used throughout, the guidance is applicable to other high-volume, intermittent deployment approaches such as large-scale school or community distributions.

In the last three years, more than 50 per cent of national malaria programmes have implemented a mass campaign with two or more ITN types (i.e. pyrethroid-only, pyrethroid-piperonyl butoxide (PBO), pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr or pyrethroid-pyriproxifen). The ITN types were, as far as possible, targeted to geographical areas based on local insecticide resistance data. Going forward, increasing resource constraints resulting from flatlined funding, high inflation, population growth and competing priorities exerted by other malaria interventions may require national malaria programmes to make compromises, taking prioritization decisions that balance net quantities and types, distribution channels, target populations and the relative value for money of these choices, to best optimize impact.

This guidance document aims to support programmes in developing a prioritized deployment plan that balances efforts to optimize ITN effectiveness with ensuring coverage of the most at-risk populations. The proposed prioritization process is based on best practice generated in Africa over recent years but should be used by all countries deploying ITNs.

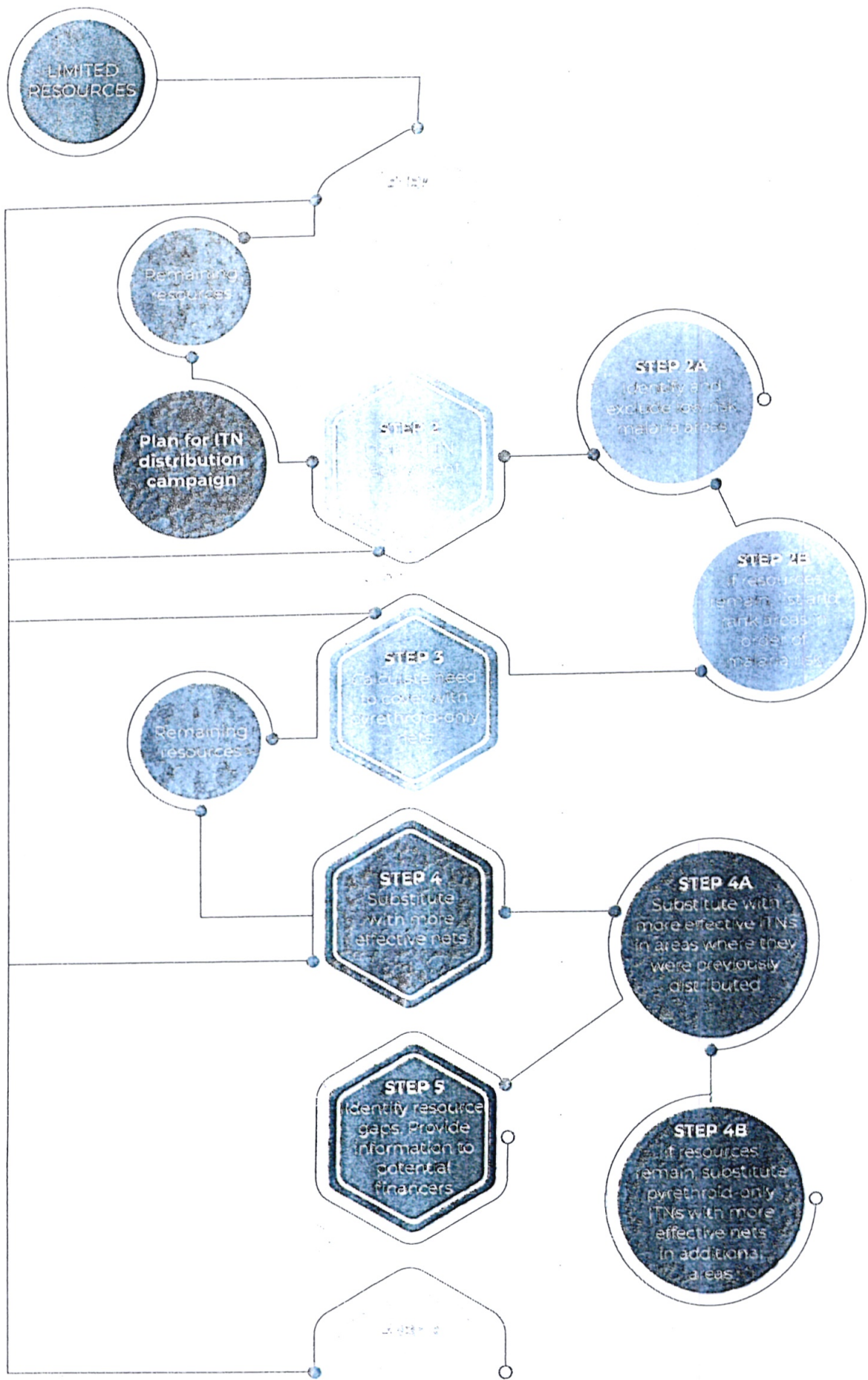
1. <https://app.magicapp.org/#/guideline/6810>

