

Looking forward: Expanding country access to new ITN types beyond the New Nets Project

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The New
Nets Project

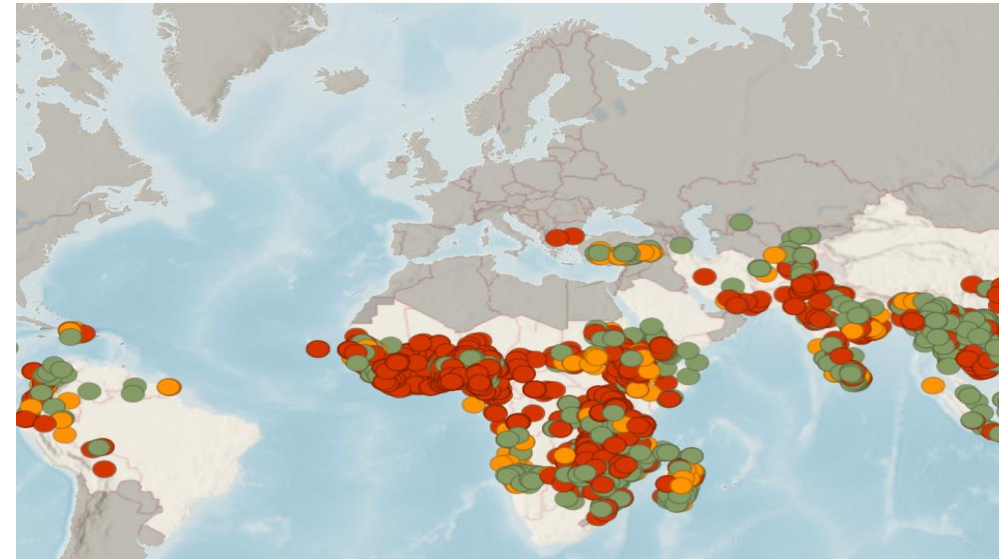
Why the New Nets Project and the Net Transition Initiative?

Challenges being addressed:

- High malaria burden
 - 229 million cases in 2019 with 409,000 deaths in 2019 alone
 - Stagnation in progress since 2014
- Malaria gains threatened by widespread insecticide resistance to pyrethroids
- Innovations and policy
 - Limited new tools – long pathway from innovations to field
 - Insufficient evidence to inform policy;
 - high price limiting market entry of new products
- Insufficient information to support decision making on cost-effective interventions



Insecticide resistance status



In this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its borders or the delimitation of areas of its jurisdiction. The map provided reflect the current political and geographic status as of the date of publication. The information is based on data accurate with respect to the year selected. The information regarding political or terminological status should be drawn from this information. Data source: Global Malaria Programme. Map production: WHO, 2019. All rights reserved.

Data source: Malaria Threats Map
Map Production: Global Malaria Programme
World Health Organization

NNP funders: Unitaid and The Global Fund

NNP Implementers: IVCC, PATH, PSI, AMP, LSTHM, LSTM, Tulane, Imperial College

NTI funder – The Global Fund & internally managed

The aim and current scope of NNP

The NNP (2018-2022) is an initiative established by Unitaid and the Global Fund in partnership with PMI and BMGF, working with other key stakeholders to catalyse the market introduction of next generation ITNs, those with two active ingredients (aka dual AI ITNs)

NNP countries

■ Evaluation Pilots

- Burkina Faso ('19)
- Mali ('20)
- Mozambique ('20)
- Nigeria ('20)
- Rwanda ('20)

