

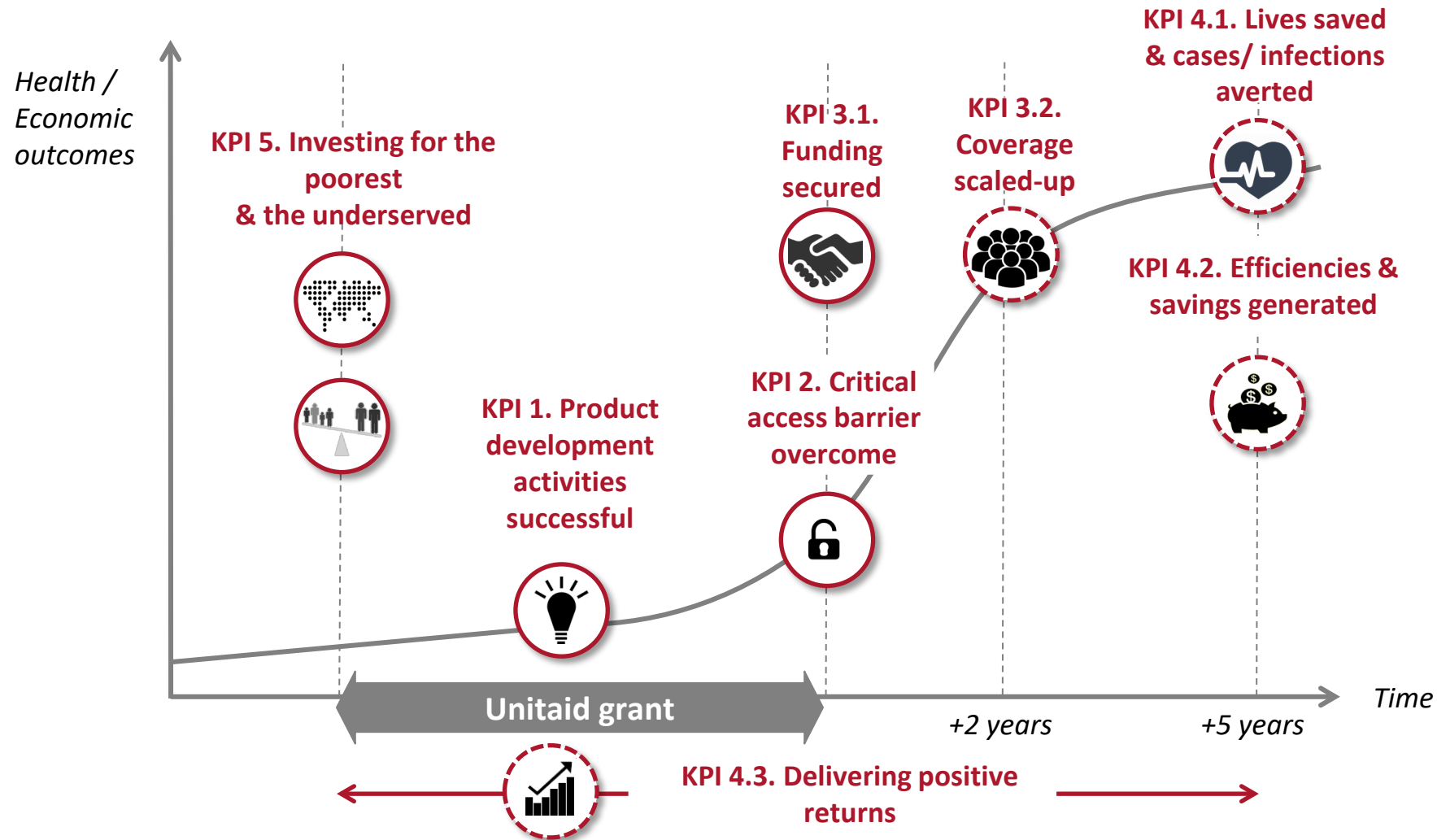
Strategic Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – 2021 results