In summary this guidance works through the following steps:

1. Ensure access for vulnerable groups: commit funding for routine ITN distribution to vulnerable groups in all malaria risk areas

Then, for campaign deployment planning:

2. Define ITN deployment scope:
 - a. Identify and exclude areas of very low current and historical malaria risk
 - b. List and rank the areas for campaign ITN deployment in order of malaria risk
3. Maximize coverage: calculate the funding needed to ensure full coverage with pyrethroid-only nets. *If funding remains then:*
4. Maximize effectiveness: substitute pyrethroid-only ITNs with pyrethroid-PBO or pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr ITNs in areas of pyrethroid resistance, starting with areas that previously deployed non-pyrethroid-only ITNs and then in decreasing order of malaria risk.
5. Identify funding gaps that impede further effective coverage and make that information available to potential financiers.



STEP



Commit resources for routine ITN distribution to vulnerable groups in all malaria risk areas

- ② Calculate the ITN needs for continuation of routine ITN deployment to vulnerable groups (e.g. pregnant women and infants under five through antenatal care [ANC] and Expanded Programme on Immunization [EPI] routine visits). Calculate the required funding for pyrethroid-only nets at this step. These can be incrementally substituted for more effective nets at later steps in the prioritization process as geographical areas are allocated more effective nets for campaign deployment; alternatively, programmes may decide to keep one type of ITN throughout the country for routine distribution in which case the required funding for pyrethroid-PBO or pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr nets should be calculated at this step.

Then move on to campaign planning:

Define ITN deployment scope

2a : Identify and exclude geographic areas of very low malaria risk

- ⊕ Identify areas where the current and historical risk of malaria is very low based on national programme data (including most urban areas). In Africa very low-risk areas (e.g. consider a range of one to three per cent malaria prevalence) are generally found in highly urbanized centres or in specific rural areas; the identification of "very low risk" areas should consider the complexities below:
 - i. In highly urbanized centres of large towns and cities malaria transmission is often heterogenous and hotspots of transmission may exist. Identify any such areas of higher *local* transmission (i.e. excluding hotspots linked to imported cases) and ensure they are not classified as "low risk"².
 - ii. The invasive vector *An. stephensi* is being reported from an increasing number of locations, including urban areas. To effectively control this vector, urban areas that have been invaded by *An. stephensi* will require some form of vector control. Depending on context this could include ITN distribution.
 - iii. In rural areas, very low risk areas are only found at very high altitudes, deserts, or at the edge of malaria's geographical distribution. However, the receptivity of these regions may have changed due to activities other than malaria control, such as irrigation, mining, infrastructure development and climate change. It is therefore critical to look at recent and historical epidemiological trends to determine whether an area is of very low malaria risk and can be deprioritized.
 - iv. Use data from ITNuse.org in addition to other data to support decision-making on ITN campaign prioritization. For example, consider whether ITNs are more effective in urban areas versus use of another vector control strategy.

2. The approach is explained in the WHO urban malaria framework: World Health Organization. (2022). Global framework for the response to malaria in urban areas. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/363899>
License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

- ⊙ Use this analysis to determine areas to be excluded from campaign ITN deployment, considering the following guidance:
- Cease campaign ITN distribution in areas with historic and current very low-risk – i.e. zero coverage provision – or areas with documented low ITN use unless action to rectify this issue has been identified and included in the budget.
 - Maintain ITN distribution in areas with persistently high or moderate malaria risk, including urban clusters of moderate to high local transmission.
 - Maintain ITN distribution in areas currently at low risk that were historically moderate or high risk (i.e. low risk has only been achieved recently through vector control).
 - Maintain ITN distribution in areas of historically low risk, where risk is increasing due to climate change or other factors.
 - After appraising vector control options for *An. stephensi*, consider whether ITN distribution in areas where *An. stephensi* has been detected should be maintained or if other alternatives such as larval source management would be more cost-effective. This decision should not be affected by historical/current malaria risk.

Note: In areas where ITNs are scaled back due to low malaria risk it is critical that robust surveillance is in place to detect epidemics and that adequate access to case management is ensured. Additional information can be found in both the WHO Guidelines for Malaria³ as well as the WHO Urban Malaria Framework⁴.

