



Global Fund Update

Vector Control Working Group 2022

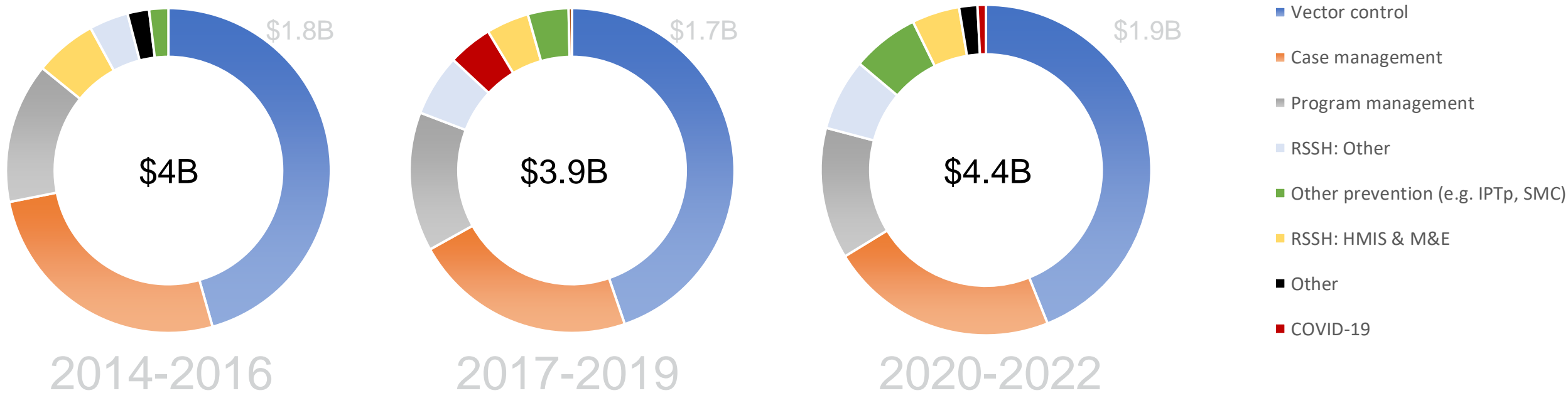
Htin Kyaw Thu

Kate Kolaczinski

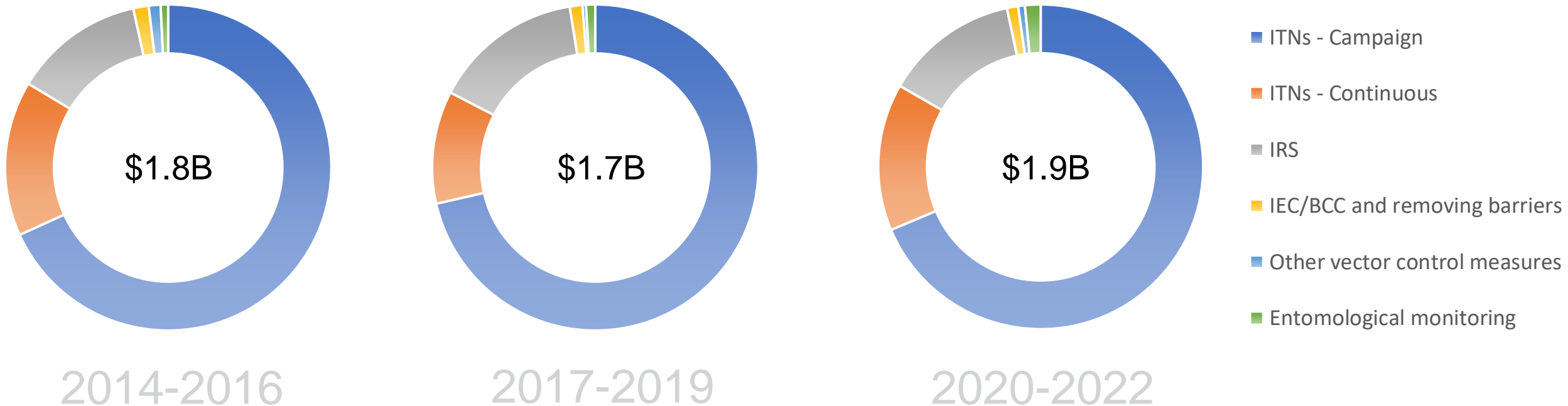
Overview

1. Financing data
2. Interventions supported
3. Results report – and indicator evolution
4. ITN access
5. ITN durability and quality
6. *An. stephensi*
7. Catalytic funding: current and upcoming
8. C19 Response Mechanism

