amp | The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

AMP Annual Partners Meeting: Summary outcomes

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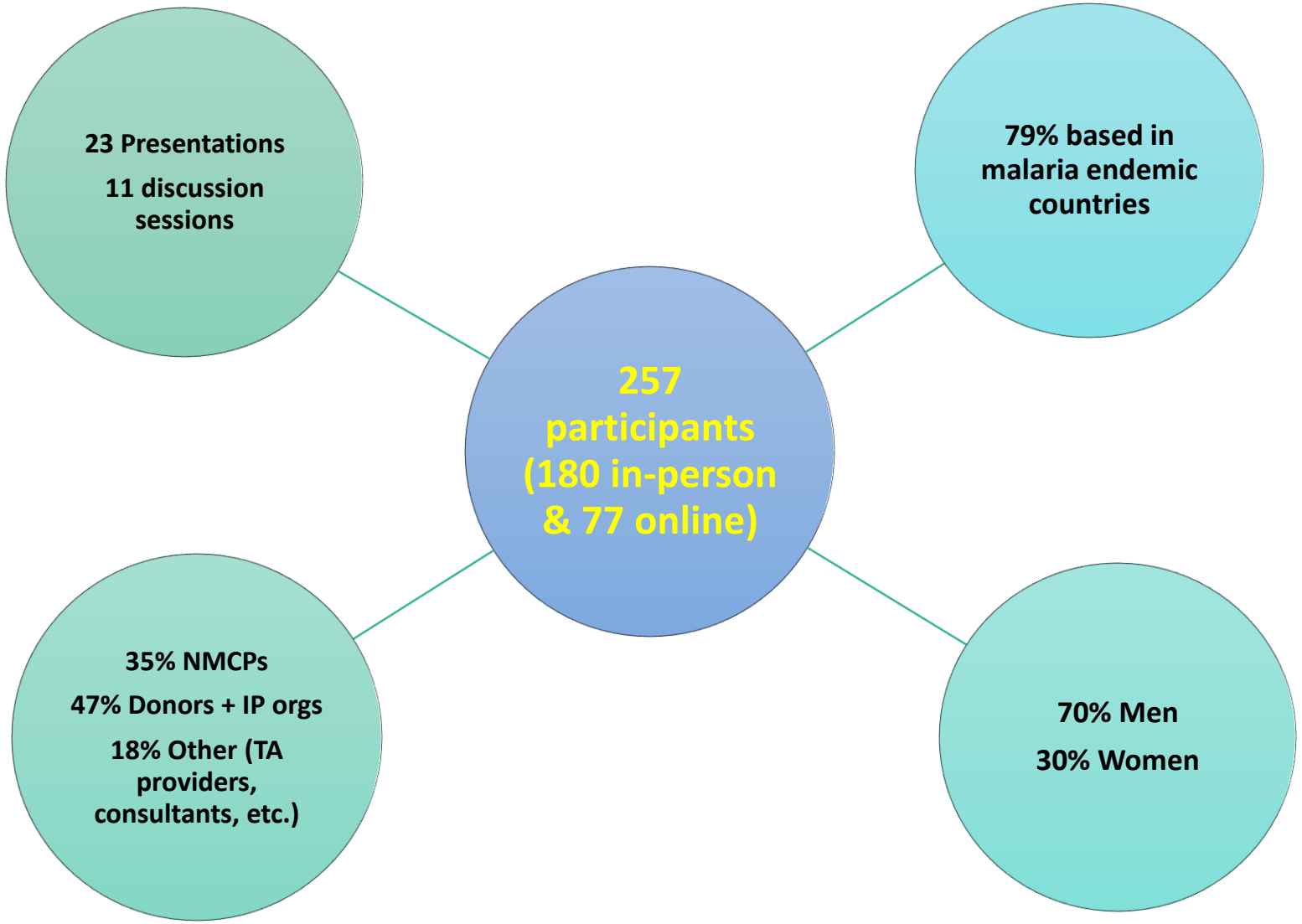
2024 Themes

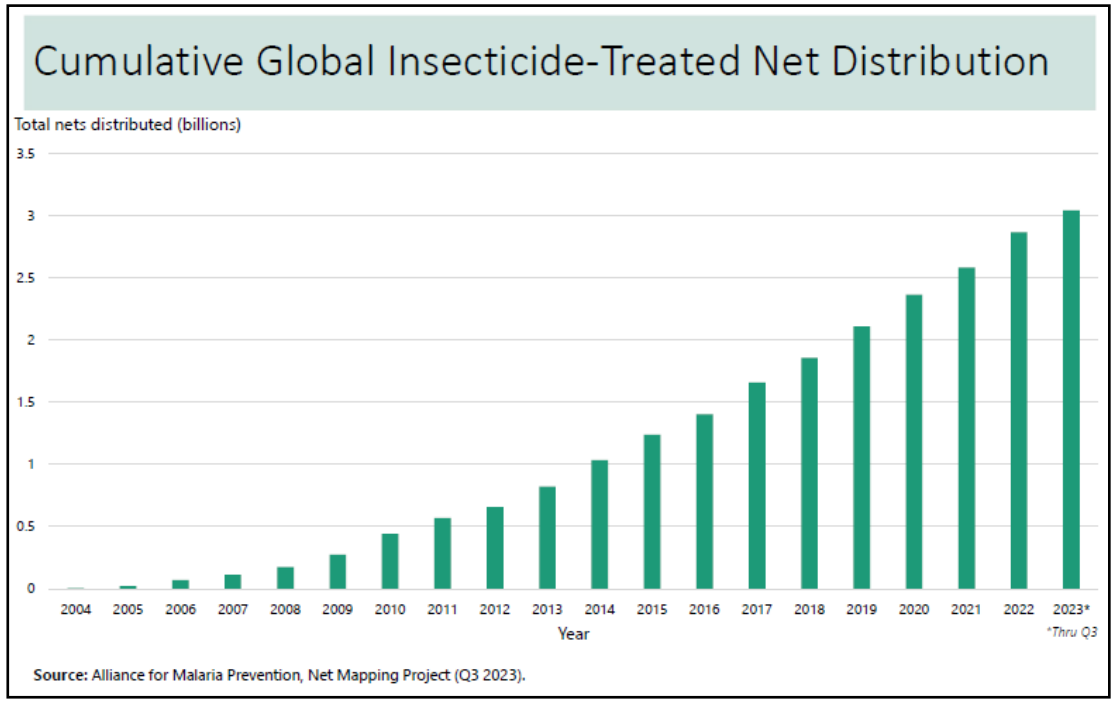
- **Stratification, sub-national tailoring and prioritization**: Optimization of vector control in the context of limited resources (DAY 1)
- Successes and challenges in **adapting the ITN approach** (DAY 2)
- **Climate, waste** and ITNs (DAY2)