3. Best Practice Statement: No scale-back in areas with ongoing local malaria transmission (2019), WHO, Guidelines for Malaria, p. 61. <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1427681/retrieve>

4. World Health Organization. (2022). Global framework for the response to malaria in urban areas. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/363899>. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

2b : List and rank the areas for campaign ITN deployment in order of malaria risk

- ④ *Divide the country into the lowest administrative levels at which different ITN types could feasibly be deployed (i.e. districts or other second-level administrative areas). Prioritization steps will consider malaria risk, so it is better at this stage to consider the *smallest* practical implementation areas (e.g. districts rather than provinces), as smaller areas are more likely to have similar levels of malaria risk. Epidemiological data plus other contextual factors – such as access to care - should be considered to help define risk.*
- ④ Rank these areas by malaria risk:
 - The aim is to assess the potential for transmission in the absence of vector control, especially what may be expected if ITNs are **not** provided. Malaria programmes should use the best available indicators and data and triangulate both current and historic data, including prevalence of infection in surveys, incidence in health facilities, transmission intensity (from entomological studies), other contextual factors, and the best estimates of well-informed and experienced staff.
 - One approach would be to draft an initial ranking based on an assessment of historical (i.e. pre-intervention or natural) transmission intensity. Note that in areas where vector control coverage is currently moderate or high, current levels of malaria incidence and prevalence should **not** be considered a reliable indicator of historical/natural transmission intensity. In areas with low burden due to vector control, the immunity in the population may be diminished and if vector control is withdrawn, resurgence/epidemics can occur.
 - Having drawn up an initial ranking based on historical endemicity or background transmission intensity, this ranking will then need to be adjusted to account for additional risk factors.
- ④ For each location, calculate how many nets would be needed for full campaign coverage (with a quantification ratio of 1:1.8 or a modified ratio based on local data). Programmes planning to "match" the type of ITNs in their routine system with their campaign deployment plan should include an additional column quantifying the nets and associated funding for routine distribution over a period of three years in each area.

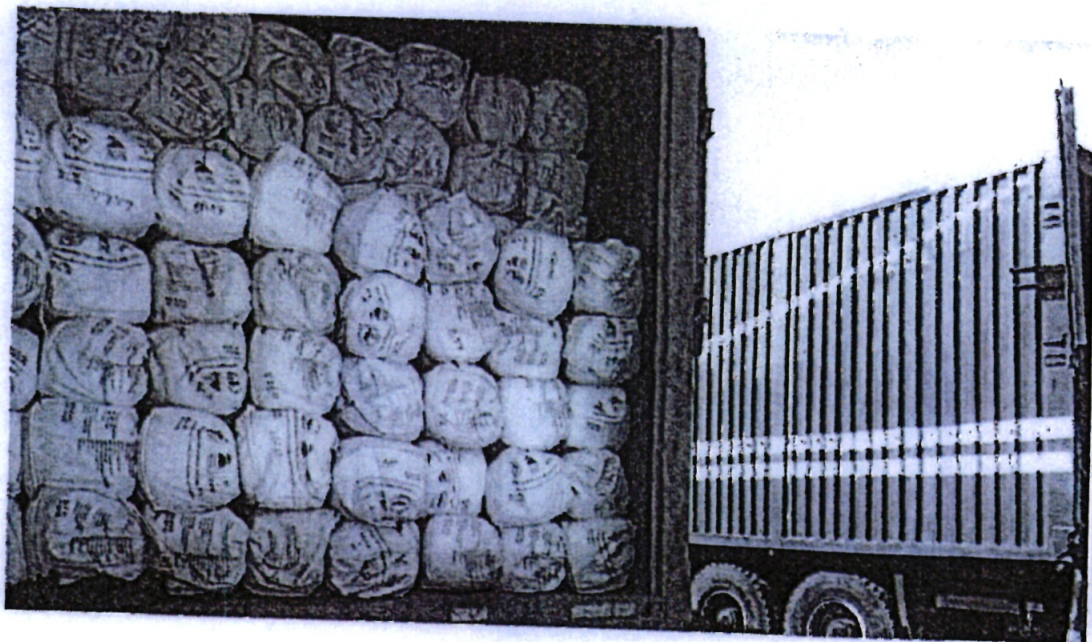
STEP

3

Maximize coverage: calculate the need to cover these at-risk areas with pyrethroid-only nets

For the points below, use the cost of a pyrethroid-only ITN and include deployment costs:

- ⊙ Starting with the area with the highest risk, assign the resources needed for full ITN coverage with pyrethroid-only ITNs.
- ⊙ Repeating this step, continue down the list in order of malaria risk.
- ⊙ Continue until the available funding has been depleted. (It is best to end on a completely covered area, rather than a half-covered area, which would create operational difficulties).
- ⊙ *If resources still remain after Step 3, move to Step 4. If not, go to Step 5.*



© Against Malaria Foundation

STEP

4

Maximize effectiveness: “substitute” pyrethroid-only ITNs with more effective nets as far as possible

