The Funding Landscape: Implications for deployment of new types of ITNs

AMP 2023 Annual Partners' Meeting May 8, 2023 Patrick Okello (Global Fund) and Lilia Gerberg (PMI)









Topline Messages

- Threats to malaria control endanger the ability to sustain progress to date
- Resources to address these threats are limited
- Scale up of Dual Al ITNs is an urgent priority
- But funding, product pricing, and supply capacity remain a barrier
- All partners must work cohesively and strategically to ensure these global public goods are accessible
- Tough choices may be needed during tailoring and prioritization

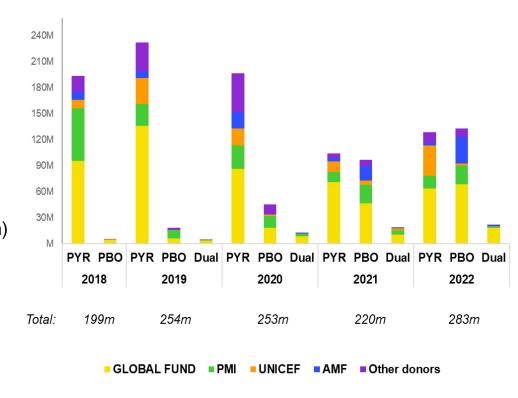
Types and quantities of nets being procured

The Global Fund and PMI now procure **three types of nets**:

- Pyrethroid-only
- Pyrethroid + piperonyl butoxide (PBO)
- Dual active ingredient (AI) nets

In 2022:

- GF thru PPM procured 119m (US\$ 282m)
 ITNs; 18.4m (13.4%) were dual Als (PRs paid US\$ 38m for these nets (excl. copay)) does not include non-PPM
- PMI procured 30m ITNs (US \$75m); 2m
 (7%) (US \$6) of which were dual Als



Estimated costs and lead times

Global Fund

https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/5861/psm_llinreferenceprices_table_en.pdf

Product	Lead time (requisition to central warehouse)
Pyrethroid-only ITN	30 weeks
Pyrethroid – PBO ITN	43 weeks
Dual active ingredient	52 weeks

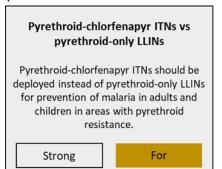
PMI

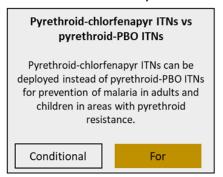
https://www.pmi.gov/resources/technical-documents/

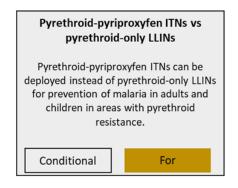
Product	Lead time (requisition order creation to delivery)
Pyrethroid-only ITN	41 weeks
Pyrethroid – PBO ITN	46 weeks
Dual active ingredient	56 weeks

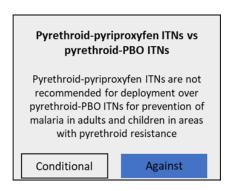
Update on Dual AI ITN

(WHO recommendations 14 March 2023)









- Countries should prioritize pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr ITNs (or, PBO nets) in areas of pyrethroid resistance
- Countries may consider pyrethroid-pyriproxyfen where pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr are not accessible
- Countries with no pyrethroid resistance may continue to order pyrethroid-only nets
- New pre-qualified pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr net expands supplier base
- Market dynamics may lead to price decreases

Market challenges and opportunities

- New WHO recommendation is expected to result in higher demand for new net types
- Need to continue to innovate and introduce new ITNs.
- Malaria budgets have flatlined or minimally increased which may hamper uptake of these more effective but more expensive nets
- Price dynamics show that the market is sensitive to plastic, crude oil and labour costs
- Dual AI net prices have been supported through co-payment
- Freight costs, inflation, and raw material price increases may threaten access to ITNs
- Regional manufacturing can relieve some of the logistics issues, contribute to supply diversification, and to the development agenda in LMICs
- Greater global focus on addressing climate change and reducing carbon footprints encourages practices and policies to reduce environmental impact

Market shaping interventions for improved access and affordability to Dual AI nets

- Partnership between the Global Fund, Unitaid, and PMI supported early introduction of and evidence generation for new Dual Al nets.
- Global Fund leveraging NextGen Market Shaping partnerships to establish mechanisms for special contracting arrangements with suppliers
- Global Fund and PMI continue to work with countries to develop optimal national malaria ITN coverage plans.

Considerations during grant development

- For countries with pyrethroid resistance where funding levels limit the ability to procure effective nets for all areas:
 - Prioritize deployment of pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr nets in any areas previously them
 - Prioritize deployment of pyrethroid-PBO or pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr nets in any areas previously receiving PBO nets.
 - Then, expand dual AI or PBOs nets in areas that previously received pyrethroid-only ITNs as far as funding allows.
 - See GMP prioritization: https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1493656/retrieve
- Any countries with pyrethroid resistance procuring pyrethroid-only nets should include price differential to 'upgrade' to a PBO or Dual AI net in the PAAR.
- Given durability issues, some countries are proposing additional distribution channels or more frequent campaign cadence
- Some countries are proposing to transition from IRS; a robust exist strategy is needed

Potential scenarios

- Sustained coverage scenario (most likely): maintaining the same geographic coverage with pyrethroid-PBO nets or pyethroid-chlorfenapyr nets
- Scale up scenario:
 - Complete scale up (unlikely): Countries switching the previous PBO/CFP areas to full CFP ITNs
 - Partial scale up (more likely): Countries switching previous PBO areas to some CFP
- Scaled down scenario (unlikely): GF and PMI guidance is that countries not revert their previous CFP/PBO areas to pyrethroid-only ITNs
- In addition to ITN product selection, scenarios on addressing ITN durability as well as sub-nationally tailoring implementation strategies to optimize coverage and use

Key Takeaways

- Global Fund and PMI agree on the importance of protecting high/moderate burden populations with nets and not leaving populations unprotected
- Global Fund and PMI stress the importance of entomological monitoring
- Countries are encouraged to deploy the most effective net, tailoring subnationally as appropriate
- Countries should prioritize pyrethroid-PBO or dual AI ITNs pyrethroidchlorfenapyr nets by preference - in areas that previously received them
 - It is not recommended that countries revert back to standard nets