Unitaid/EB40/2022/14/Annex1

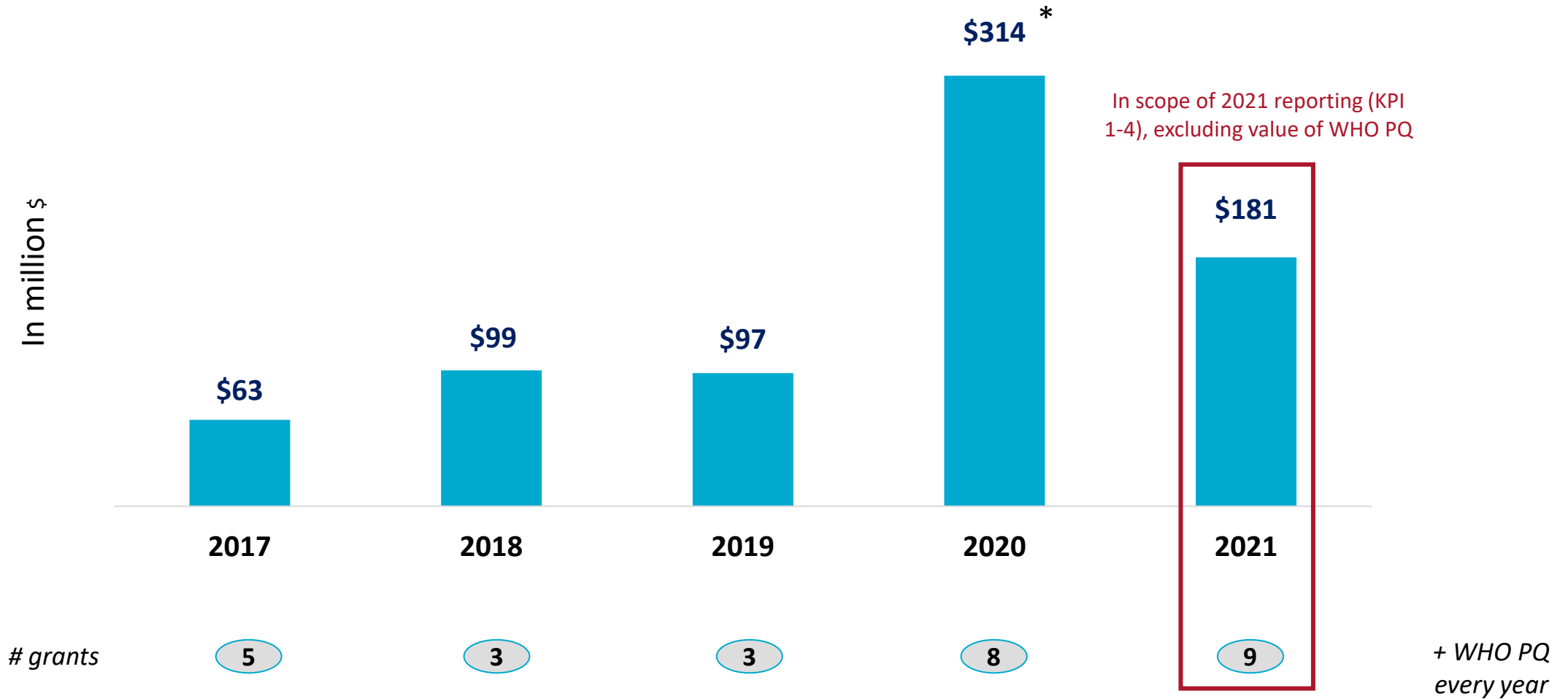
JUNE 2022



Recap - Impact framework & 2017-2021 Strategic KPIs



KPI Reporting 2017 - 2021



* WHO PQ financial value is accounted for in 2020

Investments included in 2021 Strategic KPI reporting

Paediatric TB (AFI)

Scaling up better Tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment for children

TB Speed – University of Bordeaux – US \$14.7 million, 2017-2022

CapTB EGPAF – US \$36.6 million, 2017-2022

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (AFI)

Scale-up PrEP for at risk populations to reduce new HIV infections and improve market conditions for PrEP

Fiotec PrEP – US \$26.4 million, 2017-2021

WITS-PrEP – US \$10.7 million, 2018 - 2021

WHO PQ

Systematically and sustainably increase access to quality-assured, IVDs and medicines, appropriate for use in low income settings.