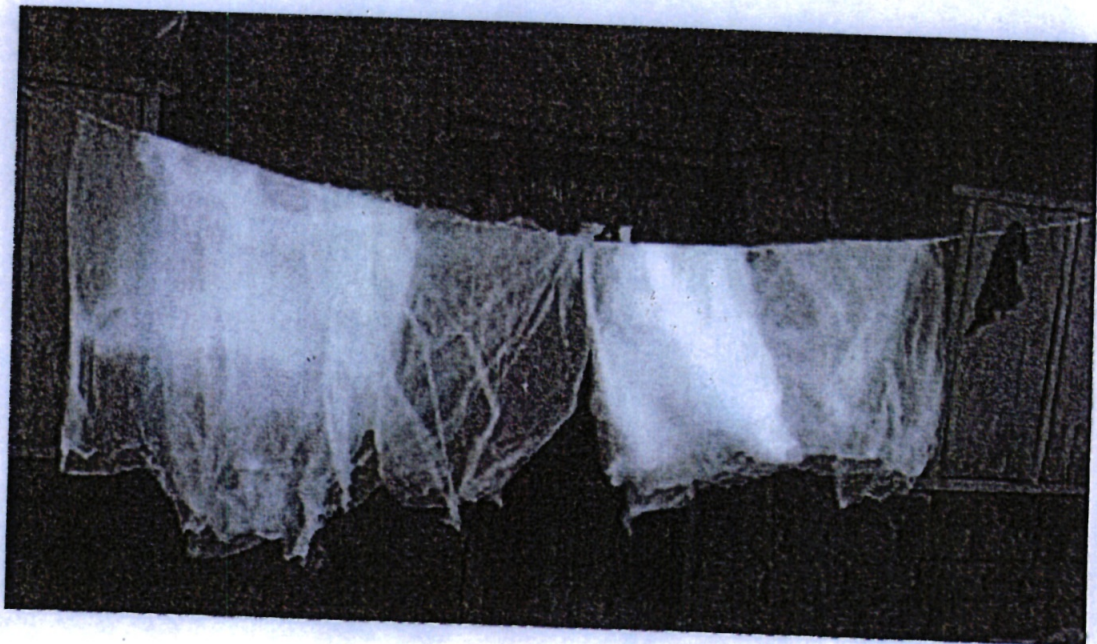
- ⊙ Consider which areas in your ITN deployment plan have pyrethroid resistance. Ideally these will be provided pyrethroid-PBO or pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr ITNs following the processes in steps 4a and 4b. Recognizing that no programme is likely to have insecticide resistance data for all deployment areas, some extrapolation from adjacent areas is appropriate, including adjacent areas of neighbouring countries where relevant.
- ⊙ Allocate resources remaining after step 3 by substituting pyrethroid-only ITNs in the deployment plan in the following stepped process.
- ⊙ For the process below consider the incremental cost to substitute pyrethroid-only ITNs with pyrethroid-PBO or pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr ITNs, noting that delivery costs of ITNs to end users are already allocated in the step above.

4a : Substitute pyrethroid-only ITNs with more effective ITNs in areas where they were previously distributed

- ⊙ Allocate the *additional* available resources needed to replace pyrethroid-only ITNs with pyrethroid-PBO or pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr ITNs in areas that previously received these net types, starting from highest burden areas. For programmes planning to "match" the type of ITNs in their routine system with their campaign deployment plan, allocate the additional resources needed to replace the pyrethroid-only ITNs for routine distribution with the net type to be used for the campaign.
- ⊙ Continue area by area until resources are depleted.
- ⊙ *If resources remain from step 4a, move to step 4b. If not, go to Step 5.*

4b : Substitute pyrethroid-only ITNs with more effective ITNs in additional areas

- ⊙ Allocate the *additional* resources needed to substitute pyrethroid-only ITNs with pyrethroid-PBO or pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr ITNs in additional areas, starting from the next highest burden areas with pyrethroid resistance and expanding to neighbouring high burden districts without pyrethroid resistance data.
- ⊙ For programmes planning to "match" the type of ITNs in their routine system with their campaign deployment plan, allocate the additional resources needed to substitute the pyrethroid-only ITNs for routine distribution with the net type to be used for the campaign.
- ⊙ Continue area by area until resources are depleted.



STEP

5

Identify resource gaps

If either optimal coverage with any ITN, or with the most effective ITN, cannot be achieved with the available funding (taking into account all external and domestic sources) then a prioritization exercise amongst all interventions will need to be considered. If gaps persist, these additional funding needs should be identified and codified and this information should be provided to potential financiers, such as the government, PMI and/or in the Global Fund Prioritized Above Allocation Request.



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STEP

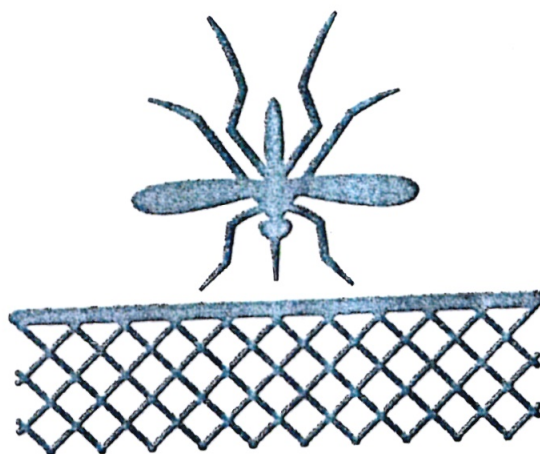
6

Ensure adequate funding for surveillance

A robust surveillance system is needed to ensure appropriate monitoring of malaria indicators to provide timely signals of potential upsurges in areas no longer receiving ITNs, as well as for routine programmatic decision-making. Allocate sufficient funding to address any surveillance strengthening needs as well as system maintenance.