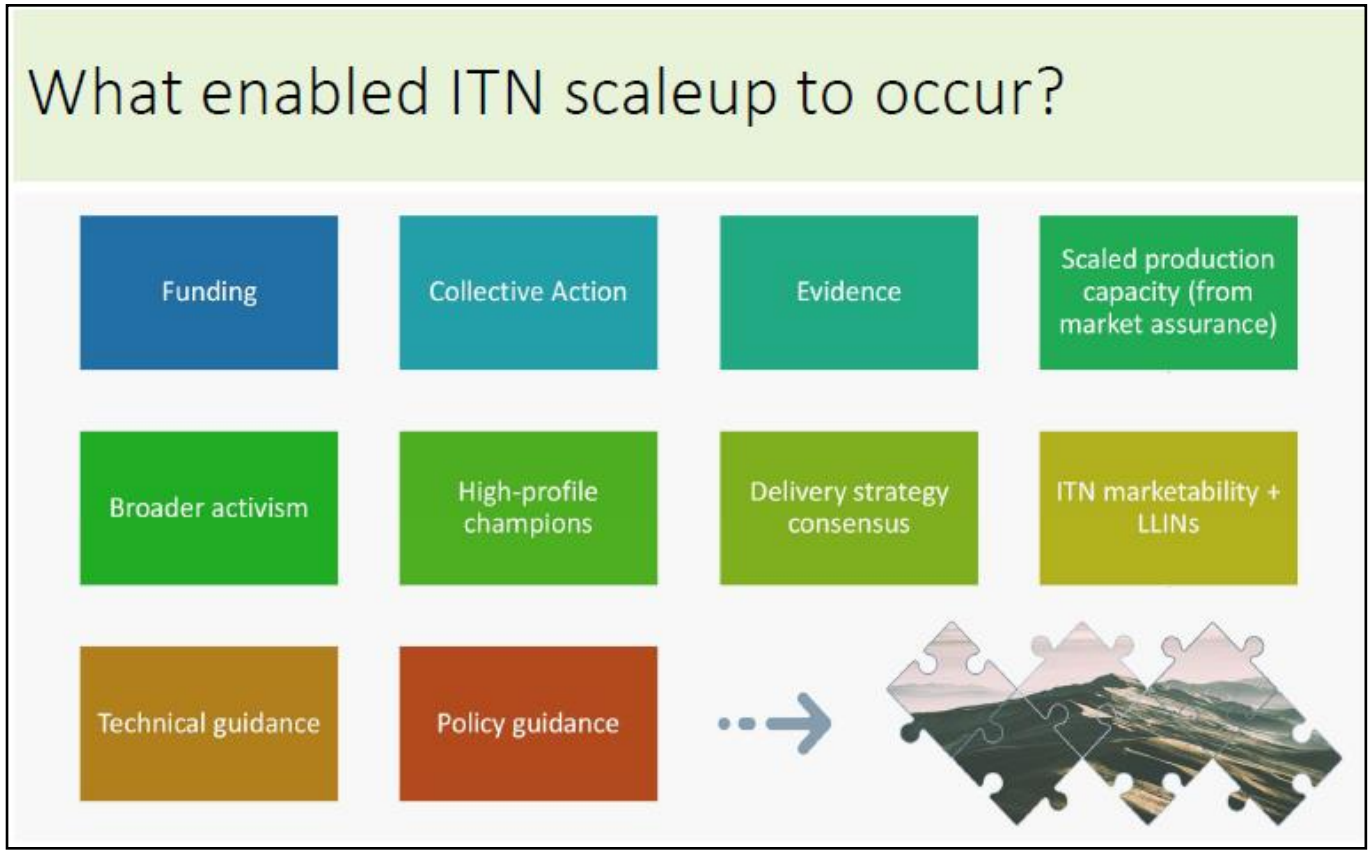
Photo credit: Dominique Guinot/CRS

2024 AMP Partners Meeting in Numbers

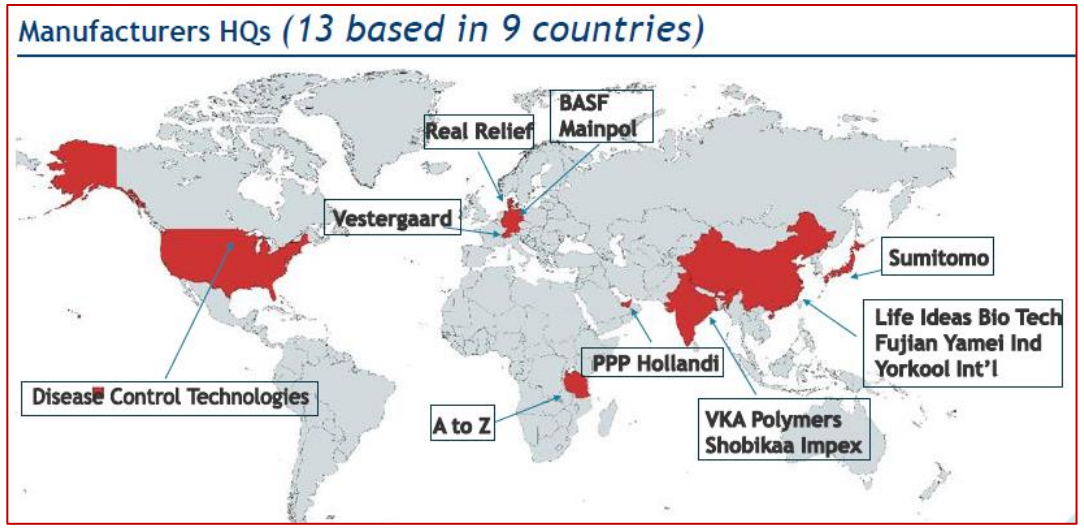


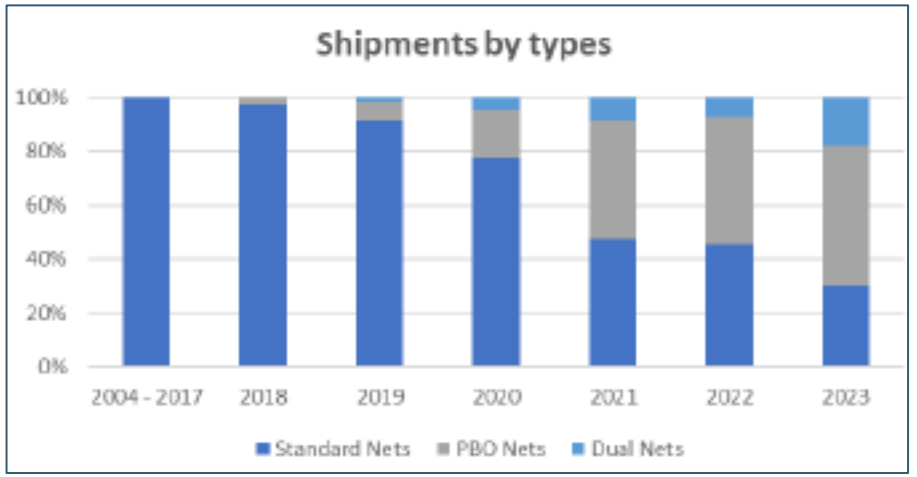
Global scaleup of ITNs in the 2000s and applicable lessons for the current and future context





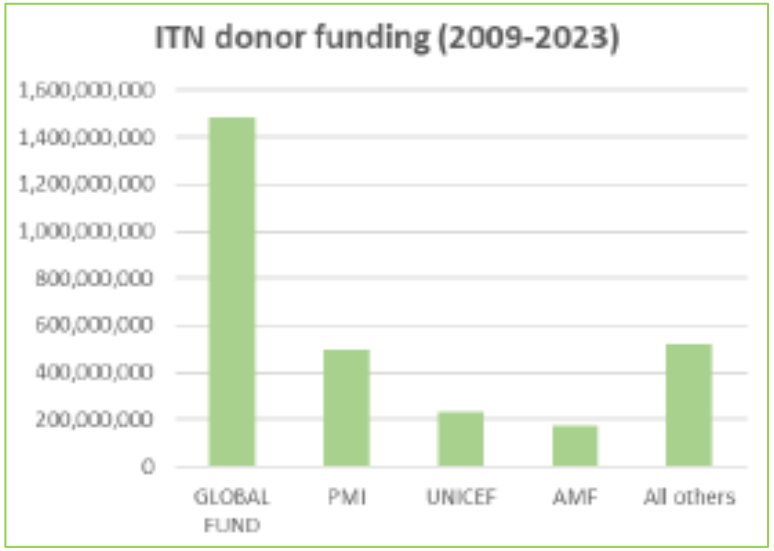
3 billion nets & 20 years of mass campaigns: Procurement trends and forecasting the next 5 years





It took us:

- 10 years to reach 1B
- 5 years to reach 2B
- 4 years to reach 3B



Subnational tailoring strategies – Overview from WHO

Establishment of an SNT team

Lead by NMCP but includes other government departments, national, regional and global partners with consent from the NMCP. This team is responsible for the whole process, from data assembly, analysis, strategy development, resource mobilization and prioritization, and implementation.