WHO PQ III – US \$22.1 million, 2019-2021

Malaria prevention in Pregnancy (AFI)

Expanding access to intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women through community health workers

TIPTOP JHPIEGO – US \$51.6 million, 2017-2022

MMV Supply Side – US \$1 million, 2017-2021

HIV self testing (AFI)

Catalyse the market for HIV self testing and provide platform to test populations that have been difficult to reach with conventional testing

PSI STAR3* – US \$15 million, 2020-2022

Solthis ATLAS – US \$15.7 million, 2018-2022

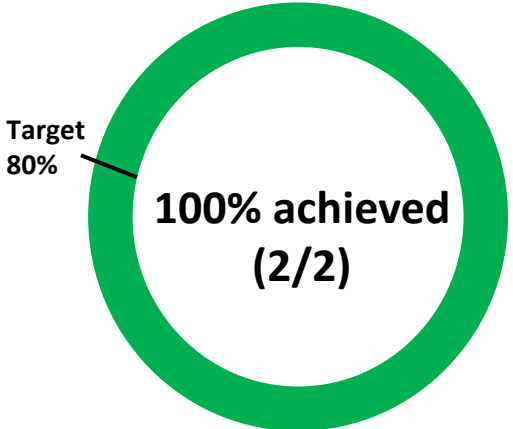
MTV SAF-Shuga – US \$10.1 million, 2018-2022

**Total investment on STAR (1,2 &3) has been \$74.8 million since 2017*

Overview of our strategic KPI performance in 2021

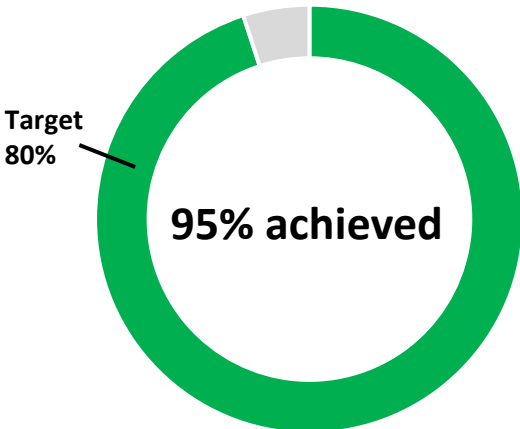
10 Grants evaluated
\$ 181 million total value

KPI 1 Innovation & Availability



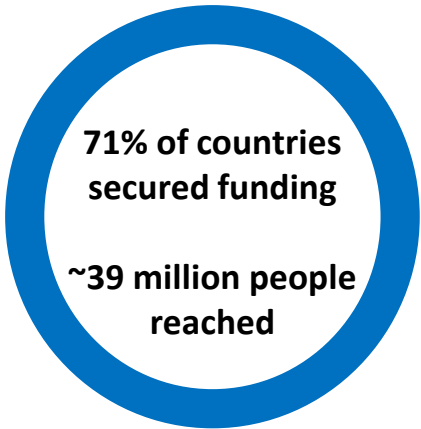
- ✓ TB Speed
- ✓ MMV Supply Side Grant

KPI 2 Access (overall)