1. Financing for malaria



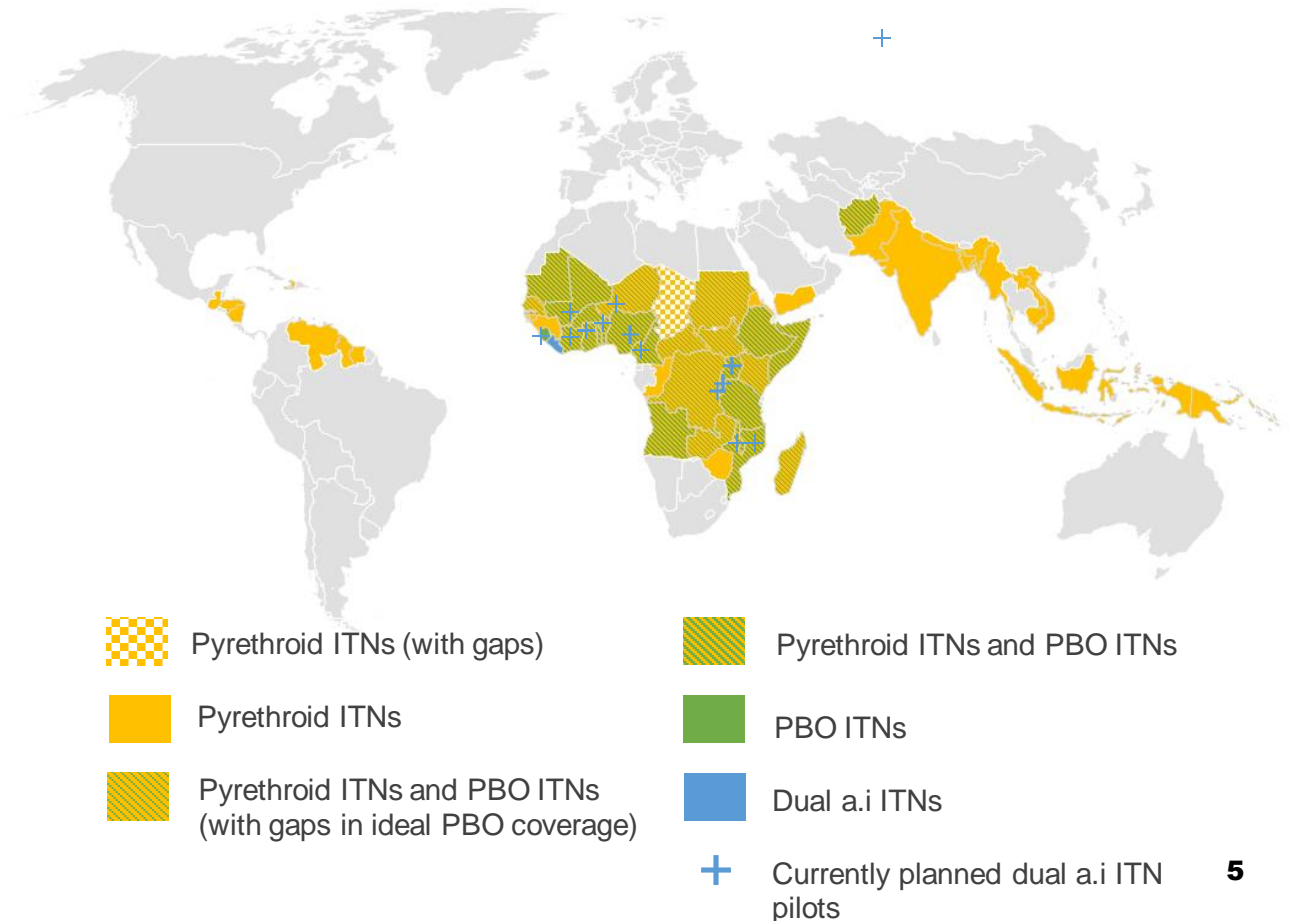
1. Financing within vector control



2. Interventions and tools supported

ITNs in current grant cycle

- Pyrethroid-only ITNs:
 - Acceleration away from these products, but they remain a key part of the market
- PBO ITNs
 - Considerable scale up in this grant cycle
- Dual a.i ITNs:
 - Supporting as pilots for grants accessing catalytic funding top-ups
 - Expectations around dual a.i upcoming funding requests
- Efforts to improve campaign efficiency:
 - Considerable financing of digitization, urban centre / peri-urban rural differentiation
- New delivery models:
 - Moves from traditional campaign + ANC/EPI distribution to higher throughput continuous / annual channels supported in several countries (school-, community-based)