Determination of criteria for intervention targeting

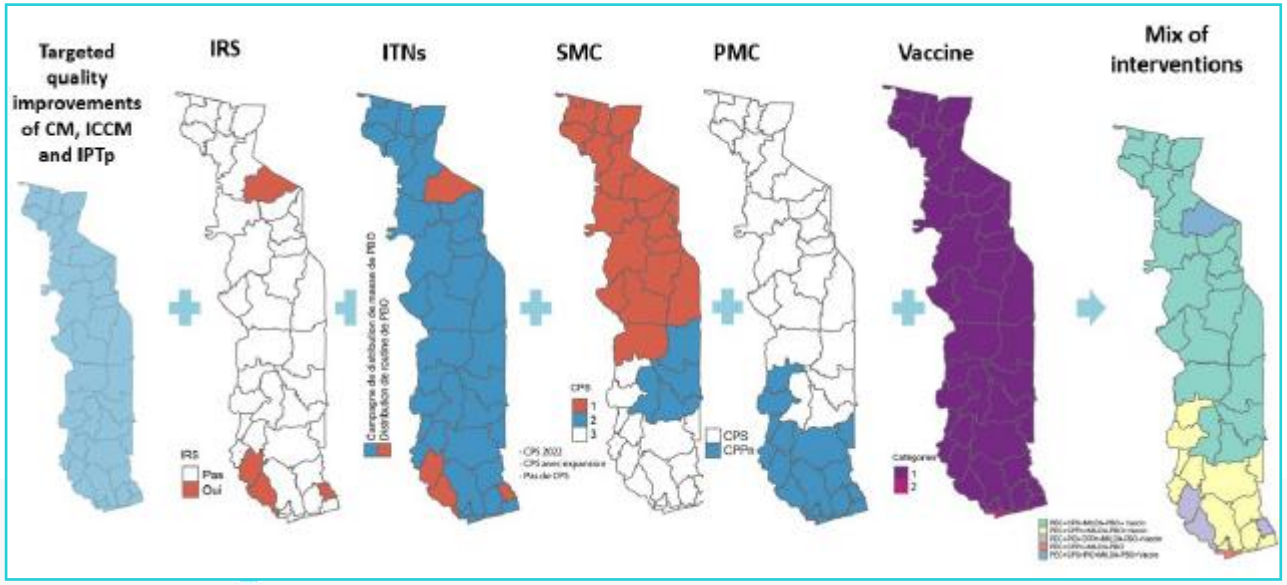
The national team compiles all interventions and strategies under consideration and develops the criteria to be used for tailoring each one of them building on the WHO normative guidance

Stratification of malaria risk and its determinants

Ecological, interventional, systemic, social and other determinants are stratified at operational units of relevance and in ways that answer the specific question at hand based on the agreed upon criteria. As such the process of stratification depends on the specific intervention or strategy under discussion and moves away the use epidemiological metrics alone. Here statistical and geospatial methods are useful.

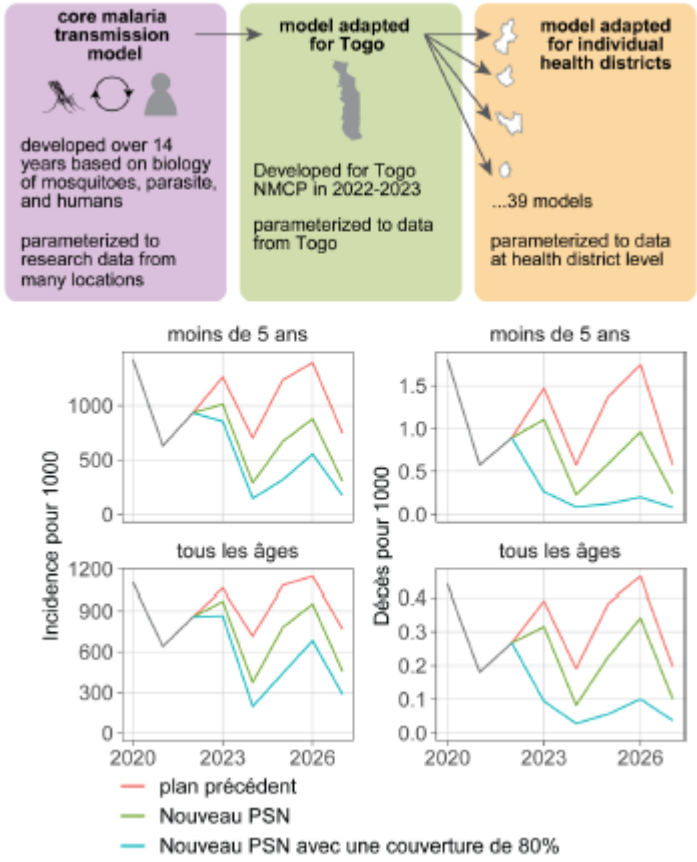
Intervention mix scenarios

Stratified layers required to inform intervention or strategy-specific criteria are used to develop various scenarios of intervention mixes



Impact projections

The impact of these scenarios is estimated using mathematical models . At this point further refinements may be made to the scenarios. **A consensus based approached** informed by the evidence is used to select the final mix of intervention and strategies.



Prioritization in the face of limited resources

Criteria for prioritization

01 Highest transmission areas

Relative to the transmission spectrum of the DRC, as the country has high transmission nearly everywhere.

02 Highly urbanized health zones

With ecologies less suitable for the vector population, improved infrastructure, SES, access to care, behavior unfavorable to enable effectiveness of vector control, etc.

03 Areas with substantial impact of previous campaigns

Where the scale back of ITN distributions could lead to much greater resurgences than in areas where receptivity is similar, but the impact is lower.