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To join the weekly AMP conference call each Wednesday at 10:00 AM Eastern time (16.00 PM CET) use the following Zoom meeting line:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/2367777867?pwd=allhZk9KQmcxMXNaWnRaN1JCUTQ3dz09>

You can find your local number to join the weekly call:

<https://zoom.us/j/2367777867>

To be added to the AMP mailing list visit:

<https://allianceformalariaprevention.com/weekly-conference-call/signup-for-our-mailing-list/>

To contact AMP or join an AMP working group please e-mail:

allianceformalariaprevention@gmail.com

For further information please go to the AMP website:

<https://allianceformalariaprevention.com>

ANNEX 3

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND ASSET DISPOSAL ACT, 2015

Section 74. (1) The accounting officer shall ensure the preparation of an invitation to tender that sets out the following—

i) requirement of serialisation of pages by the bidder for each bid submitted;

Section 79. (1) A tender is responsive if it conforms to all the eligibility and other mandatory requirements in the tender documents.

Responsiveness of tenders.

Section 79. (2) A responsive tender shall not be affected by —

(a) minor deviations that do not materially depart from the requirements set out in the tender documents; or

**PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND ASSET DISPOSAL REGULATIONS
2020**

75. (1) A procuring entity shall reject all tenders, which are not in conformity to the requirements of section 79 of the Act and regulation 74 of these Regulations.

74. (1) Pursuant to section 80 of the Act and upon opening of tenders, the evaluation committee shall first conduct a preliminary evaluation to determine whether —

Preliminary evaluation of open tender.

(a) a tenderer complies with all the eligibility requirements provided for under section 55 of the Act;

(b) the tender has been submitted in the required format and serialized in accordance with section 74(1)(i) of the Act;

ANNEX 4



Annex (H)

Guide to Global Fund Policies on Procurement and Supply Management of Health Products

June 2021

2. Ensuring Adequate Procurement and Supply Management of Health Products

2.1 Applicable Laws

- 2.1** When procuring and managing the supply of health products, recipients undertake to comply at all times with applicable laws, including with any required authorizations relating to those health products in a timely manner pursuant to the requirements established by the relevant regulatory authority in the country in which those products will be utilized.

2.2 Procurement and Supply Management Responsibilities

- 2.2** The recipient may, except when otherwise required by the Global Fund, use its own procurement and supply management systems, rules, processes and procedures or, at its own discretion, a contracted local, regional or international procurement and/or supply management agent, selected in a competitive manner to conduct health products procurement and/or supply management. The recipient may also choose to utilize the Global Fund's Pooled Procurement Mechanism – including the e-procurement platform of wambo.org – to support recipients in attaining cost-effective and efficient procurement of health products.

- 2.3** For those health products for which the Global Fund determines that the recipient's procurement and/or supply management capacity is insufficient, the Global Fund may, in its sole discretion, require a recipient to use:
- i. the Pooled Procurement Mechanism³ or
 - ii. other established procurement and/or supply management agents or services acceptable to the Global Fund.

- 2.4** In any case, where pooling of demand can attain better market outcomes (such as lower prices or improved lead times) for health products of the required assured quality, the recipient shall use its best efforts to use the Pooled Procurement Mechanism or other regional and global procurement services or agents acceptable to the Global Fund.

- 2.5** All procurement of medicines to treat multidrug-resistant tuberculosis shall be performed through a designated procurement agent of the Global Drug Facility. In advance of initiating procurement of such medicines, the recipient shall make available to the Global Fund, in form and substance satisfactory to the Global Fund, the following:
- i. a current detailed multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) expansion plan (including the number of MDR-TB patients to be treated and the list and quantifications of the medicines to be procured for the MDR-TB program reflecting the recipient's finalized forecast for the grant implementation period covered by the relevant grant agreement), and the national guidelines for programmatic management of drug-resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB), both of which were developed in collaboration with a technical partner acceptable to the Global Fund; and
 - ii. for each disbursement request for the procurement of MDR-TB medicines, a pro forma invoice issued by the designated procurement agent of the Global Drug Facility.

³ The Pooled Procurement Mechanism was previously referred to as the "voluntary pooled procurement" in Board Decision GF/B15/DP15, approved on 27 April 2007.

ANNEX 5

LIST OF INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (ITN) THAT MEET GF QA REQUIREMENTS FOR USE AGAINST MALARIA VECTOR

 Edition: Version 04
 Date: 30th June 2023

The list is a consolidated list of insecticide treated nets prequalified by WHO Prequalification Program as well as WHOPES converted. It is developed as a tool to assist Principal Recipients (PR) of Global Fund grants in procurement.

