
Global Fund Update: Vector Control financing

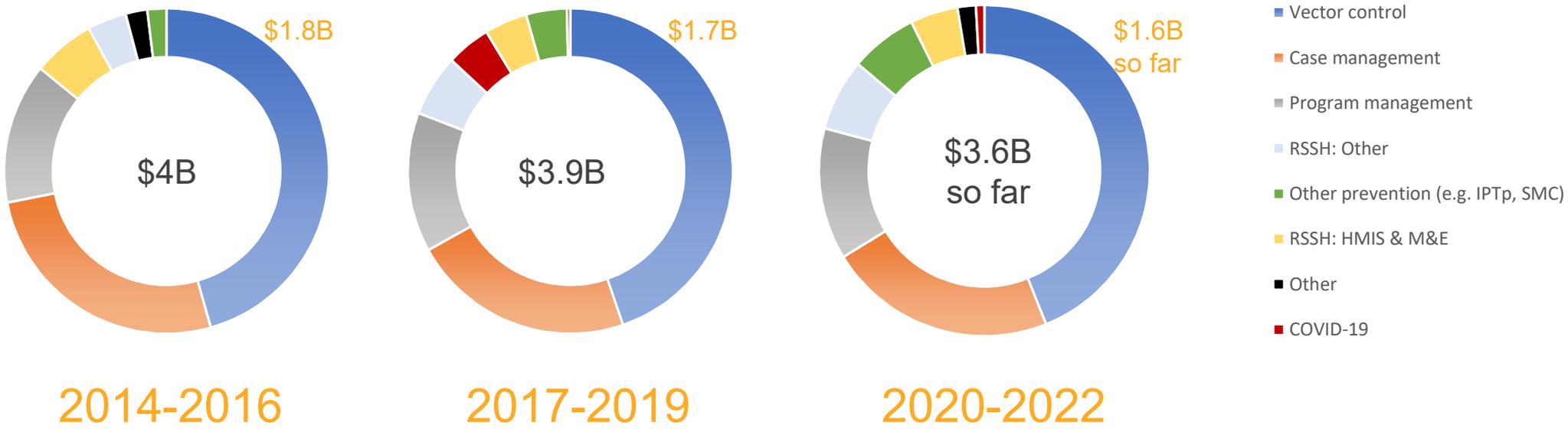
PATRICK OKELLO AND KATE KOLACZINSKI



Overview

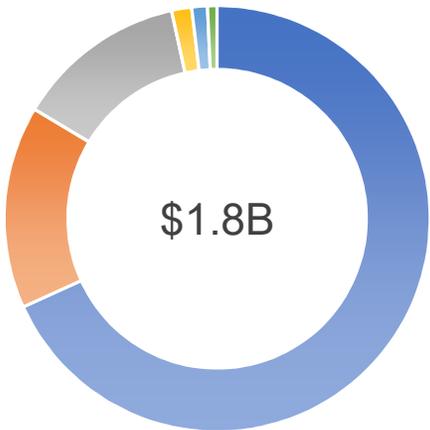
1. Global Fund financing for vector control
2. Maximising impact from available financing
3. C19RM update

Financing for vector control

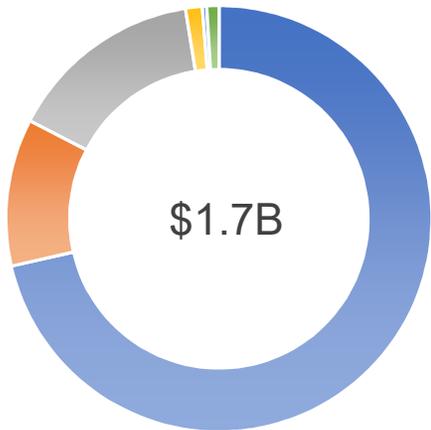


- Consistently the bulk of financing is for vector control and case management: reflects priority but also the higher absolute costs
- SMC growth reflected in green slice
- M&E is reflected in a range of categories