04 Currently low transmission but high receptivity

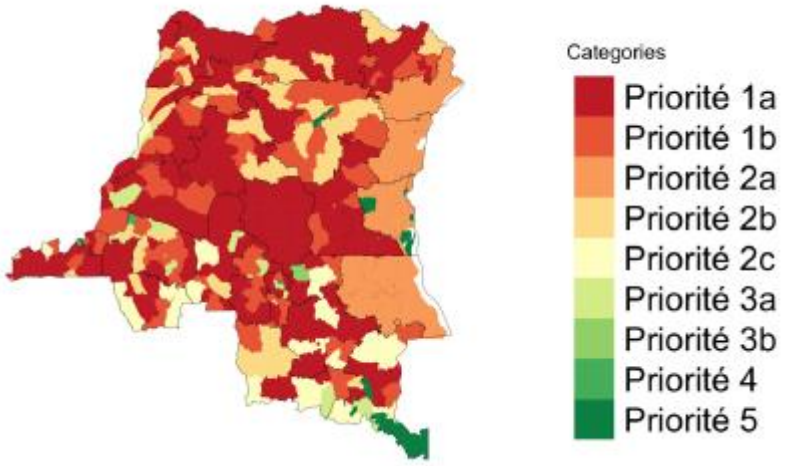
Determined by prevalence of infection before the scale-up of community-based interventions (2000)

05 Limited access to healthcare

06 Presence of parasites resistant to ACTs

07 Presence of Internally displaced people

- Data on resistance to pyrethroids to determine the type of net needed in priority areas.
  Access to and use of mosquito nets will not be used as areas with low access and use should not be penalized

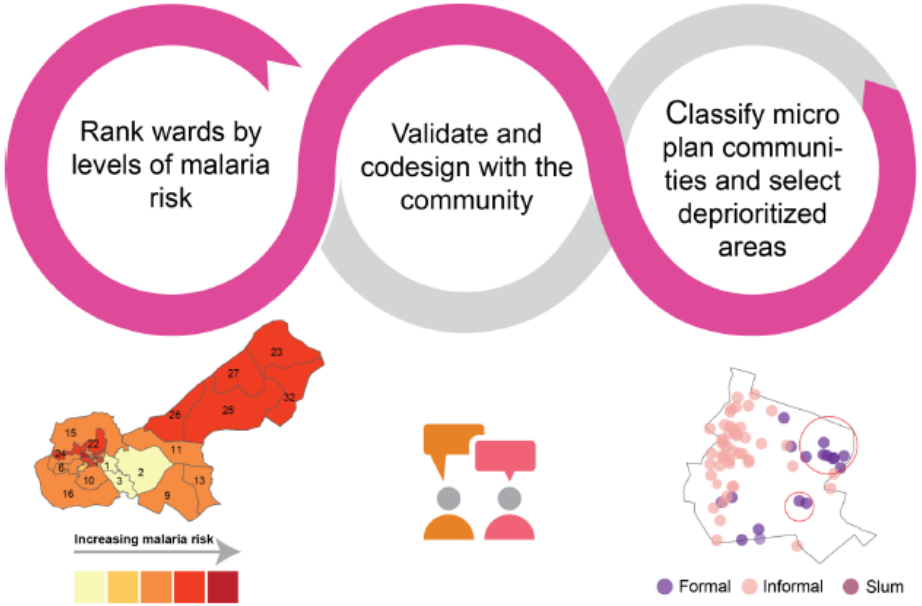


ITN deprioritization in urban areas - Kwara State

Differences in the context of malaria in urban vs rural areas

Disease distribution	Infection source	Housing types	Acquatic habitats
Transmission is mostly focal in urban areas, concentrating in peri-urban and informal settlements while in rural areas, it is typically generalized	Infections in urban areas are often linked to travel to and from rural areas with high transmission while most infections in rural areas are locally acquired	Many housing types reduce indoor biting in urban areas, except in poor quality housing in low-income areas	More diverse and related to human activity in urban areas while in rural areas they are often large and related to natural ecology
Implications for urban malaria			
A more targeted approach to surveillance and intervention delivery is needed	Seasonality of travel may affect seasonality of infections	Bednets may have minimal impact in areas with high quality housing	Newer vectors such as *Anopheles Stephensi*, adapted to urban habitats may become predominant

Our process was as follows:



Key messages for deprioritized households

- Emphasize importance of IPTp and prompt treatment seeking for fever
- Net care messages
- Pregnant women and fully vaccinated children under age five still eligible to receive an ITN at their nearest health facility

Examples of house construction in deprioritized settlements

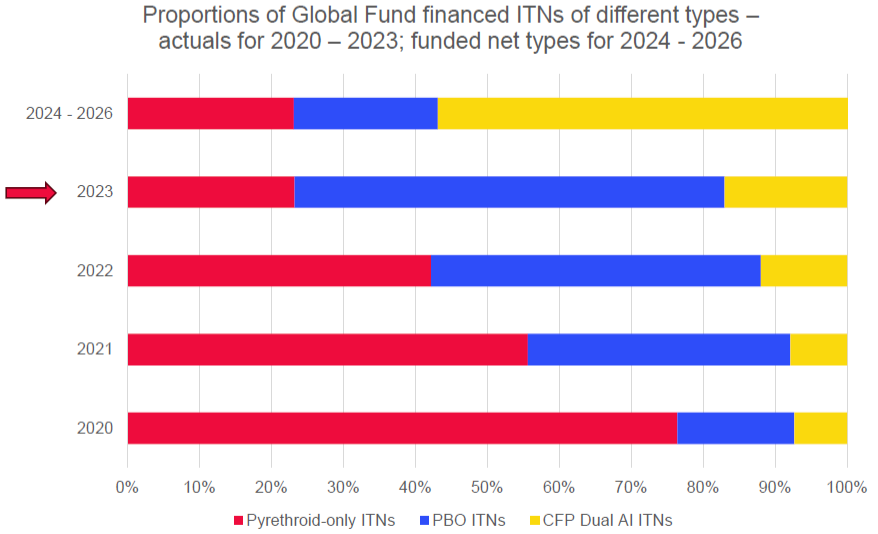
Global Fund Grant Cycle 7 lessons learned and efforts to ensure ITN optimization