2. Interventions and tools supported

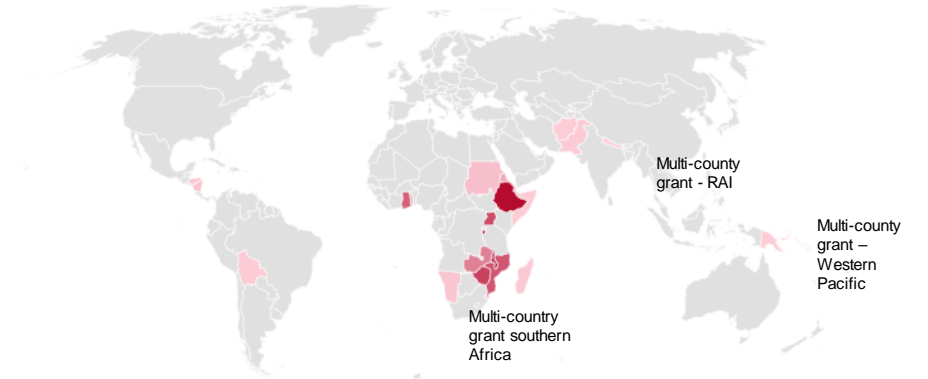
IRS and entomological surveillance in current grant cycle

- IRS

- Still limited in scale due to sustainability and cost
- Supported (to varying extent) in this grant cycle in 30 countries and 3 multi-country grants

- Entomological monitoring and durability monitoring

- Supported in 51 countries and 3 multi-country grants



3. Results Report 2021 and Indicator evolution

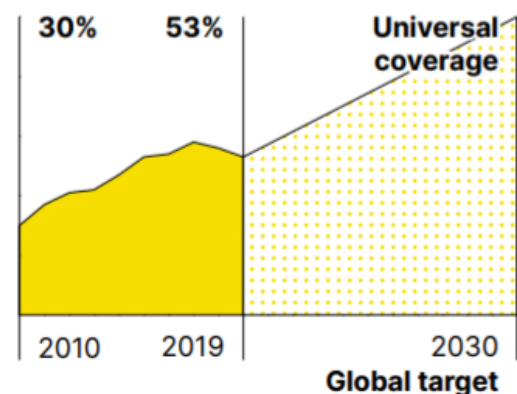
113M Global Fund financed ITNs in 2020

128M in 2021

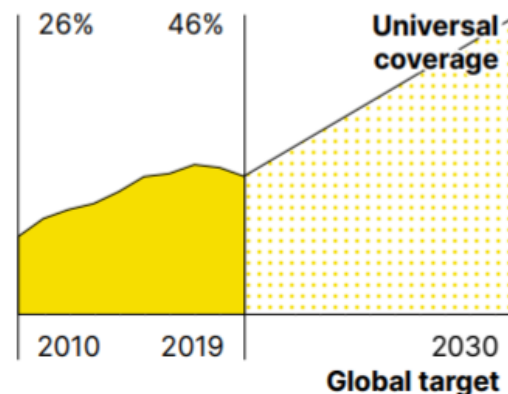
50-60% of total ITN deliveries



Mosquito nets population coverage



Mosquito nets population use



Evolving the indicators for the upcoming grant cycle, aiming for:

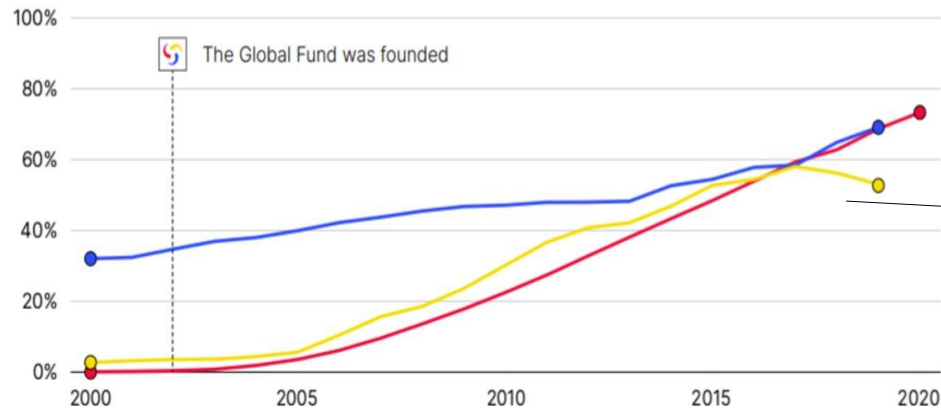
- Greater efficiency of M&E-related processes to reduce burden on PRs, SRs and national programmes
- Stronger synthesis of data/information to support timely, evidence-based decision-making
- More focus on outcomes and ‘effective coverage’
- More sub-national granularity
- Considerable challenges to achieve this

4. ITN access

Coverage of treatment and prevention interventions

In countries where the Global Fund invests

- HIV - % of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy
- TB - % of TB treatment coverage
- Malaria - % of population with access to a long-lasting insecticide-treated net



Malaria coverage calculated based on 38 African countries for which data is available from WHO / Malaria Atlas Project estimates in countries where the Global Fund invests. HIV and TB estimates are based on all countries where the Global Fund invests. Based on published data from WHO (2020 release for TB and malaria) and UNAIDS (2021 release).

ITN access progress has stalled

Thoughts on reasons?

Questions to the group

- Durability driving large part of attrition
- Attrition and troughs between campaigns – are these worsening?
- Are more campaigns slipping beyond 3y than previously? (Operational & supply challenges)
- Role of allocation methodologies, capping and urbanization?
- Numbers distributed not keeping up with population at-risk growth?

Responses?

- Understand range of reasons
- More frequent distributions / higher throughout continuous channels?
 - Costs, environmental and person time inputs make this challenging. Options for targeting at areas of highest attrition?
- More durable nets?
 - Defining and fixing systemic issues. Gates and i2i partnership effort.
- Improving efficiency of allocation? Shown to be challenging especially at higher coverage levels.

5. ITN durability and quality

Continued concerns on:

- ITN durability and contribution to the attrition seen well before the 3rd year
- Whether ITN quality is sufficiently consistent, and whether current systems/approaches are sufficient
- Occasional differences between pre-shipment and post shipment testing
- Acknowledgement that there are system spanning issues to be addressed

To tackle them:

- Global Fund financed; Tropical Health led landscaping on ITN bio-efficacy concerns
- Supporting the Gates and i2i led work on net quality and durability issues
 - Importance of having an 'external to the system' partner leading
- Funding durability monitoring work
- Funded by PMI through Chemonics – Vector Control Specialist to sit within GF Secretariat, focus to include ITN durability issues including some key analyses
- Global Fund QA team:
 - Developing new guidelines for pre-shipment testing using more stringent approach
 - Expanding the capacity of GF's QA Team

6. An. stephensi

Global Fund engagement

- Supporting internal awareness
 - Briefing on the GMP vector alert, sources of technical advice, key issues to consider in grant management
- Emphasizing to PRs
 - Willingness to support reprogramming if necessary for modified control activities, surveillance and/or evaluation costs - if NMC/EPs prioritize these
 - The need to proactively discuss to ensure plans / interventions are in place and financially covered, in particular when starting NFM4 discussions
 - The need to keep the *An. stephensi* risk in mind when making decisions around vector control in urban/peri-urban areas, for some relevant settings
- Role of next cycle catalytic funding

7. Catalytic Funding

Current grant cycle



Net Transition Initiative 2021 – 2023/4

(\$50M total Global Fund investment)

Solving core barriers to initial market growth and transition to normalized procurement

Copayment support – access prior to and immediately after WHO recommendation, accelerates prices reductions and builds supplier capacity ready for generalized scale up