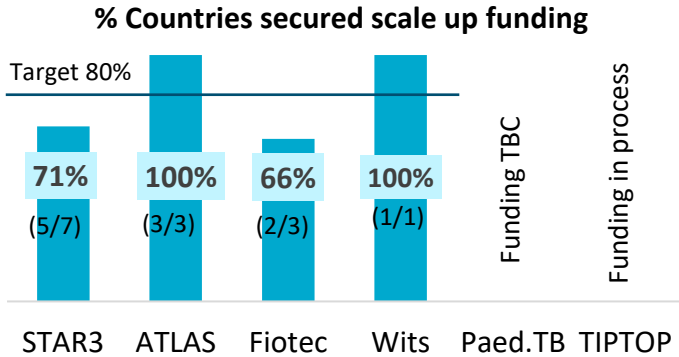
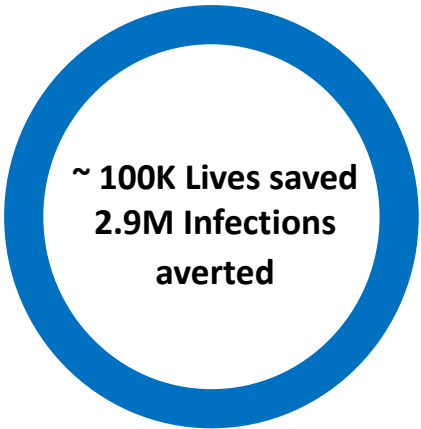


- ✓ Quality (2/2)
- ✓ Affordability (2/2)
- ✓ Demand & Adoption (7/8)
- ✓ Supply & Delivery (7/7)

KPI 3 Scalability



KPI 4 Impact



Additional people benefiting 2 years post grant end

- ~36 million additional people tested using HIVST
- 2.9 million additional pregnant women receiving third dose of preventive treatment

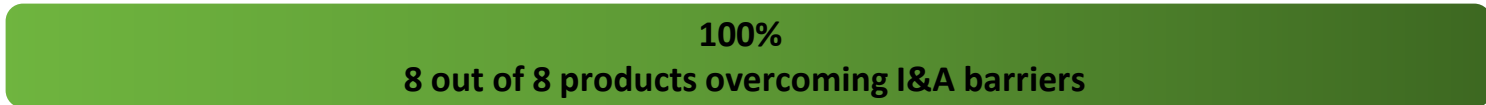
Grant performance against access barriers

	Innovation & availability	Affordability	Quality	Demand & adoption	Supply & delivery
HIVST STAR (HIV)		✓		✓	✓
HIVST ATLAS (HIV)		✓		✓	✓
HIVST MTV Shuga (HIV)				✓	
PrEP Fiotec (HIV)				✓	✓
PrEP wits (HIV)				✓	✓
TIPTOP & MMV (Malaria)	✓		✓	✓	✓
TB Speed (TB)	✓			✓	✓
CapTB (TB)				✓	✓
WHO PQ			✓		
	2/2 (100%)	2/2 (100%)	2/2 (100%)	7/8 (88%)	7/7 (100%)

Cumulative performance (closed projects) 2017 -2021



KPI 1: Innovation & Availability (I&A)



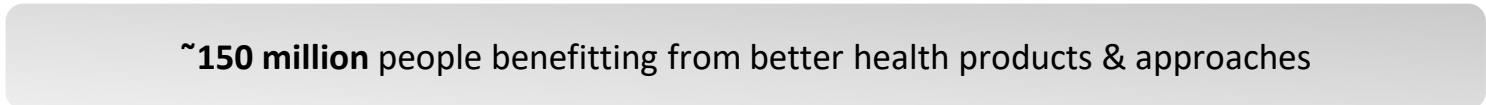
KPI 2: Overcoming access barriers



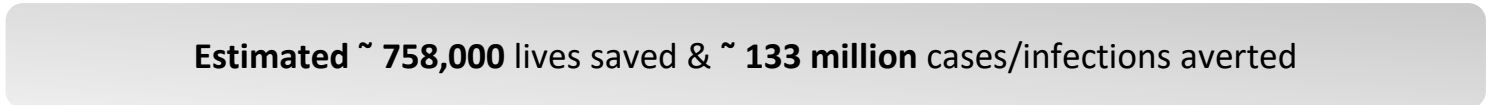
KPI 3.1: Securing Funding



KPI 3.2: Scaling-up coverage (2 yrs scale up)