Pricing - and a background of catalytic support – means the transition to more effective nets is accelerating despite funding challenges

8-years of catalytic support

- 2024 – 2026 NextGen Market Shaping SI – Revolving Facility (Global Fund and partners including Gates, Vestergaard, BASF)
- 2022 – 2024 Net Transition Initiative (Global Fund and partners including BASF)
- 2018 – 2022 New Nets Project (Unitaid, Global Fund – IVCC and partners including BASF)

WHO recommendation, based on LSHTM led pilots in Tanzania and Benin



Integrated ITN/SMC Campaign - Kwara State, Nigeria

- Improved coverage and wide acceptance for both interventions.
- Increased access to both ITNs and SPAQ in the communities.
- Synergy in the household - same personnel can register households, distribute ITNs and administer SPAQ to eligible children.
- Beneficiaries' acceptance of both interventions - eager to receive both ITNs and SPAQ to strengthen their protection against malaria.
- Efficiency - cost savings of over N83million ($203,411).
- Integration does not significantly affect ITN distribution and redemption rates.

Transitioning to community-based distribution in high-burden districts – Example from Burundi

Main reasons for transitioning high burden districts from mass campaigns to continuous distribution (CD):

- Significant loss of ITNs, 2-3 years after campaign
- Increase in malaria incidence after 3-year period

Advantages:

- Technical & financial efficiencies:
  - CD-districts not coverage through mass campaigns, nor through IRS
- Maintains universal coverage
- Good acceptance by communities

Marcy: Consideration for adapted ITN operational strategies

Tailoring operational strategies: One size fits all is out

Hybrid and contextually-adapted approaches are needed to ensure that strategies and channels adopted are effective for reaching everyone we want to reach

Conflict affects access – adapted strategies are needed as these are the people we need to reach

- Overlap between humanitarian needs and conflicts with malaria disease burden
  - 44% (24) core GF portfolios are classified as COE and are home to 76% of malaria cases
  - Humanitarian crises in 37 malaria-endemic countries, with instability increasing, particularly in the high-burden Sahel
- Reaching last mile populations likely requires an adapted strategy from what is used for "easy access" populations

A camp for internally displaced people in Somalia. Photo by: Faisal Abdi via Kalu Institute / CC BY-NC-ND

UNAMID/Hamid Abdulsalam

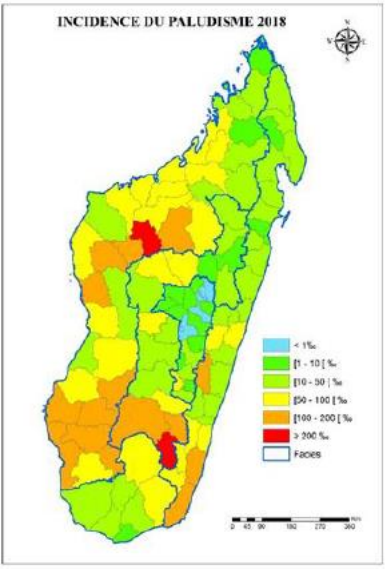
While we chip away at operational costs, we need to think about SBC (which is typically cut first)

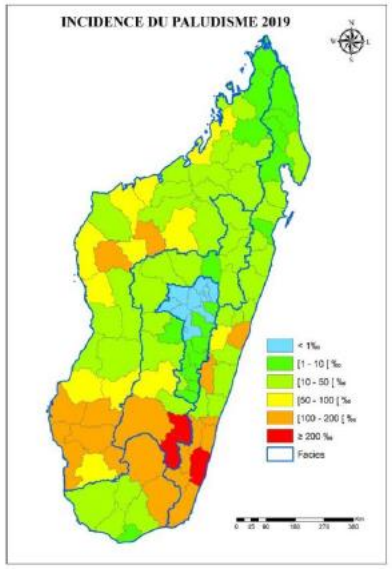
- The process of determining exclusion and inclusion is not easy and results will be perceived differently by different stakeholders
  - Needs to be clearly and consistently explained in a language people understand at different levels
- Advocacy will be needed not only where nets are being distributed, but also where they aren't
  - High level leadership and engagement to support implementation of decisions on targeting and prioritization will be needed
- In areas where ITNs are distributed, we need to ensure they are used
- SBC has always been critical, but may be even more so now
  - Do we know what SBC/C is most effective? We seem to recycle both activities and messages → data?

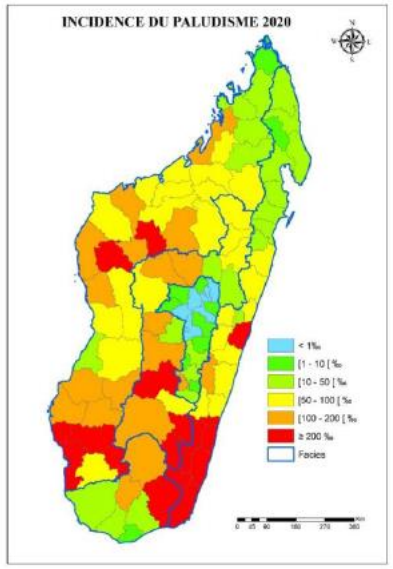
Other key messages

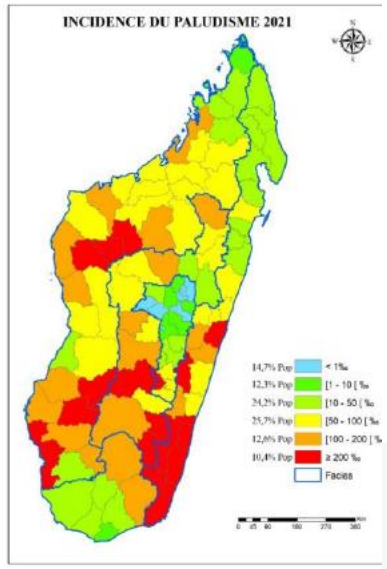
- Setting appropriate & context-specific parameters to reach the people we are prioritizing
- Consideration for fixed site vs door-to-door: Costs aren't equal across countries or contexts
- As we start to target interventions differently, personnel and commodity security need to be considered
- Need more focus on net care & repair to get the most mileage out of nets