Important Note

This List may be used by Principal Recipients (PRs) of Global Fund grants when considering options with respect to procurement of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN). The list aims at providing PRs with information that will assist them in their procurement options. Please note that the list is not designed to be a basis for countries to select ITN to replace any applicable and legally required procurement processes. The Global Fund requires its grant recipients to comply with applicable procurement laws and provides the list only for the **identification of products/suppliers that comply with the Global Fund's requirements**. It is important that the product selected is compliant with the GF requirement criteria (refer to **Guide to Global Fund Policies on Procurement and Supply Management of Health Products**: https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/5873/psm_procurementsupplymanagement_guidelines_en.pdf). Furthermore, the Principal Recipient should not rely solely on the information provided in the list but should obtain evidence of products compliance with the GF requirements. For the above reasons, **we strongly encourage users to ensure they are using the most recent version on our website when conducting procurement.**

Name of Active	Formulations	Manufacturer	Commercial Name	Manufacturing site	Eligibility Criteria	Specifications
Alpha-Cypermethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	A to Z Textiles Mills Ltd	MiraNet LLIN	A to Z Textile Mills Limited, Plot No 698, P.O Box 945 , Off Dodoma Road, Net World Area, Kisongo Arusha (Tanzania)	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted. WHO PQ ref. 009-001	WHO specification 454/LN/3 (August 2015)
Alpha-Cypermethrin	Polyester coated onto filaments	BASF SE	Interceptor	Shanghai Gongtai Textile Co. Ltd; No.2, Fada Road Taicang City Jiangsu Province (China) Sunshine World Net 2003 Co. Ltd. 91Moo 9 Donsai Photharam Ratchaburi 70120 , Thailand Decotex, Lot II-2A, Road 13, Tan Binh Industrial Park Tan Phu District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 002-001	WHO specification 454/LN/1 (August 2015)
Alpha-Cypermethrin + Chlorfenapyr	Polyester coated onto filaments	BASF SE	Interceptor G2	Shanghai Gongtai Textile Co. Ltd; No.2, Fada Road, Banqiao Town, Taicang City Jiangsu Province (China) Sunshine World Net 2003 Co. Ltd, 91 Moo 9 Donsai, Photharam, Ratchaburi 70120, Thailand Decotex, Lot II-2A, Road 13, Tan Binh Industrial Park Tan Phu District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam District Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 002-002	WHO specification 454+570/LN (July 2019)
Alpha-Cypermethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Disease Control Technologies LLC	Royal Sentry	Dean Superior Textile, Company Limited Baota Industrial Park, West Zone, Dean County, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province 330400 (China)	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 003-001	WHO specification 454/LN/2 (September 2019)
Alpha-Cypermethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Disease Control Technologies LLC	Royal Sentry 2.0	Dean Superior Textile, Company Limited Baota Industrial Park, West Zone, Dean County, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province 330400 (China)	WHO Prequalification Ref. 003-002	WHO specification 454/LN/4 (September 2020)

