Vector Control Working Group
Global Fund Perspective on Vector Control – Next Funding Cycle

Dr. Susie Nasr
Senior Malaria Advisor – The Global Fund
February 5, 2020
• Historical funding of interventions
• Focus for the next funding cycle
• Vector control-specific issues
What did countries prioritize in NFM1 and NFM2?

1) Case management: ACT/RDT for public facilities
2) Vector control: Nets>>>IRS
3) Other interventions: SMC, MIP, iCCM

→ Nearly 80% of the $325m portfolio optimization malaria funds went to vector control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLIN - mass campaign</td>
<td>$1,292,489,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLIN - continuous distribution</td>
<td>$216,919,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRS</td>
<td>$193,899,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC/BCC (Vector Control)</td>
<td>$45,056,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomologic monitoring</td>
<td>$17,935,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vector control measures</td>
<td>$5,023,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing human rights &amp; gender related barriers to vector control programs</td>
<td>$1,570,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,772,896,071</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Fund support for vector control 2017-2019 – broken down

VECTOR CONTROL
(Illustrative only)

NETS

IRS

2019 numbers based on procurement date
(order placed with manufacturer) GF PPM data

Pyrethroid-only
PBO
Dual A.I.
Focus for 2020-2022

1. Case Management
2. Vector Control
3. Surveillance
4. Preventive Therapies
5. Malaria Elimination

SBCC, RSSH, CRG

* Work towards these priorities should support the National Malaria Strategic Plan

CRG = Community, Rights and Gender
• Successful replenishment allows for a re-assessment of strategies and opportunities to get back on track / drive for more impact
  • Efficiencies, best practices, innovations developed during NFM2 are a solid foundation for using any additional funding to push ourselves further (HBHI approach)

• **Key focus of upcoming funding requests should be on:**
  • What malaria interventions should be deployed where? And why?
  • What is the access, coverage and use of malaria interventions? And how can you improve?

• **72** country and regional malaria grants will be supported

• **Catalytic investments:** Malaria Elimination • Drug Resistance • Accelerated introduction of new LLINs • RTS,S Vaccine
What interventions should be deployed where?

Sub-national tailoring for efficient resource allocation (HBHI approach)

Source: Stratification and analysis for optimizing mix of interventions and resource prioritization – Cameroun, WHO and PNLP
Vector Control: What interventions should be deployed where and why?

- All country requests for funding should be grounded in a national vector control strategy which is:
  - Based on up-to-date entomologic and epidemiologic data
  - In line with WHO global guidance on malaria control or with specific descriptions of why local decisions may differ
  - Aiming to ensure universal coverage of at risk populations with at least one core vector control intervention (IRS or ITNs).

- Routine entomological surveillance remains critical and should be included for funding (if not already covered)
- Net durability monitoring and QA for IRS should accompany interventions
- An insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan based on the WHO framework is also important
Historically, Cameroon has prioritized national level universal coverage with LLINS including urban areas.

2 urban areas (Yaoundé and Douala) have 1080 health facilities, serving a total population of about 5 million.

In 2018 these health facilities reported about 450,000 confirmed malaria cases, of which on 17% were among children under the age of five years.

- Analysis suggests some level of clustering with 80% of cases reported from 390 health facilities.
- Next step: geocoding to allow for microstratification. This will likely reveal hotspots of malaria and likely inform more efficient targeting of resources.

→ Does everyone in Yaoundé and Douala need nets?
Defining your at risk populations: country example, Djibouti

- Djibouti’s data indicates that the bulk of their malaria burden is in Djiboutiville and within the city – in 3 municipalities.
- The program ceased national universal coverage with LLINs, maintained case management country-wide and focused vector control (LLINs and IRS) in the 3 affected municipalities in Djiboutiville.

98% of malaria cases are recorded in the Djibouti City.
Access and use: Improving implementation of malaria

Evaluating granular data to see where you need to improve quality of service delivery

- What can explain the difference in LLIN coverage across areas and how can we ensure we improve coverage in those not meeting your national target?

- What leads to low usage when people have access to a net? Is it different in different places? Do we need varied approaches to improve usage in different places?
Vector Control: ITNs – strategic considerations

- **Net selection:**
  - Pyrethroid and PBOs – based on WHO guidance
  - Pre-qualified dual a.i. nets (without WHO policy) – only available through New Nets Pilots
- Countries requested to indicate FULL need for PBO nets (to understand need and potentially address through portfolio optimization)
- Countries deploying PBO nets (or dual a.i nets as pilots) are strongly recommended not to revert back to pyrethroid-only nets in future

**PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS: LEAD TIMES**
- From requisition to delivery: Global Fund Sourcing Team estimates **180 days**
- Factors affecting actual net procurement lead times:
  - **Type of product**: PBO nets and New Nets may take longer
  - National **product registration** requirements
  - **Geography**: direct access to sea port or land-locked country
  - **Delivery location**: level- and number of delivery points
  - **Importation** process
• WHO policy on dual a.i. nets – 2022?

• 2021-23 grant cycle
  > $50M of catalytic funding for the ‘21-‘23 period will allow continued procurement of dual insecticide nets for priority countries in advance of policy.

• 2024-26 grant cycle
  > Expect at least 1 and possibly 2 dual insecticide nets will have WHO policy and will be included at large scale

  > Other control tools may also have policy.
**Vector Control: IRS and Larval source reduction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indoor residual spraying: strategic considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• IRS continues to be supported as an effective malaria control intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Countries strongly recommended to maintain coverage in previously GF-supported IRS areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Must demonstrate sound insecticide-resistance management strategy and routine monitoring of the quality and coverage of IRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Must include a waste management strategy and ensure funding for it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Larval source reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Still limited GF support in this area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If proposed, must be in the context of full coverage of other core malaria interventions and a demonstration of meeting WHO criteria (sites are few, fixed and findable)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Fund Funding Request Application Materials and Guidance
https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/funding-model/applying/resources/
- Includes Malaria Information Note and related Technical Briefs

Use the Global Fund Reference Price when preparing a budget, if commodities are requested, even if the country procures outside the Global Fund’s Pooled Procurement Mechanism (PPM). *(Should be updated by the end of Q1 2020)*
Thank you for your attention
Vector Control

Insecticide treated nets: operational considerations

- Net characteristics supported: no change, white, blue or green, rectangular nets in standard sizes.
  - Hooks and strings optional and cost-benefit should be considered
  - Can indicate material preference, GF cannot guarantee
  - GF follows WHO guidance on treating pyrethroids as one class and does not support selection within the class
- Standard quantification (1 net/1.8 people → 1 net/every 2 HH members) unless local data indicates a more appropriate ratio to reach the set target
  - Consider alternative data sources and sharing across campaigns to support more accurate quantification (e.g. data from the last mass campaign or data from other campaigns, SMC)
- Net life-span (to inform needs required to maintain coverage) to be planned every 3 years, unless local data suggest otherwise and funding permits
Practical considerations: Indicative LLIN Procurement Lead-Time

Factors affecting actual LLIN procurement lead-times:

- **Type of product**: PBO nets and New Nets may take longer
- **National product registration** requirements
- **Geography**: direct access to sea port or land-locked country
- **Delivery location**: level- and number of delivery points
- **Importation** process

Requisition to Purchase Order 5 weeks

Production, Pre-shipment quality control & Inspection 7 weeks

International transport, Customs clearance & Delivery 14 weeks

180 days