Climate impacts & vector control with ITNs (Malawi, Madagascar, Pakistan)









Actions undertaken countries:

- Coordination between NMCP and Meteorological Ministry (Madagascar)
- Integrated messaging – malaria prevention with post-cyclone measures (Madagascar)
- Established the Department of Disaster Management Affairs under the Office of the President and Cabinet to respond to disasters (Malawi)
- Emergency distribution of ITNs
- Pre-positioning of ITNs
- Inserted climate change actions as a key component of their National Malaria Strategic Plans

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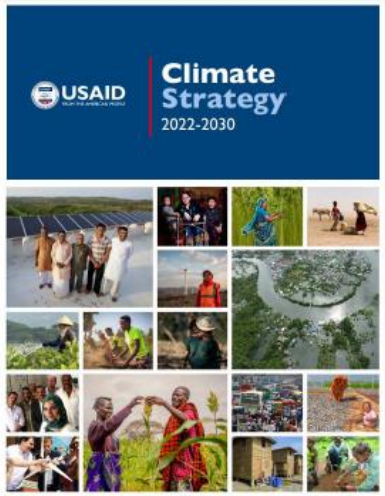
LED BY USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE | CDC

USAID Climate Strategy

The USAID Climate Strategy intersects with sustainable manufacturing:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Mitigating carbon emissions
- Promoting decarbonization & sustainable growth in manufacturing
- Fostering private sector engagement on sustainable supply chains
- Mobilizing finance to invest in the transition to a net-zero economy
- Increased adoption of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) standards



"Best Value Criteria" and Sustainable Manufacturing and Procurement

Environmental Sustainability Impacts:

- Reduced packaging material volume that still maintain adequate product protection → reduce manufacture material and energy inputs
- Increased packing efficiency → contribute to lower fuel consumption, reduced emissions and less pollution from logistics activities
- Innovations in packaging material → contribute towards improved waste management
- On-time-delivery performance → reduces in-country emissions and waste associated with extended storage requirements or rapid deployment of transport
- Robust QA practices → reduce production of defective or substandard ITNs, reducing resource consumption and waste generation

THE GLOBAL FUND

Global Fund Climate Strategy

- The Global Fund is committed to promoting low-carbon, climate-resilient health systems and addressing the impacts of climate change on the fight against HIV, TB and malaria.
- We support countries that are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – 71% of our new investments (2023-2025) will go to the 50 most climate-vulnerable countries.
- Global Fund endorses the "Guiding Principles for Financing Climate & Health Solutions"
  - Accelerating transformative climate and health solutions to save and improve lives now and in the future;
  - Creating equitable, inclusive, accessible, and holistic approaches to climate and health financing and solutions;
  - Building the core policymaking and implementation capacities of countries, communities, and financing institutions to deliver climate and health solutions.

Recommendations: There are 3 near-term priorities, as well as additional opportunities in the long run for further carbon abatement

	Near-term priorities	Long-term (with high impact on carbon abatement)
Objective	Execute "Quick win" levers which have a positive impact on cost and carbon, while others improve planning processes and in-country delivery	**Influence the reduction of carbon emissions further,** including setting expectations with manufacturers, working with partners on waste management, and looking for innovation – which would incur additional costs if done in the near-term
Priorities	1 **Implement policies fully for sustainable ITN ordering** including standardizing specifications choices (e.g., artwork) and making bulk packaging standard option where possible	**Improve EoL and waste management**
	2 **Optimize ITN logistics from arrival at port from to 1st delivery** including working with the WB and WTO to simplify customs and strengthening coordination for customs and early in-country logistics management with TA	**Advocate to manufacturers to improve emissions from energy use** (e.g., joining CEBI consortium, including emissions as part of scoring for RPF[1])
	3 **Digitize** (in-country) **campaign end to end** e.g., *building on Red Rose platform in Nigeria, digital tracking tool being piloted with eGov (e.g., in Mozambique)*	**Manufacture ITNs with blended recycled/ virgin plastic**
		Adopt alternative low-carbon production routes (e.g., e-cracker, Bio-based feedstock, CCS) and packaging material
		Increase **ITN durability and lifetime** to reduce emissions as less ITNs needed over long term