Alpha-Cypermethrin + Pyriproxyfen	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Disease Control Technologies LLC	Royal guard	Dean Superior Textile, Company Limited, Baota Industrial Park, West Zone, Dean County, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province (China)	WHO Prequalification Ref. 003-003	WHO specification 454+715/LN (November 2018)
Deltamethrin	Polyester Coated onto filaments	Fujian Yamei Industry & Trade Co	Yahe LN	Fujian Yamei Industry & Trade Co., Ltd, No.116 Xikou Village Zhuqi, Minhou district, Fuzhou city Fujian province China Fujian Yamei Industry & Trade Co., Ltd, No. 1 Jingbian Garden Yinjiexu Development Zone Wuxing District HuzhouCity, Zhejiang Province China Fujian Yamei Industry & Trade Co., Ltd, No. 31, Longyan East Third Road, Xinlu Village, Yanshi Town, Xinluo District, Longyan City, Fujian Province, China. LTC YAMEI RWANDA LTD., Prime Economic Zone · Plot Du, Road 4, Kigali (Rwanda)	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 015-001	WHO specification 333/LN/5 (January 2019)
Deltamethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Life Ideas Biological Technology Co. Ltd	Panda Net 2.0	Dean Superior Textile Company Limited, Baota Industrial Park West Zone., Dean County Jiangxi Province (China)	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ Ref. 026-001	WHO specification 333/LN/3 (September 2015)
Alpha-Cypermethrin	Polyester coated onto filaments	Mainpol GmbH	SafeNet	China Jiujiang Health Tex Industries Company Limited, Baota Industrial Park West Zone, Dean County, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province (China),330 400 Yuanshi County Yiteng Needle Textile Co.Ltd No. 10 Yuanzhao Road, Yuanshi County, Shijiazhuang City, China 51130	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ Ref. 018-001	WHO specification 454/LN/1 (August 2015)
Deltamethrin + Piperonyl Butoxide (Synergist)	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	PPP Hollandi DMCC	Tsara Boost	Pak Poly Products (PVT). Ltd, 3.5km Kahna Kacha Defence Road, Lahore Pakistan. SunPack Ltd, No.1 Donghua Industrial Park, Yanzheng Road, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China	WHO PQ Ref. P-00223	WHO specification 333+33/LN/2 (NETTING) (January 2019)
Deltamethrin + Piperonyl Butoxide (Synergist)	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	PPP Hollandi DMCC	Tsara Plus	Pak Poly Products (PVT). Ltd, 3.5km Kahna Kacha Defence Road, Lahore Pakistan. SunPack Ltd, No.1 Donghua Industrial Park, Yanzheng Road, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China Jin Xun Ye (Huizhou) Textile Company Limited, Xin Shi Ji Industrial Zone, Heshan village, Yuanzhou Town, Bolou County, Huizhou City, Guangdong Province, China.	WHO PQ Ref. P-00226	WHO specification 333+33/LN/2 (NETTING) (January 2019) and 333+33/LN/2 (NET) (January 2019)
Deltamethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	PPP Hollandi DMCC	Tsara Net	Pak Poly Products (PVT). Ltd, 3.5km Kahna Kacha Defence Road, Lahore Pakistan. SunPack Ltd, No.1 Donghua Industrial Park, Yanzheng Road, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China	WHO PQ Ref. P-00224	WHO specification 333/LN/6 (February 2021)
Deltamethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	PPP Hollandi DMCC	Tsara Soft	Pak Poly Products (PVT). Ltd, 3.5km Kahna Kacha Defence Road, Lahore Pakistan. Jin Xun Ye (Huizhou) Textile Company Limited. Xin Shi Ji Industrial Zone, Heshan village, Yuanzhou Town, Bolou County, Huizhou City, Guangdong Province, China.	WHO PQ Ref. P-00225	WHO specification 333/LN/2 (January 2019)
Alpha-Cypermethrin + Piperonyl Butoxide (Synergist)	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Shobikaa Impex Private Limited	DuraNet Plus	Shobikaa Impex Private Limited, Plot No. 29,32 to 37, Survey Number 558 & 559, Athur SIDCO Industrial Estate, Vennaimalai post, 639006, Karur district, Tamilnadu (India) Shobikaa Impex Private Limited, SF No.37/A2- Coimbatore Road, Pavithram Village, Thanner Pandal, Karur 639 002 Tamilandu India.	WHO Prequalification Ref. 006-003	WHO specification 454+33/LN/M/3

Alpha-Cypermethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Shobikaa Impex Private Limited	Duranet	Shobikaa Impex Private Limited, Plot No. 29,32 to 37, Survey Number 558 & 559, Athur SIDCO Industrial Estate, Vennaimalai post, 639006, Karur district, Tamilnadu (India) Shobikaa Impex Private Limited, SF No.37/A2-Coimbatore Road, Pavithram Village, Thanner Pandal, Karur 639 002 Tamilandu India.	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 006-001	WHO specification 454/LN/2 (September 2019)
Permethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Sumitomo Chemical Co Ltd	Olyset Net	Minh Hung Tien Giang Co., Ltd, Kinh 2A Hamlet Phuoc Lap Commune Tan Phuoc District Tien Giang Province (Vietnam) Vector Health International Limited, Net World Area Kisongo Arusha (Tanzania)	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 001-004	WHO specification 331/LN (April 2014)
Permethrin + Piperonyl Butoxide (Synergist)	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Sumitomo Chemical Co Ltd	Olyset Plus	Minh Hung Tien Giang Co., Ltd, Kinh 2A Hamlet Phuoc Lap Commune Tan Phuoc District Tien Giang Province (Vietnam) Vector Health International Limited, Net World Area Kisongo Arusha (Tanzania)	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 001-005	WHO specification 331+33/LN (May 2013)
Deltamethrin	Polyester Coated onto filaments	Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co. Ltd	Yorkool LN	Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co.Ltd, Sangyuan Industrial Zone, Baoding City.,Lixian County, Hebei Province, China Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co.,Shiyou South Road, Kuoda Village, Nanmeng Township, Bazhou City, Hebei Province, China Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co., The Wind Road South Middle, Gaotang County Economic Development Zone, Liaocheng City , Shandong Province, China Sino Africa Medical Devices Co. Ltd Plot 27-31 , Second Ring Road , Luzira Industrial Park P.O Box 7321 , Kampala , Uganda	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 021-001	WHO specification 333/LN/1 (September 2020)
Deltamethrin + Piperonyl Butoxide (Synergist)	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	Tianjin Yorkool International Trading Co. Ltd	Yorkool G3 LN	Yorkool Chemicals (Cangzhou) Co. Ltd, Lixian Sub- factory, Sangyuan Industrial Zone, Baoding City,Lixian County, Hebei Province, China Yorkool Chemicals (Cangzhou) Co. Ltd., Bazhou Sub-factory, Kuoda Village, Nanmeng Township, Bazhou City,Langfang City , Hebei Province, China Yorkool Chemicals (Cangzhou) Co Ltd., Gaotang Sub-Factory, No. 558 Shiefeng West Road, Economic Development Zone, Liaocheng City , Shandong Province, China	WHO PQ ref. 021-003	WHO specification 333+33/LN/2 (NETTING) (January 2019)
Deltamethrin	Polyester Coated onto filaments	Vestergaard	PermaNet 2.0	10-10 Textile Joint Stock Company 9/ 253 Minh Khai Street Hai Ba Trung, District Hanoi Vietnam 10/10 Textile Joint Stock Company Vang village, Co Bicomune, GiaLam district, Hanoi, Vietnarn 10/10 Textile Joint Stock Company Km24, Highway 5, Phan Boi, Di Su, My Hao commune, Hung Yen province, Vietnam Vinmos Company Ltd, Nhon Hoa 1 Hamlet, Due Hoa Thuong Commune, Due Hoa District Long An Province Vietnam	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 005-001	WHO specification 333/LN/1 (September 2020))