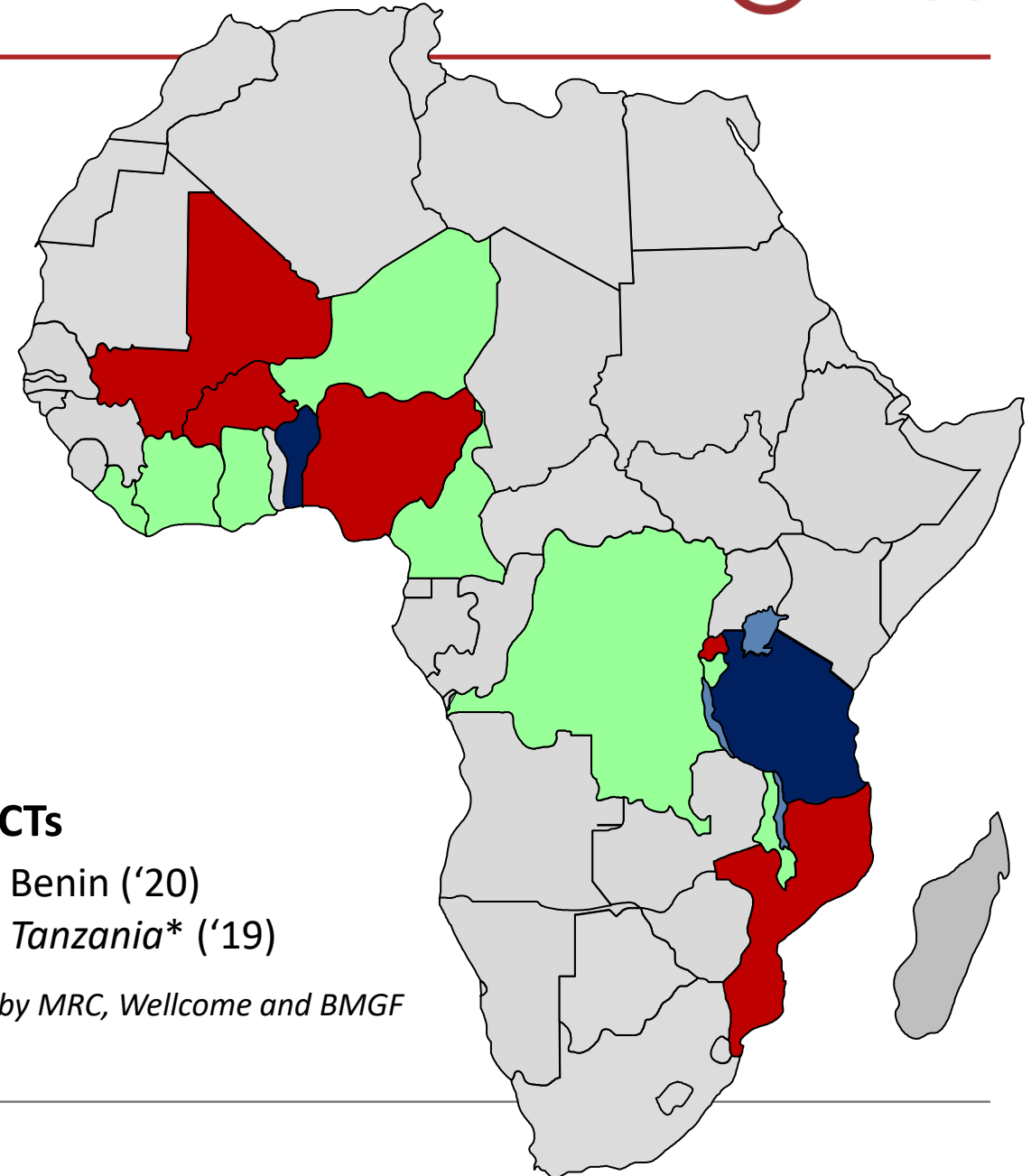
■ Operational Pilots

- Cote d'Ivoire ('21)
- Ghana ('21)
- Liberia ('21)
- Malawi ('21)
- DRC ('21)
- Cameroon ('22)
- Niger ('22)
- Burundi ('22)

■ RCTs

- Benin ('20)
- *Tanzania** ('19)

* Funded by MRC, Wellcome and BMGF



Key Updates by Country – RCT and Evidence Pilots



Country	Net Type, Number, and Distribution Timing	Key activities
Benin	45,100 IG2 and Royal Guard distributed in March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cohort enrolment July – malaria prevalence: 35.7% Proportion children under any net: 96%; under study net: 64% → 2nd hang-up campaign November 6-month cross-sectional survey completed October End date originally Dec '21 (21 months); now March '22 (24 months)
Burkina Faso	2 million IG2 distributed 28 th to 31 st October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1 cross-sectional survey was completed in July 2020 Analysing data gaps from 2019 data strike and Covid suspension
Rwanda	1.2 million IG2 delivered November 2019 (61,369 were rejected); distributed June 2020 (last district August 2020 after COVID-lockdown eased)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline cross-sectional conducted in February but low transmission season; repeated baseline Nov
Mozambique	2.9 million (2.3M IG2; 568k RG) nets ordered; campaigns complete in northern and western pilot districts Sept-Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline cross-sectional surveys completed Sept/Oct Anthropological data collection to be integrated into HLC collections
Nigeria	5.5 million (5M IG2; 500k RG) nets ordered; Kwara and Osun completed campaigns Nov-Dec 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline cross-sectional survey completed October 2020
Mali	900,000 IG2 delivered; 600k distributed June 2020 with rest for routine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light touch evidence pilot (passive case detection) – conducted by PMI VectorLink in coordination with PATH

Key Achievements of NNP to date

- NNP will support procurement in 15 countries vs 13 in project plan (Output 2.4)
- NNP enabled additional non-project procurements of dual-ai nets at reduced prices by AMF for field trials in Uganda and DRC
- Volume guarantee threshold to be exceeded and exit price achieved by mid-2021 (under budget and ahead of schedule)
- NTI poised to assume role of providing continued co-payment support building on the foundation established under NNP and enabled to co-pay more dual-AI nets sooner due to the early achievement of the VG exit price.