1. Responsible procurement framework

THE GLOBAL FUND Source: Expert input, Desk research 13

Solid waste management from ITN campaign - Mozambique

Solid waste collection flow

1-Distributor
Community agent who delivers ITN to households

2-Local supervisor
Head of distribution teams

3-Satellite Warehouse
ITN storage in the community

4-District Warehouse
ITN storage at district level

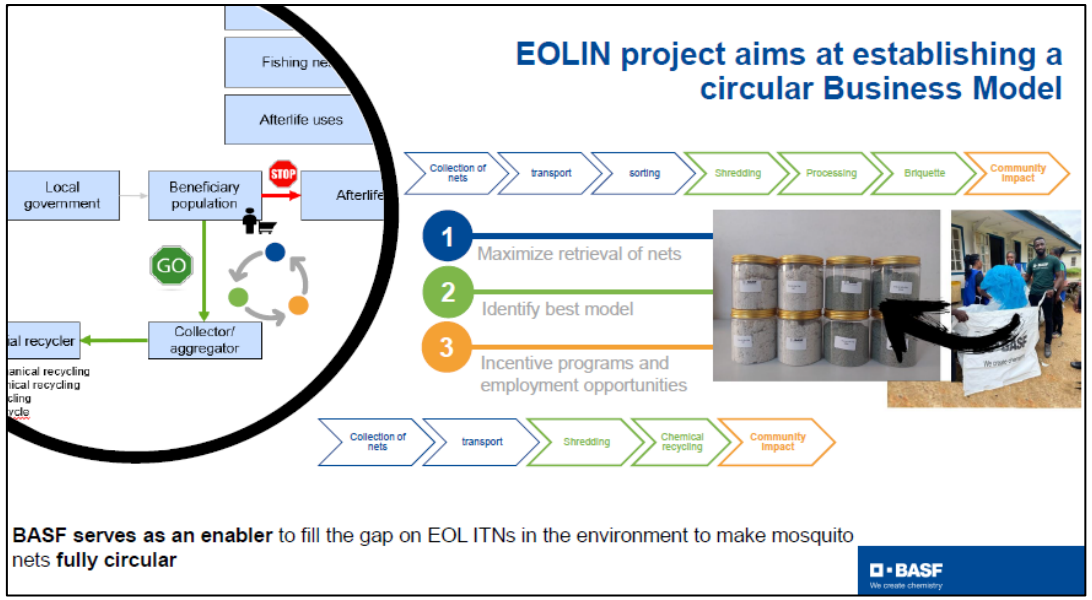
5-Regional Warehouse
ITN storage to supply district warehous

6-Factory
Place Solid waste recycling

Armazém Regional de Namacurra

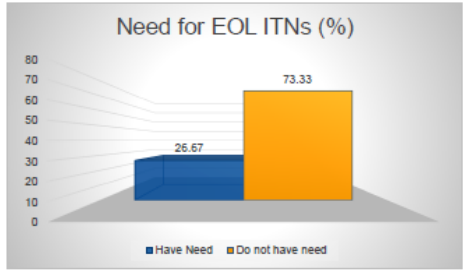
Final product of recycling

Developing an evidence-based approach to end-of-life nets in Nigeria: Project EOLIN - A public private partnership



Willingness to return EOL ITNs

- 73.33% have no further need for their EOL ITN(s)
- Suggesting a large volume of EOL ITNs will be discarded in the household environment
- 26.67% indicated they still had use for their EOL ITNs and will repurpose them
- 95.6% of respondents indicated they will be willing to give up their EOL ITNs (for proper management)



While the Rapid Assessments shows a willingness to return EOL ITNs, we believe large percentages can only be realized by strong SBC, coordination, and community engagement

Will you be willing to give up all the old nets in the household?	DUTSE n (%)	Hadejia n (%)	Kazaure n (%)	Total n (%)
Yes	29 (96.7)	28 (93.3)	29 (96.7)	86 (95.6)
No	1 (3.3)	2 (6.7)	1 (3.3)	4 (4.4)
Total	30 (100)	30 (100)	30 (100)	90 (100)

BASF

Preliminary findings from 2022 BASF Scoping Study

Study conducted in Cross River State at household level

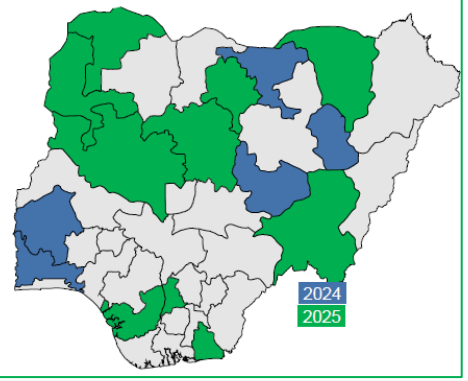
- **ITNs are found in almost all households in sizable numbers**
- **The general perception among households is that end-of-life ITNs have no value and are not useful**
- **Lack of environmental awareness**
- **Likelihood to collect the nets and potential quantities**
  - ✓ Based on the sampled LGAs surveyed, it would be possible to retrieve/collect EOL ITNs from 60% of household (about 6 in every 10 households). ***At least 50% of the last campaign ITNs are available for retrieval.***
  - ✓ Potential operational and logistics challenges include:
    - ✓ access to households (hard to reach and geographic barriers)
    - ✓ funding for the collection
    - ✓ warehousing and transportation to the destination for incineration or recycling

BASF

Going to Scale: Potential EOLIN States

- Based on findings from the PoC in Cross Rivers, the pilot in Jigawa and one other state in 2024 (TBD), the EOLIN Protocol will be added (eventually) as an annex to the ITN implementation guideline
- Once enough successes have been demonstrated, EOLIN will become a standard within Nigeria.

Routine and Continuous will be integrated



ITNs life cycle needs to be better managed

It is estimated that EOL ITNs and packaging may account for up to ~1-5% of total plastic in Africa[1]

AMP 2024 Awards

- South Sudan (Dr Puok & NMCP team) - Leadership award for 2023 campaigns
- Madagascar PNLP – Data for decision-making award
- Mali PNLP – Targeting ‘hard to reach’ populations despite security challenges

AMP 2024 Recognitions

- Ghana
- Zambia
- Togo

For their early efforts in implementing and generating data to support ITN scale-up, eventually leading to policy change

Resources

All presentation and recordings can be found on the AMP website

Thank you