

Alliance for Malaria Prevention

2020 Annual Partners' Forum

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- The Global Fund
- General guidance on vector control
- New Nets Project
- Challenges in the vector control space
- Critical role of the AMP and a call to action



Next cycle: allocations, efficiency, pushing for further impact



- On a global scale, there was exceptional headway made in reducing the burden of malaria in the period 2000–2015 proof that progress is possible.
- However, the rate of progress has slowed in recent years, and critical targets will likely be missed. To get back on track, stepped-up action is needed across all endemic countries, particularly in countries hardest hit by malaria.
- 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)

Prioritization pressures countries face

Insufficient funding to maintain universal coverage of at risk population for core interventions
Fully fund case management first or fully fund vector control first?

Balance of vector control tools – pyrethroid-only LLINs/PBO nets/IRS

Priority level for scale up of new high impact interventions e.g. SMC

Priority level for focusing more resources in higher burden areas at expense of lower transmission areas

Investments needed to address health systems barriers



Vector Control

General vector control guidance:

- 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
 - Aims to ensuring universal coverage of at risk populations with at least one core vector control intervention (IRS or ITNs).
 - While embracing the flexibilities needed to appropriately allocate limited collective resources to maximize impact.
- Routine entomological surveillance is a requirement and should be included
- An insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan based on the WHO framework is encouraged



Vector Control

Insecticide treated nets: strategic considerations

- Strong focus on maximizing coverage and use in at risk populations
 - Carefully consider plans for urban distribution based on need
- Countries should consider which combination of net types is appropriate for their setting
 - Use most recent ento and epi data
 - 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
- Encourage including funding for net durability monitoring
- Technical assistance for distributions should be included within budget if needed

New Nets Project - 1

- Partnership between Unitaid and The Global Fund
- 4-year project to address barriers to scale-up of dual insecticide nets.
- USG PMI key partner. BMGF are supporting complementary work.
- Randomized controlled trial in Benin to build epidemiological evidence needed for WHO to consider a policy recommendation
- Pilots where dual insecticide nets are co-paid by the project to build operational cost-effectiveness evidence.
- Nine countries will pilot nets:
 - Burkina Faso and Rwanda (2019)
 - Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria (2020)
 - Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi (2021)
- Interceptor G2 (BASF) and Royal Guard (DCT).



- WHO policy on dual a.i. nets – 2022?
- 2021-23 grant cycle
 - > Budget for Pyrethroid-PBO nets (which have a WHO policy) but not dual insecticide nets (which do not).
 - > \$50M of catalytic funding for the '21-'23 period will allow continued procurement of dual insecticide nets in advance of policy (details TBD).
- 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 - Key Success to date

- Global malaria community celebrates the milestone of 2 billion insecticide-treated mosquito nets
 - responsible for 68% of the malaria cases prevented in Africa since 2000
 - saved more than 7 million lives
 - prevented more than 1 billion malaria cases
- Between 2010 and 2018, the number of pregnant women and children under 5 in sub-Saharan Africa who slept under an insecticide-treated net more than doubled, up from 26% to 61%.
- Major drivers of this progress
 - The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
 - U.S. President's Malaria Initiative
 - Many other governments, notably the UK
 - Multiple organizations, including but not limited to
 - UNICEF
 - International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC),
 - the World Bank
 - UN Foundation's Nothing But Nets initiative
 - Against Malaria Foundation
 - AMP

- Programs are aiming for high levels of effective vector control
 - Prioritizing Global Fund and other resources for LLINs and/or IRS
 - Combining modalities of mass campaigns and continuous distribution
- Push to try new modalities to ensure LLIN coverage
 - Community-based distribution
 - School based systems
- Building entomologic capacity
 - Understand insecticide resistance profiles
 - Begin to target new tools

- Despite multiple rounds, conducting successful campaigns remains a significant challenge
- Continuous channels may be insufficient to keep coverage up
- Coverage waning over time despite best attempts of combined approaches
 - Especially in third year of cycle
 - Are we maxing out incremental cost effectiveness?
- Insecticide resistance
 - Understanding and clear articulation of the limitation of current tools lacking
 - Entomologic data for decision making not robust
- Capacity to tailor programs as desired remains bottleneck
- Overly dependent on external Technical Assistance
- Deploying new tools hampered by normative agencies
- Denigration by certain actors of vector control as method of disease reduction
 - Failing to learn from history
 - Stalling momentum by not embracing the ambitious, achievable and necessary goals of disease eradication

AMP evolving to tackle the new challenges

- Continue to ensure mass campaigns are successful and maximize limited resources
 - Campaigns will remain as key intervention
 - Despite multiple rounds – efficiency not yet fully optimized
- Support capacity building efforts
 - Reduce dependency on external Technical Assistance
 - Promote ability to be more sophisticated and targeted
- Embrace new modalities of LLIN distributions if complementary or more successful
- Support new tools to ensure we collectively deploy everything in our armamentarium as quickly as possible
- Advocate for continued utilization of vector control to reduce transmission
- Facilitate operational research to address key challenges with distribution (i.e. household registration)

- Critical role of the AMP
 - Widely recognized as provider of quality TA
 - Continue critical value-added activities
 - ❑ Country Support
 - ❑ Capacity Building
 - ❑ Operational Guidance
- Acknowledgement of the obstacles
 - Funding limitations
 - UNOPS pragmatic challenges
- Call to action
 - Evolve to address the changing landscape
 - Build on prior successful pledges / expand donor base



Thank You

