



The New Nets Project

2018 – 2022



Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Tanzania



Challenges

After two decades of incredible gains in the fight against malaria, progress has stalled. Cases are on the rise, resistance to antimalarials and insecticides is growing, and climate change is causing malaria to spread to new areas – with longer transmission seasons.

Mosquitoes have become resistant to pyrethroids, the most common insecticide class used on mosquito nets, which protect families from malaria while they sleep.

Dual-insecticide nets were introduced to

combat insecticide resistance, but there were several market barriers to scale-up:

- lack of evidence showing the new nets were more effective
- no World Health Organization (WHO) policy recommending the new nets
- no cost-effectiveness data
- higher price than existing nets
- only two suppliers of the new nets



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Solutions

The New Nets Project (NNP), a consortium of partners led by IVCC and funded by Unitaid and The Global Fund, piloted the use of new dual-insecticide nets in areas of moderate to high malaria transmission throughout sub-Saharan Africa, to:

- build the evidence to show countries with pyrethroid resistance they should adopt the new nets;
- and ensure that countries and people at risk of malaria have equitable and affordable access to the new nets.

Next generation nets

The BASF Interceptor® G2 nets are coated with chlorfenapyr in combination with the standard pyrethroid insecticide. DCT's Royal Guard® incorporates a combination of pyriproxyfen and pyrethroid into the yarn of the net. Both nets are more effective against mosquitoes with pyrethroid resistance than standard nets.



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Key results to date

- 56 million pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr nets procured by NNP, the Net Transition Initiative (NTI) and the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) as of end-2022;
- 13 million malaria cases and approximately 24,600 deaths averted, saving health systems \$28.9 million;
- Clinical trials and pilot studies established that established that pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr nets are 20-50% better than pyrethroid-only nets in sub-Saharan Africa;
- Using epidemiological evidence from the NNP, the WHO-GMP issued a strong recommendation for deployment of the pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr nets – and a conditional recommendation for the

pyrethroid-pyriproxyfen nets – instead of the old pyrethroid-only nets in areas with resistance;

- NNP's market-shaping work increased supply and demand of dual-insecticide nets, ensuring equitable, affordable access. MedAccess and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provided a volume guarantee, enabling BASF to reduce the price of the nets;
- The WHO recommendations and the improved market conditions also paved the way for another pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr net (PermaNet® Dual) from Vestergaard, increasing supply to meet growing demand.



Expected impact

We estimate over 318 million dual-insecticide nets will be procured from 2023-2027, preventing 38 million cases of malaria and averting 73,000, saving health systems US\$99 million. Dual-insecticide nets now account for 20% of the market, a share that continues to grow along with production capacity.

As the number of dual-insecticide nets increases each year, so does the financial savings to health systems, adding to the long-term benefits of the programme.

The evidence built through the NNP for the use of the dual-insecticide nets is testament to the importance of product development and catalytic market-shaping interventions to deliver and scale up high-impact, cost-

effective prevention tools that meet the needs of endemic countries.



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