Evidence building – Data for decision making across all net types and IRS

Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Malawi, Liberia, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda
= ~30-35M dual a.i nets – 12 M orders placed so far

Country involvement:

- Countries express interest in pilot scale deployment
- Criteria for inclusion: High transmission, pyrethroid resistance, volumes and timing feasible given supply
- NMC/EPs determine deployment approach in country: prioritization of areas with high net use given access, and no plans for IRS
- Automatic inclusion of NNP countries to maintain coverage in those areas

7. Catalytic Funding

Current and upcoming evaluations

	Comparative cost-effectiveness	Entomology	Durability monitoring
Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative impact and cost-effectiveness of tools designed to work in areas of pyrethroid resistant vectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entomological components as secondary indicators in impact trials Entomological studies of nets in huts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survivorship, attrition, physical durability, chemical durability, Performance in third year of life
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCT in Benin extended into third year (LSHTM) RCT – comparative cost-effectiveness of tools designed for delivery in areas of pyrethroid resistance: IRS, pyrethroid-PBO, dual ai nets Impact modelling with Imperial College Entomological examination of Interceptor G2 used in combination with pyrethroid-PBO nets - Benin (PAMVERC) 		

7. Catalytic Funding

Proposal for upcoming grant cycle: support to newer vector control tools*

Focus areas:

- Build understanding of operational and cost-effectiveness issues around newer vector controls (focus on tools with at least 1 year of promising epidemiological data to ensure key questions are answered in time for potential WHO policy recommendation)
- Smooth market entry (demand forecasting, financial levers)
- Will support needs around *An. stephensi*: building evidence base around potential for new tools to support *An. stephensi* control; consideration to expand some work into support for *An. stephensi* surveillance / surveillance capacity

Financing

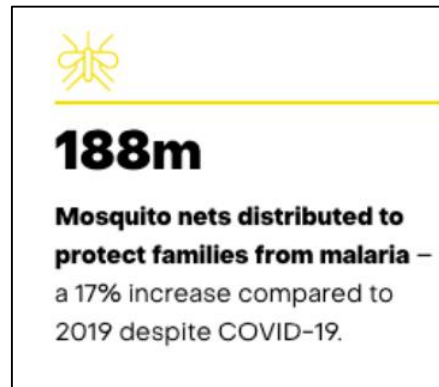
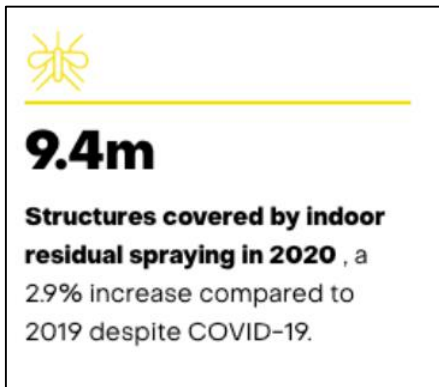
- Proposed as a partnership with Unitaid (either entirely or in part)

Questions to the group

- Suggestions on process for countries to express interest
- Suggestions on process / representation for decisions on designs and locations?

8. Covid 19 Response Mechanism

- Despite challenges posed by COVID-19, National Malaria Programmes have led adaptation processes to ensure continuity of ITN, IRS and SMC campaign activities



- Global Fund's C19 Response Mechanism provides funding to countries to cover the costs of adaptations needed to continue malaria control programming
 - Mitigation activities, predominantly for PPE and operational adaptations to campaigns
- C19RM also provides funding for core covid control

Country Example: Nigeria

From process evaluation conducted by AMP

- **Highest malaria cases and death globally**
- **Key adaptation adopted**
 - Updating the guidelines to adopt door-to-door ITN distribution in either
 - **single-phase** (household registration and ITN distribution simultaneously without use of net cards) *OR*
 - **double-phase** (registration and issue of net card completed together and net distribution separately either at fixed distribution points or, preferably, door-to-door)
 - Protecting measures for health workers (PPE), community level prevention, information/communication
 - Digitization
 - Adapting microplanning – virtual format, budget for PPE, capacity building activities with covid measures
- **Results of Adaptation**
 - No significant decrease (in some cases, increase) in ITN coverage and use in 2019 compared to previous years despite COVID

Thank you



The Global Fund to Fight
AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

+41 58 791 1700
theglobalfund.org