



Intervention and product selection by country programmes with Global Fund grants

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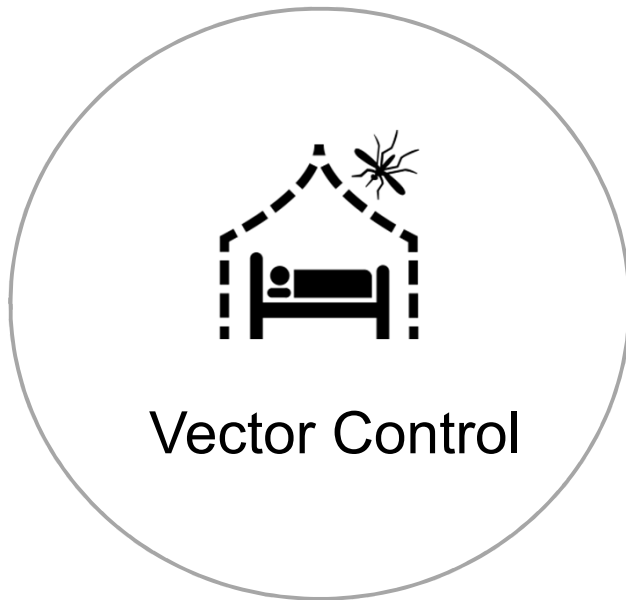


Overview

1. Overarching issues
2. The challenge
3. Intervention choice
4. Product choice
5. Common TRP questions



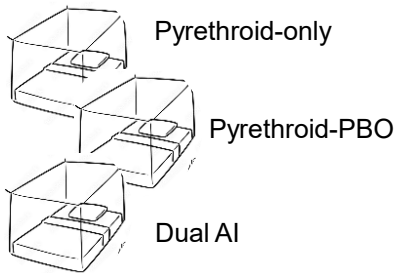
1. Overarching issues



- **All funding requests should be grounded in a national vector control strategy which is:**
 - In line with WHO global guidance
 - Appropriate to, and based on evidence of, the epidemiological, entomological and user context
 - Aims to reach and sustain national / sub-national targets for optimal vector control coverage of interventions effective against the local vectors
- **And is:**
 - Underpinned by a transparent decision-making process across the wider malaria strategy, taking fiscal space into account

2. The challenge

Diverse ITN products



Diverse IRS products



...Chemoprevention,
vaccine, newer
tools...

- **Increasing options at different price points:**

- Important to understand relative cost-effectiveness both within vector control and beyond
- Challenging to extrapolate cost-effectiveness results to diverse settings and to take into account durability which may vary across products and settings

- **Prioritizing within a limited budget:**

- How best to balance maintenance of optimal coverage with cost and the choice of the most effective tool

3. Intervention choice



WVI – NCMP Malawi



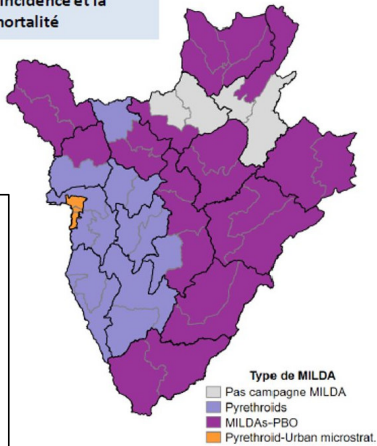
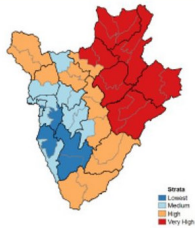
The Global Fund

- Epidemiological and entomological data underpin the decision between IRS and ITNs less than previously
 - In the past, IRS may have been proposed in areas of pyrethroid resistance and persistently high burden, given the wider range of insecticide classes available
 - With additional ITN types, programmes have more options in areas of pyrethroid resistance
- Often financial, operational and historical considerations define the choice between ITNs and IRS
- Main requirement for initiating IRS is to demonstrate plan to maintain IRS, to avoid potential upsurge
- Overlaying of IRS and ITNs only supported in select settings
- If a population at risk is not targeted for either IRS or ITNs this must be backed with strong rationale, examples:
 - In some settings (more commonly out side of SSA) the vector profile may be inappropriate
 - Some countries may exclude a main urban centre (or conduct microstratification in urban areas to determine areas for distribution of ITNs), for example, excluding areas where data show low traditional acceptance and/use of IRS/ITNs despite BCC efforts, low malaria burden and high access to primary health services)

4. Product choice

Selon les critères de priorisation

Sélectionner les districts avec un risque élevé en fonction de la prévalence, de l'incidence et la mortalité



Example of one step in the NMCP led and WHO supported Burundi planning process: note, does not show final plan

- **Within IRS - Product decision is prior to procurement based on recent data showing susceptibility to the chosen insecticide in the main vector(s)**
- **Within ITNs - Selection usually planned at time of funding request, but can be modified at time of procurement**
 - Justification of type of nets based on sub-national data on insecticide resistance and a wider prioritization decision-making process
 - Note following the change in GMP guidance – less complex IR data needed to justify PBO choice, though explanation of prioritization process remains important
 - Often countries follow these steps (steps and process vary depending on how programmes approach consideration of wider malaria control envelope)
 - i. Examination of insecticide resistance profile (scope, scale, proximity)
 - ii. Sub-national stratification of burden (triangulation of different data sources)
 - iii. Consider how many non-pyrethroid-only ITNs can be financed for target areas where pyrethroid resistance is present
 - iv. If less than 100% of the need, then sub-national targeting is to areas of highest burden
 - v. Operational and practical considerations then taken into account to ensure feasible plan

5. TRP responses on intervention/product choice (current grant cycle)

Choice of interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns on continued using of IRS with a specific active ingredient despite insecticide resistance • Concerns on lack of entomological justification for IRS (e.g. outdoor biting and resting vectors, mobile target-populations etc) • Lack of justification for an ask of IRS overlaid with ITNs i.e. concerns on value for money and/or absence of an IRM strategy justification
Managing the risks that may arise from intervention transitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for plans to demonstrate how risk of resurgence on stopping of IRS will be tracked and managed: i.e. asks for a surveillance and mitigation plan • Requests for more justifications on proposed switches from ITN to IRS, i.e. asks for a clear operational or entomological justification and plan for long-term sustainability
Insecticide resistance data to inform net type choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for IR data to justify selection of more expensive net types • Requests for more recent insecticide resistance data (no clear cut off but preference is for data of no older than around 1 year) • Concerns that IR data from one location used to inform decision in a distant location • IR data from one location used to inform PBO net selection, but absence of data in another region used to justify pyrethroid-only net selection • Requests for sufficient entomological monitoring plan and budget to ensure procurement decisions can be justified

Thank you
Merci
Obrigada



DISCUSSION – SESSION 1



**YOU DESERVE A BREAK
SEE YOU IN A FEW MINUTES !**

Question – consider and reply during your break.

What are your suggestions to WS1 facilitators and team leads for further topics to explore or actions to consider following today's first session?

Please share your suggestions in the chat, thank you!