The Net Transition Initiative (NTI)

NTI objectives

- The Global Fund Board approved \$50M to address growing threat of insecticide resistance
 - Follows the \$35M Board approved investment which supported The Global Fund-Unitaid NNP
- 3 objectives
 - Support targeted deployment of dual ai nets in selected areas where potential impact is greatest
 - Generate evidence to inform prioritization decision-making between effective vector control tools
 - Prime for scale-up at the time of WHO policy recommendation on dual ai. nets
- Builds on key lessons learnt from NNP
 - Strong partnerships; country led planning; increased supplier production capacity

Market entry to scale up

Unitaid managed (Unitaid + TGF financed)
New Nets Project

Global funding managed and financed
Net Transition Initiative

Solving core barriers to market entry by:

- **Access:** Generating evidence for WHO policy recommendation
- **Capacity + Price:** Enabling lower market entry price and builds supplier capacity
- **Evidence for decision making:** Generating operational evidence on incremental cost-effectiveness compared to current standard of care (pyrethroid only nets)

Solving core barriers to initial market growth and transitioning to scale up. Supports specific challenges of new products being 'recommended' mid way through a grant cycle.

- **Access:** maintain access immediately before and immediately after WHO policy recommendation, readying for normalization
- **Capacity + Price:** leveraging procurements to achieve price decreases and capacity increases
- **Evidence for decision making:** Robust evidence on incremental cost-effectiveness in wider vector control toolbox

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

New Nets Project: TGF country grants procure with NNP support (external Unitaid+TGF project)

Net Transition Initiative: TGF country grants procure with NTI support (internally managed, allows systems set up)

★ WHO policy recommendation possible

Normalized procurement for all TGF grants following WHO policy recommendation

NFM 2

NFM 3

NFM 4

Reminder – net types



- Pyrethroid-only ITNs
 - Recommended by WHO for any settings
 - The least expensive option
 - Shortest lead time (current 7-9 months)
 - All PRs can procure through normal channels
- Pyrethroid-PBO ITNs
 - Recommended by WHO for areas with pyrethroid resistance (with specific criteria)
 - More expensive than pyrethroid-only ITNs
 - Longer lead time (current 10-12 months)
 - All PRs can procure through normal channels if their setting is appropriate
- Dual active ingredient ITNs (‘new nets’ or ‘next gen nets’)
 - 2 products are pre-qualified by WHO
 - Not yet a specific WHO policy recommendation
 - Entomological data show these are better than pyrethroid-only ITNs at controlling pyrethroid resistant mosquitoes
 - Epidemiological studies underway
 - Most expensive option – though SI co-payment support available
 - Longest lead time – (current 12+ months) must plan in discussion with the SI team
 - Until WHO policy recommendation is available (possible Q3/4 2022) – only PRs with SI support can procure

Link to WHO information:

<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/328164/9/789242550498-fre.pdf#page=49>
<https://www.who.int/fr/news-room/q-a-detail/new-types-of-insecticide-treated-nets>

Net Transition Initiative operations

- ~23M nets over 3 years across 7-15 countries selected through rigorous consultative process – i.e. not available to all countries as only limited nets available.
 - If and when a WHO policy recommendation is in place all TGF PRs will be free to procure in line with standard GF procurement procedures and in accordance with the WHO recommendation.
- Countries accessing dual ai nets through the SI:
 - Share the cost of the nets between the grant and the SI – i.e. the grant pays the equivalent of the cost of a pyrethroid only net, the SI covers the difference to full product price
 - Can include multiple types of nets in one campaign – though feasibility considerations important
 - Ento, epi and operational considerations used to decide where different net types would go.
 - Any dual a.i. nets under SI support should be prioritised to areas with: high malaria burden, pyrethroid resistance, where ITN use given access is high, where IRS is not planned
 - Recommended to have the same type of nets in the routine distribution areas, though not essential
 - Strongly recommended that geographical areas receiving pyrethroid-PBO or dual a.i. nets do not revert back to pyrethroid-only nets in the future
- Evaluation:
 - The NTI will fund 1 or 2 robust RCTs examining the relative efficacy and cost-efficacy of dual ai nets compared to other vector control tools, to guide future decision making for scale up
 - Each country accessing the dual ai nets identifies its own priorities for evaluation (e.g. durability, entomological effect, impact on routine case data), some may use modification of national surveys also to examine relative impact.

Questions