

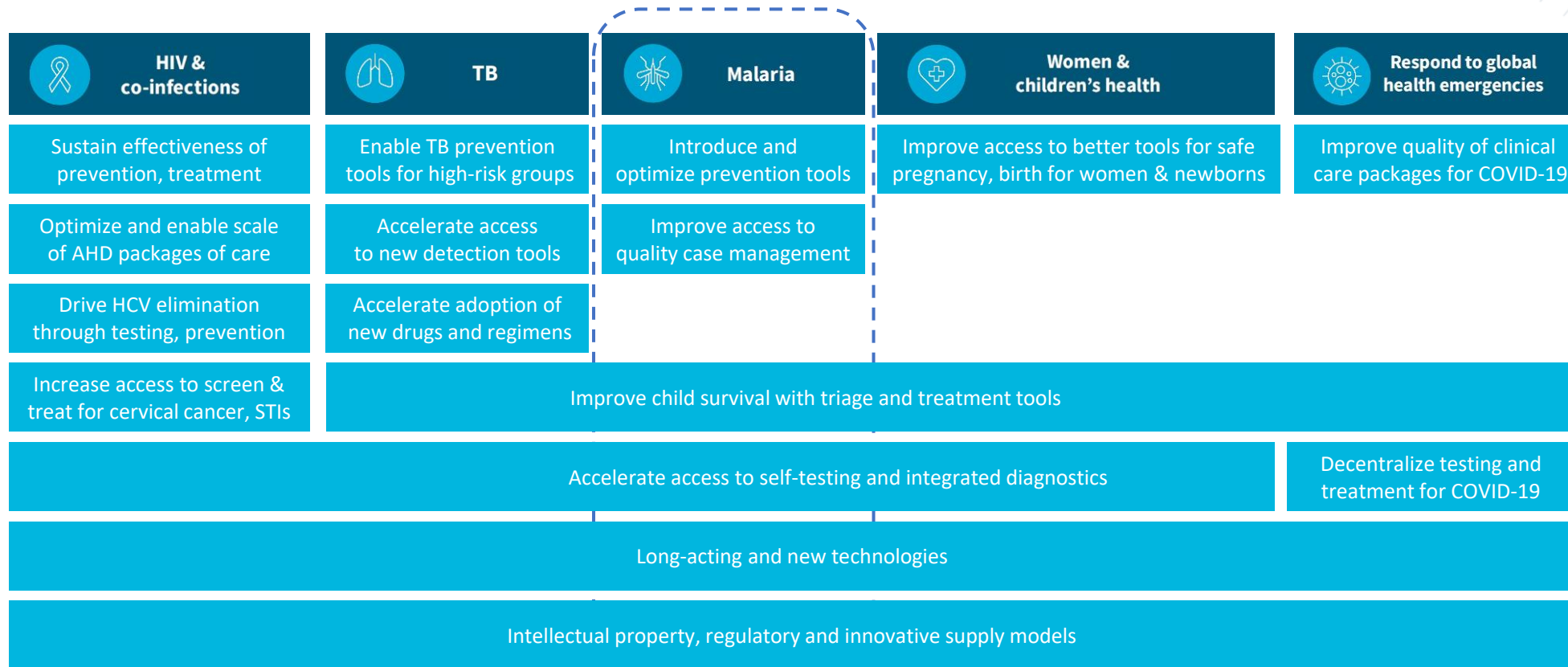


***Looking ahead: Unitaid's
malaria pipeline for 2024
onwards***

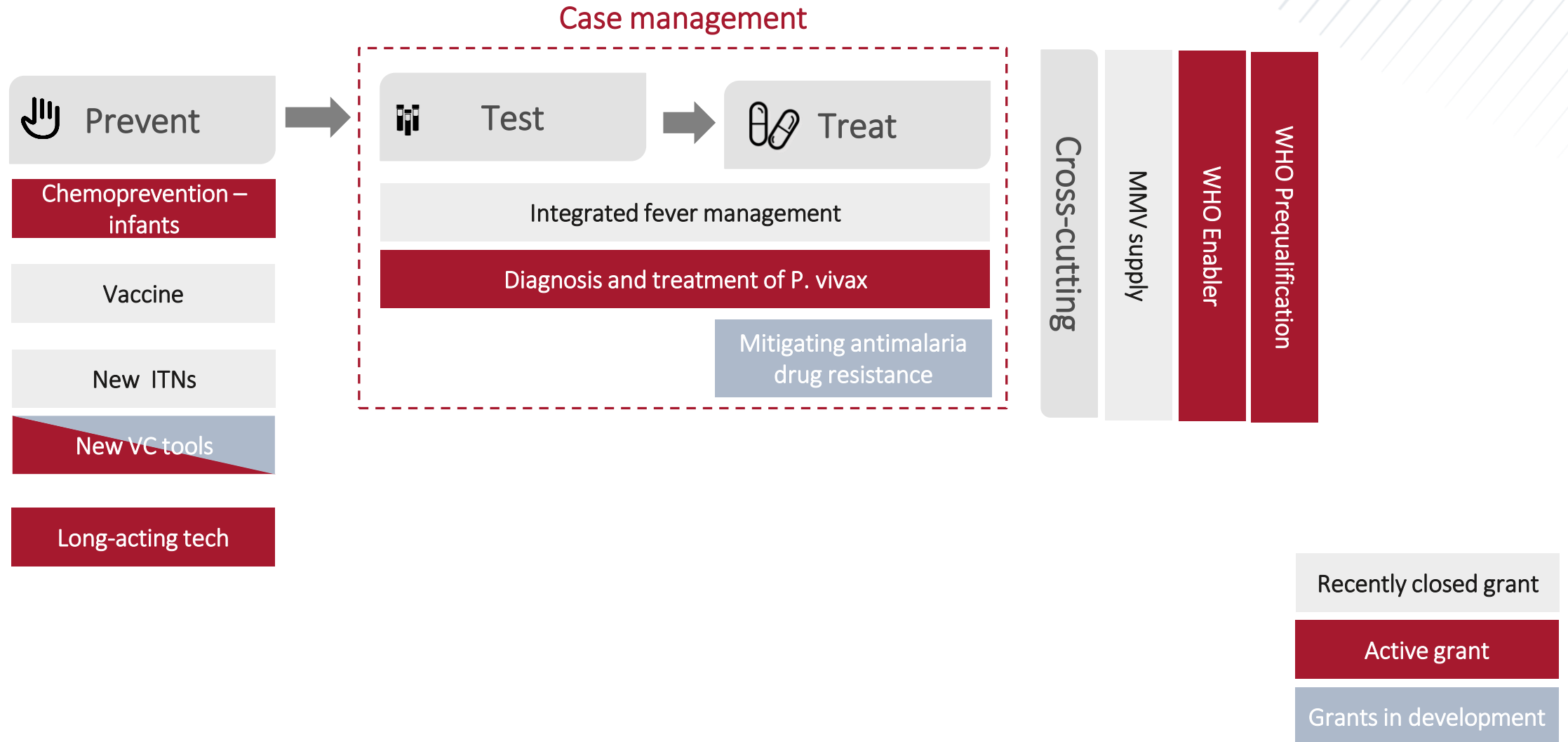
12 August 2024



Unitaid's programmatic priorities 2023-2027



Current malaria portfolio



Pipeline priorities

- 1** Antimalarial drug resistance
- 2** Anemia and post-discharge chemoprevention
- 3** Vector control
- 4** Monoclonal antibodies

Pipeline priorities

- 1** Antimalarial drug resistance
- 2** Anemia and post-discharge chemoprevention
- 3** Vector control
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Antimalaria drug resistance is an urgent threat



Artemisinin partial resistance has been detected in Africa, delaying clearance and increasing risk of partner drug resistance



In Africa, where most cases occur, resistance could impede our ability to treat malaria



Despite availability of multiple ACTs, the market is dominated by artemether lumefantrine (AL)



Diversifying ACT use could contribute towards mitigating antimalarial drug resistance in Africa

Strategy to respond to antimalarial drug resistance in Africa



Call for proposals: *Mitigating antimalarial drug resistance in Africa*

Call scope



Multi-country, large-scale product introduction support to accelerate demand and adoption of ASPY, and generate evidence for resistance management strategies like multiple first line ACTs.