Deltamethrin + Piperonyl Butoxide (Synergist)	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments + Polyester coated onto filaments (side panel)	Vestergaard	PermaNet 3.0	10-10 Textile Joint Stock Company 9/ 253 Minh Khai Street Hai Ba Trung, District Hanoi Vietnam 10/10 Textile Joint Stock Company Vang village, Co Bicomune, GiaLam district, Hanoi, Vietnam 10/10 Textile Joint Stock Company Km24, Highway 5, Phan Boi, Di Su, My Hao commune, Hung Yen province, Vietnam Vinmos Company Ltd, Nhon Hoa 1 Hamlet, Due Hoa Thuong Commune, Due Hoa District Long An Province Vietnam	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 005-002	WHO specification 333+33/LN/1 (April 2019)-
Deltamethrin + Chlorfenapyr	Polyester coated onto filaments	Vestergaard	PermaNet Dual	10-10 Textile Joint Stock Company, Minh Khai Site -9/ 253 Minh Khai Street Hai Ba Trung, District Hanoi Vietnam 10/10 Textile Joint Stock Company, Cobi site Vang village, Co Bicomune, GiaLam district, Hanoi, Vietnam 10/10 Textile Joint Stock Company, Hung Yen Branch Site Km24, Highway 5, Phan Boi, Di Su, My Hao commune, Hung Yen province, Vietnam. Long Ha Trade and Manufacture Company Ltd Km24, Highway 5, Phan Boi, Di Su, My Hao commune, Hung Yen province, Vietnam. Phuc Yen Production and Trading Service Joint Stock Company 198 Tran Phu Street, Phuc Yen Commune, Vinc Phuc Province, Vietnam Phuc Yen Production and Trading Service Joint Stock Company Kha Do, Nam Viem Ward, Phuc Yen Commune, Vinh Phuc Province, Vietnam	WHO PQ ref. P-03228	Supplier Interim Specifications
Alpha-Cypermethrin	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	VKA Polymers pvt. Ltd	MAGNet	169/1, 170/1 Balarajapuram Village Veerarakkiyam, Karur District Tamil Nadu, India 6 9114 1/79, Madurai bypass road (NH 7), Sadiya Gounden Pudhur Kakavadi Post, Karur District Tamilnadu, India - 639 003 9/939 Cheeran Nagar, China Andankoil Road, Karur 639002, Tamil Nadu, India 38, Local Road 830D, Hamlet 5, Ben Luc District, Long a Province, Vietnam.	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 014-001	WHO specification 454/LN/2 (September 2019)
Alpha-Cypermethrin + Piperonyl Butoxide (Synergist)	Polyethylene incorporating into filaments	VKA Polymers pvt. Ltd	Veeralin LLIN	169/1, 170/1 Balarajapuram Village Veerarakkiyam, Karur District Tamil Nadu, India 6 9114 1/79, Madurai bypass road (NH 7), Sadiya Gounden Pudhur Kakavadi Post, Karur District Tamilnadu, India - 639 003 9/939 Cheeran Nagar, China Andankoil Road, Karur 639002, Tamil Nadu, India 38, Local Road 830D, Hamlet 5, Ben Luc District, Long a Province, Vietnam.	WHOPES Recommendation - PQ Converted WHO PQ ref. 014-00	WHO specification 454+33/LN (March 2016)

NOTE:

- In order to get better knowledge on the ITN behavior on flammability, the QA team is currently implementing a randomized surveillance program in testing flammability as per EN 1102 Standards for the ITNs which have not such test in their approved specifications. It is admitted that non-compliance cannot be stated on the basis on the above collected information. However, suppliers maybe asked to consider these results for further improvement of the design of their ITNs.
- Newly listed products are marked in yellow