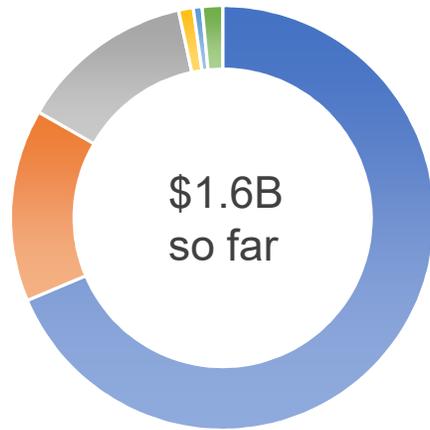
Financing within vector control



2014-2016



2017-2019



2020-2022

- ITNs - Campaign
- ITNs - Continuous
- IRS
- IEC/BCC and removing barriers
- Other vector control measures
- Entomological monitoring

- Over 75% on ITNs
- Little change in proportion between ITN and IRS
- Whilst still small proportion – entomological monitoring financing has doubled
- ‘Other vector control’ – cross cutting activities + limited activities linked to LSM/assessment of LSM feasibility

What we finance

Aims:

- Maximizing disease impact with available combined resources
- Maintaining effective coverage of populations at risk to achieve sustained transmission reduction over time

Interventions appropriate at scale	<p>ITNs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pyrethroid only or pyrethroid-PBO nets in line with WHO guidance• Pre-qualified dual a.i. nets – only if accessing SI co-pay support• For geo areas receiving PBO or dual ai - aim not to revert to pyrethroid-only in future• Ideally same net types per geo area in campaign and routine, but not essential <p>IRS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countries strongly recommended to maintain coverage, therefore expansion only with a continuation plan	Supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Overall strategy is based on recent ento and epi data➤ Entomological and intervention monitoring➤ SBCC➤ IR management plans
Other	<p>LSM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Still limited GF support in this area – in particular, assessments of feasibility• If proposed, must be in the context of appropriate coverage of ITNs / IRS and a demonstration of meeting WHO criteria (sites are few, fixed and findable) <p>(Topical repellents)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not currently supported: no recommendation of public health value, no PQ products	

Maximising potential impact from this financing

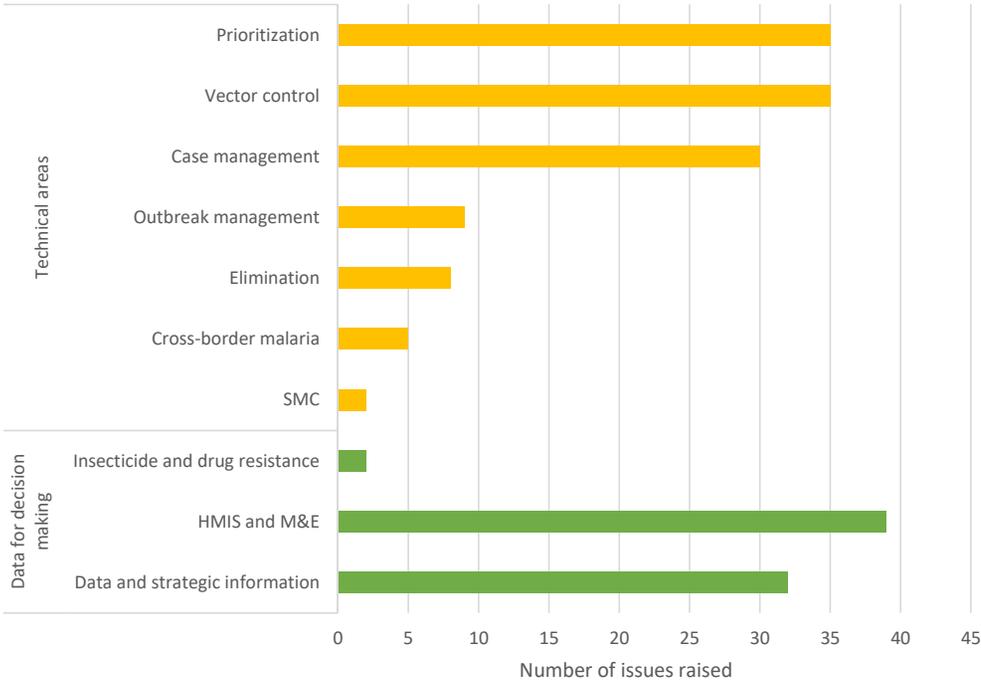
This next section will cover how we work with countries to maximise the potential impact from the combined available financing, in the following areas:

- Design of grants – alignment with international guidance
- Maximising use of most effective tools
 - Balancing best available tools: ITN coverage areas, PBO nets, scale of IRS
- Maximising effectiveness of ITNs:
 - Quality of tools
 - Sustained coverage (durability and use)
 - Addressing threat of insecticide resistance

Maximising Impact : Grants

- Financing national malaria control strategies that are in line with WHO guidance and based on recent data
- Funding requests to include explanation of the prioritization process underpinning decisions
- Main TRP issues raised relevant to vector control: prioritization, particularly within ITNs; entomological monitoring

TRP issues raised on technical areas and data for decision making ('20-'22 grants)



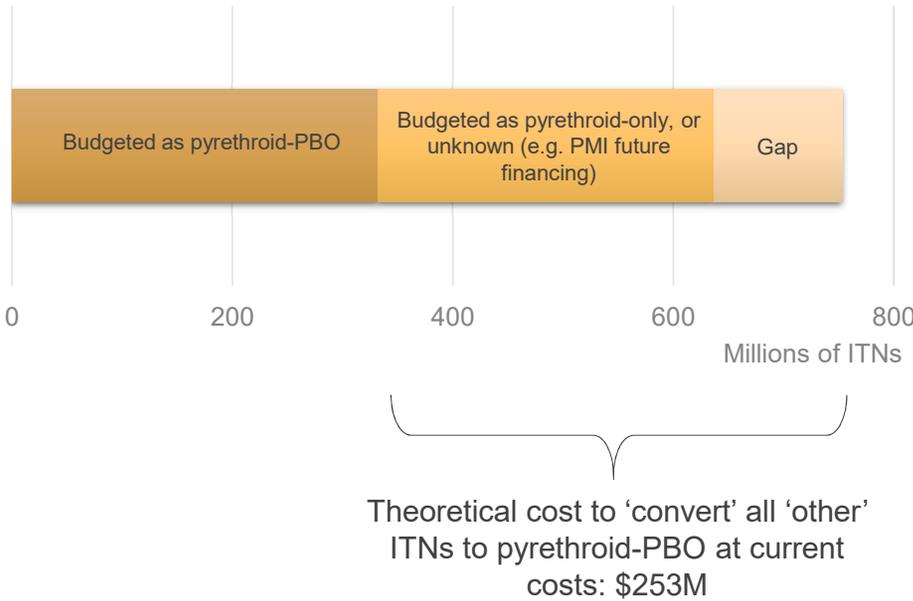
Maximising impact : Use of most effective tools

Balancing available interventions

- Where to prioritise for ITN coverage
 - Are there areas of the country that are low priority to receive nets (e.g. urban centres)?
- Aiming to maximizing use of pyrethroid-PBO nets where appropriate
 - Reviewing size requirements, numbers of hooks and strings - to look for unit savings
 - Entomological data to support PBO nets – flexibility to context and NMC/EP decisions
- IRS – challenges on scale
 - Scaling up: only where can be sustained, so TRP often do not support scale up
 - Scale down: no - sustain to avoid potential upsurge
 - NTI evaluation work to support better understanding of options

Maximising impact : Use of most effective tools

ITNs needed by TGF supported countries, '21-'23



- The challenge of scaling up to newer more effective tools - balancing price with coverage
- In 2020 average unit price (across all sizes and colours, including hooks, strings and individual bag, by PPM) for:
 - Pyrethroid only net - \$1.99
 - Pyrethroid-PBO net - \$2.59

Note above figures drawn from funding requests – some additional PBO nets budgeted during grant making