Objectives

Accelerate **demand and adoption** of all recommended, quality ACTs



Support ACT diversification, and demonstrate how to implement through multiple first line strategies

Areas **out of scope** of this Call for Proposals



- *Product development*
- *Volume guarantees*
- *Scaling-up artemether-lumefantrine (AL)*
- *Activities that are currently under investigation*

Call Closed: 11 August 2023

Pipeline priorities

- 1 Antimalarial drug resistance
- 2 Anaemia and post-discharge chemoprevention
- 3 Vector control
- 4 Monoclonal antibodies

Anaemia has persistent high prevalence and strong links with malaria



10%

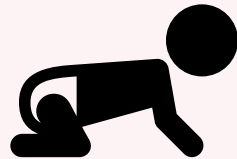
moderate or
severe cases

1.8 billion
people globally affected by
anaemia



37%

pregnant women
are anaemic



40%

children
are anaemic

In pregnancy:

- **8x** risk of low birthweight
- **6x** risk of preterm delivery
- **2x** risk of PPH

In children:

- Anaemia can negatively affect mental, motor, and cognitive development
- **72%** increased risk of mortality 6-months after hospital discharge

Post-discharge malaria chemoprevention

Post-discharge malaria chemoprevention (PDMC) is the administration of a full antimalarial treatment course at regular intervals to children admitted with severe anaemia to **prevent new malaria infections in children admitted with severe anaemia** during the period **after hospital discharge** when they are at high risk of re-admission or death.

77% reduction in mortality

55% reduced risk in all-cause readmissions

Impact regardless of ITN use and greatest amongst those admitted with malaria-associated anaemia

Conditional recommendation for, Moderate certainty evidence

Post-discharge malaria chemoprevention (2022)

Children admitted to hospital with severe anaemia living in settings with moderate to high malaria transmission can be given a full therapeutic course of an antimalarial medicine at predetermined times following discharge from hospital to reduce re-admission and death.

- Feasibility of different coordination mechanisms between hospital and outpatient/community settings
- Coverage, adherence and impact achieved by alternative approaches
- Cost and cost-effectiveness
- Feasibility of implementing with other malaria interventions
- Feasibility of implementing with other childhood health interventions
- Effectiveness on non-malarial severe anaemia, and malaria admission
- Risk factors in different risk groups following discharge

Pipeline priorities

- 1 Antimalarial drug resistance
- 2 Anemia and post-discharge chemoprevention
- 3 **Vector control**
- 4 Monoclonal antibodies

Threats and challenges facing vector control interventions



Insecticide resistance is reducing the efficacy of proven interventions



Current tools are unable to stop **residual transmission** (e.g. **outdoor biting**)



Invasive vector species place some populations at increased risk



Challenges in malaria prevention in specific contexts and populations (e.g., **mobile and migrant populations, complex operating environments**)

But new tools are on the horizon...



Photo credit: AEGIS Project

Call for proposals: Catalyzing adoption of an expanded vector control toolbox to fight malaria

Call
scope



Multi-country implementation work to accelerate demand and adoption of new vector control tools and effective deployment strategies, and establish healthy market conditions

Objectives

Generate evidence to inform deployment and integration of tools within the wider toolbox



Establish healthy market conditions, including supply security and sustainable pricing



Call Closed: 25 August 2023

Pipeline priorities

- 1** Antimalarial drug resistance
- 2** Anemia and post-discharge chemoprevention
- 3** Vector control
- 4** Monoclonal antibodies

mAbs could be a transformative treatment and prevention option but barriers risk limiting access in LMICs

- **mAbs are already revolutionizing modern medicine**
 - Radically improving outcomes for non-communicable diseases in high-income countries
- **mAbs also hold great promise for LMICs**
 - Promising pipeline for major infectious diseases affecting LMICs
 - One of the quickest countermeasures that can be levered during health emergencies

Innovation & availability

Ill-adapted formulations for use in LMICs.
Lagging pipeline for infectious disease mAbs.

Affordability

Lack of affordability.
Costly and complex manufacturing.

Quality

Complex and lengthy regulatory processes and **lack of capacity** in LMICs.

Supply & delivery

Insufficient and geographically concentrated manufacturing capacity.

Demand & adoption

Lack of evidence on user preferences, cost-effectiveness, and feasibility in LMICs.

Use cases of emerging mAbs are highly relevant for addressing major public health issues in LMICs

Several possible applications relevant to Unitaid's **strategy**, for example **malaria prevention**

Promising use cases for malaria prevention
(pending clinical development)

Post-discharge malaria chemoprevention for children who have been **hospitalized** in areas of moderate-high malaria transmission

Single-dose malaria prevention to replace complex implementation of **seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC)**

Call for Proposals: Establishing viable business models for access to mAbs in LMICs

Call Closed: 1 March 2024