With thanks to Clarisse Morris for pricing data

Maximising Impact : Effectiveness of ITNs

Quality of ITNs

- Some reports of nets performing poorly in bio-efficacy testing on arrival (and/or after 12-24 months use)
 - Vital to follow-up on
 - Some issues around methodologies
- Independent landscaping review (next slide)
 - Consultations held with PMI, WHO GMP, WHO PQ, Unicef – prior to publishing the RFP
 - Contracted and underway – report due June 2021
 - Will be speaking with a range of stakeholders: national governments, procurers, regulators, manufacturers, testing labs etc.
 - Will collate perspectives, experiences and data to determine next steps
- Parallel piece internally underway by the Global Fund quality team to review data around procurements

Maximising Impact : Effectiveness of ITNs

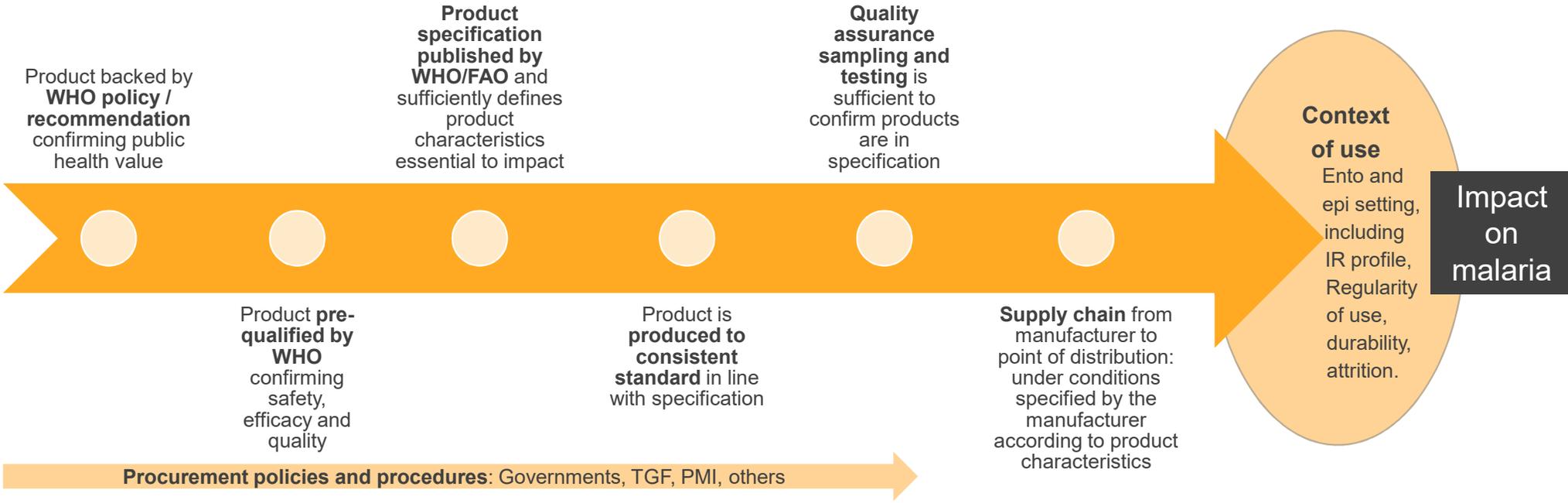


Figure: End-to-end analysis of factors influencing potential for impact from an ITN

Maximising Impact : Effectiveness of ITNs

Sustained coverage

- Large dip in coverage in years 2-3 post campaign
 - Modelling suggests minimizing this is one of the most cost-effective ways to improve impact
- Countries can use own durability data to inform replacement plans
 - But - funding constraints mean few have opted to do more frequent campaigns
- Higher throughput continuous / annual models being supported in several countries
 - Important to verify access and equity
- But ultimately net life span / attrition is the driver of the problem, regardless of delivery model
 - Encouraged by the reviewed examination of durability and the potential for strengthened minimum standards
 - Urgent need for additional partnership wide work to identify the issues and consider options
- Subnational coverage/use gaps – potential for tailored distribution / SBCC

Maximising Impact : Effectiveness of ITNs

Addressing the threat of pyrethroid resistance

- Board approved catalytic initiatives to: “address growing threat of insecticide resistance via support to new types of ITN”

New Nets Project

(\$66M total investment:
Unitaid and Global Fund equal partnership)

Solving core barriers to **market entry**

Co-payment fund and research work to support:

- **Access:** Generating evidence for WHO policy recommendation, main key to access
- **Capacity + Price:** Enabling lower market entry price and supplier capacity
- **Evidence for decision making:** Generating evidence for decision making between net types, through operational pilots

NTI draws lessons from NNP:

- Strong partnership
- Project approach pros and cons – was time appropriate
- Need for evidence for decision-making is paramount

Net Transition Initiative

(\$50M total Global Fund investment)

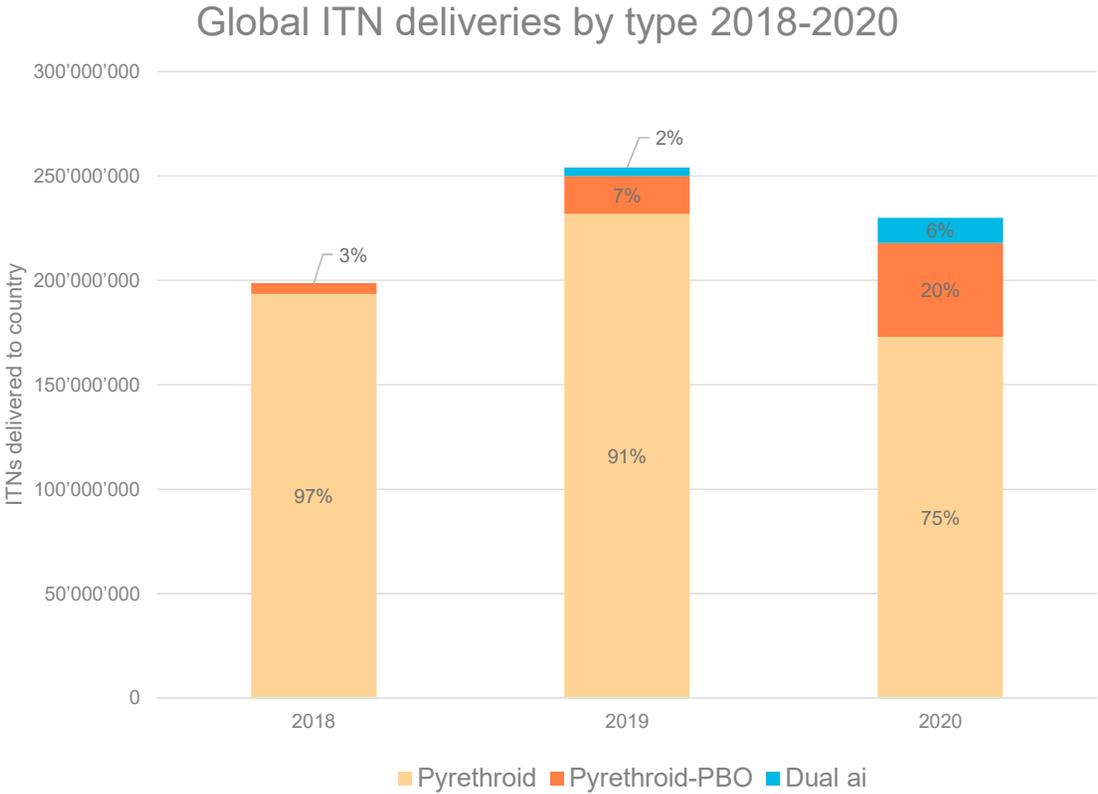
Solving core barriers to **initial market growth and transition** to a move to normalized procurement likely during this grant cycle

Copayment fund and research work to support:

- **Access:** Allowing access before WHO policy recommendation and immediately following, establish systems for quick normalization post WHO policy recommendation.
- **Capacity + Price:** Accelerating price decreases and capacity increases by keeping procurement volumes high
- **Evidence for decision making:** Generating evidence for decision making between tools recommended in pyrethroid resistant settings (i.e. beyond ITNs to also include IRS)

Maximising Impact : Effectiveness of interventions

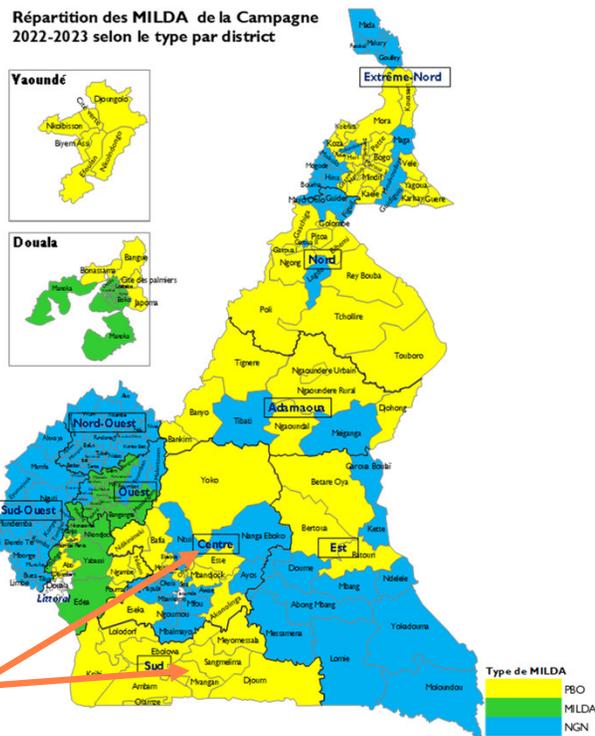
The challenge of supporting scale up of innovative products mid grant cycle



- Experience with pyrethroid-PBO nets guides the ambition and the approaches to achieve faster scale-up with dual a.i. nets

Maximising Impact : Effectiveness of interventions

Example of Cameroon – integrating multiple net types
(With thanks to Dr. Achu and Dr. Tabue of Cameroon)



Note:
government
financing in
these two
regions

NMCP decision making process:

- Initial plan included pyrethroid-only nets and pyrethroid-PBO nets (PBO nets for areas with appropriate entomological context)
- Budget did not allow PBO nets everywhere
- Decision to include some dual a.i. nets, using copayment so at pyrethroid-only price
- Final stratification prioritized:
 - PBO nets to areas with appropriate entomological context
 - Dual a.i. nets for other areas with pyrethroid resistance and higher burden
 - Pyrethroid-only nets for other areas
- Logistical considerations were considered, to ensure a plan that was operationally feasible

Maximising Impact : Effectiveness of interventions

Evaluation and research work through strategic initiatives

- Plans for activities follow priorities identified during consultations
- Non-inferiority examinations of PBO nets
- Third year of the dual a.i. cRCT in Benin
- NTI research focus will be on prequalified vector control tools intended for use in areas of pyrethroid resistance: pyrethroid-PBO ITNs, dual a.i. ITNs, IRS - examining comparative efficacy
- RFP in development, for consultation with partners and NMCPs – likely Q2 2021
- Note: NTI not funding country by country operational evaluation
- Information and suggestions provided during NMCP discussions:
 - Using routine health system data
 - Using other planned surveys (e.g. DHS,MIS) and modifying sampling frame
 - Other existing studies such as durability and entomological studies or other M&E funds in grants
 - Other support for M&E work, e.g. the Global Fund's DATA strategic initiative

COVID-19

Covid-19 context

- NMC/EPs have had excellent success through 2020 on maintaining timing of campaigns
- Importance of early planning for C19 compliant measures continues
 - **Lead times** for standard commodities as well as PPE
- Information Note – mitigation of C19 effects on HIV, TB and Malaria
 - Links to the normative guidance with additional context on options for covering costs via grants and/or C19RM
- C19RM - <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/covid-19/response-mechanism/>
 - Fast track submission as of now, four further windows (May – June)
 - Succinct FR and review process
 - Can cover:
 - Pure covid costs;
 - Measures to mitigate the impact of C19 on HIV, TB, malaria,
 - Associated health systems costs
 - RBM webinar on the C19RM held on the 13th April



Information Note

Mitigation of COVID-19 Effects on HIV, TB and Malaria Services and Programs

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Thank you