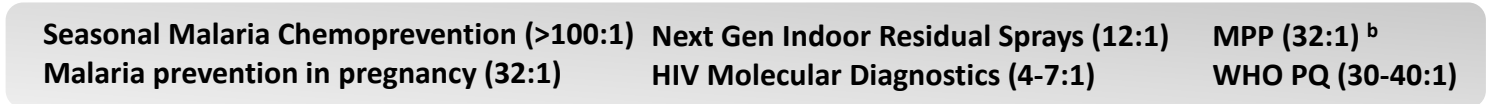
KPI 4.1: Public health impact



KPI 4.2: Economic Impact



KPI 4.3: Delivering positive returns



KPI 5.1: Investing in poorest



KPI 5.2: Investing in underserved



Scale-up performance over past 5 years (2017-2021) – closing grants

Products and innovative approaches

Immediately leading to/supporting strong scale

- Seasonal malaria chemoprevention
- Next Gen Indoor Residual Sprays
- Malaria prevention in pregnancy

Potential for scale up*

- Point of Care (POC) CD4 testing
- HCV diagnostics, treatment and care

Challenges to scale up

- Quality Control of Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests
- Rectal Artesunate



Malaria



HIV & COIM



Tuberculosis



Cross-cutting

- Point of Care early infant diagnosis
- HIV Self-Testing

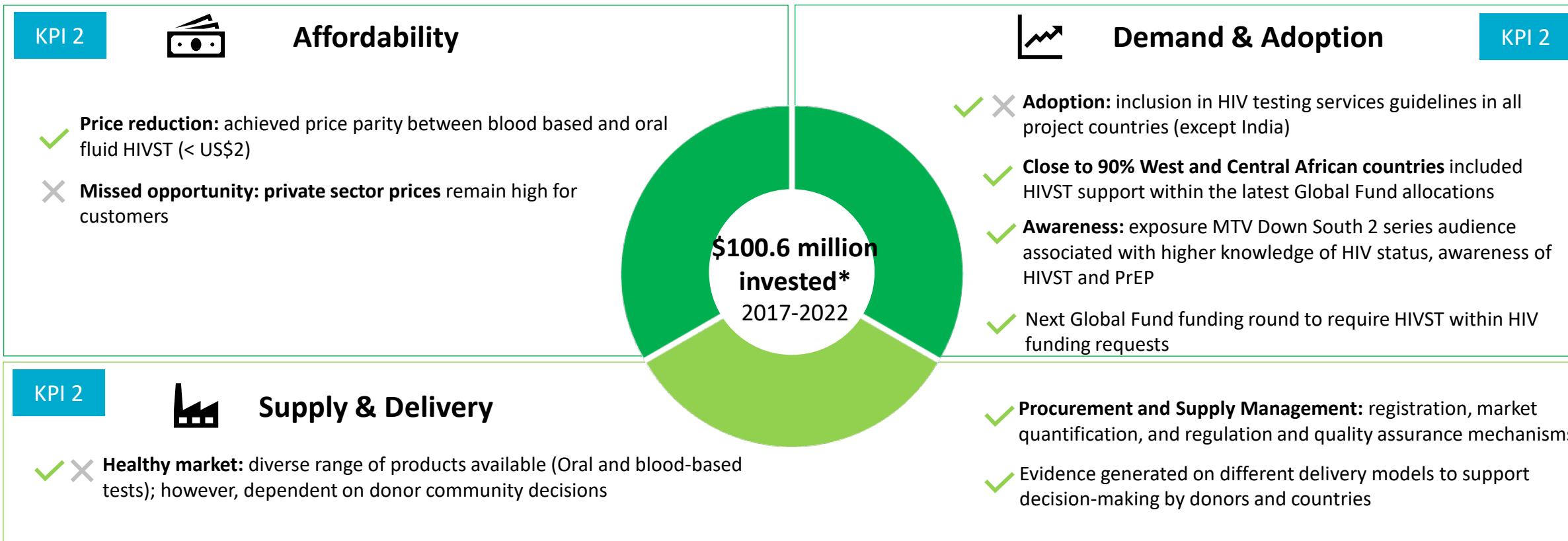
- Paediatric TB diagnostics

- DNDi – new paediatric HIV formulation
- Open Polyvalent Platforms/SAMBA

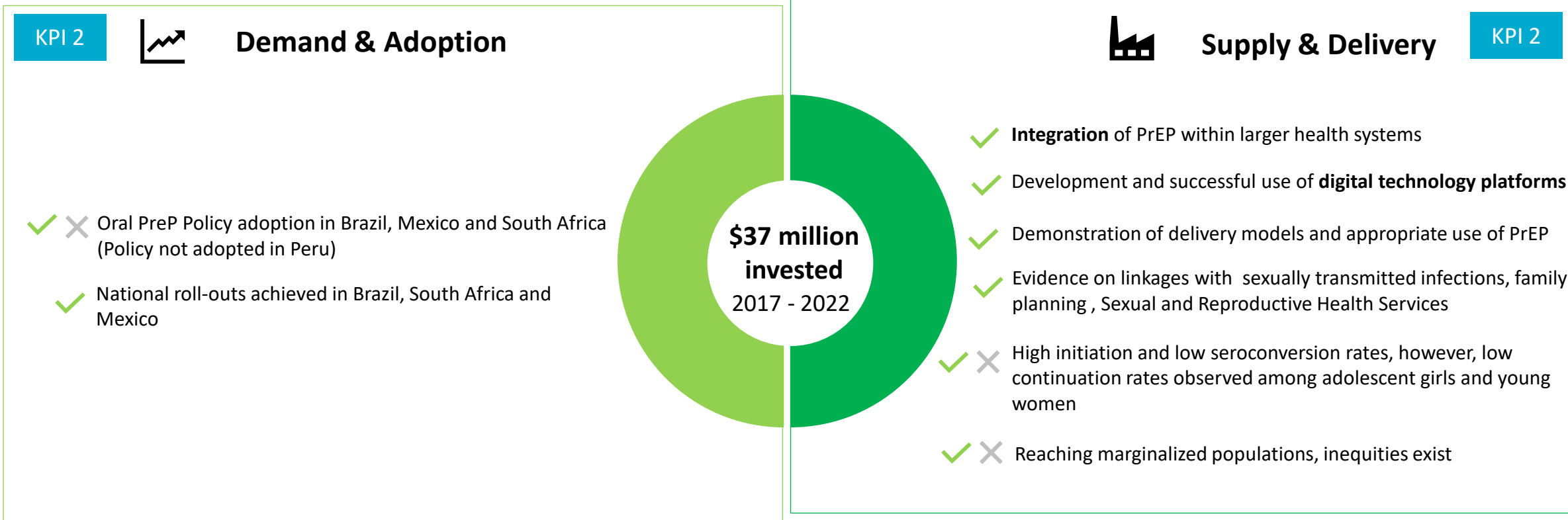
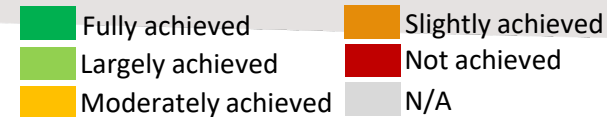
- New paediatric TB formulations

- Medicines Patent Pool
- WHO Prequalification programme

HIV Self Testing (HIVST) - STAR3 PSI, ATLAS Solthis and MTV Shuga

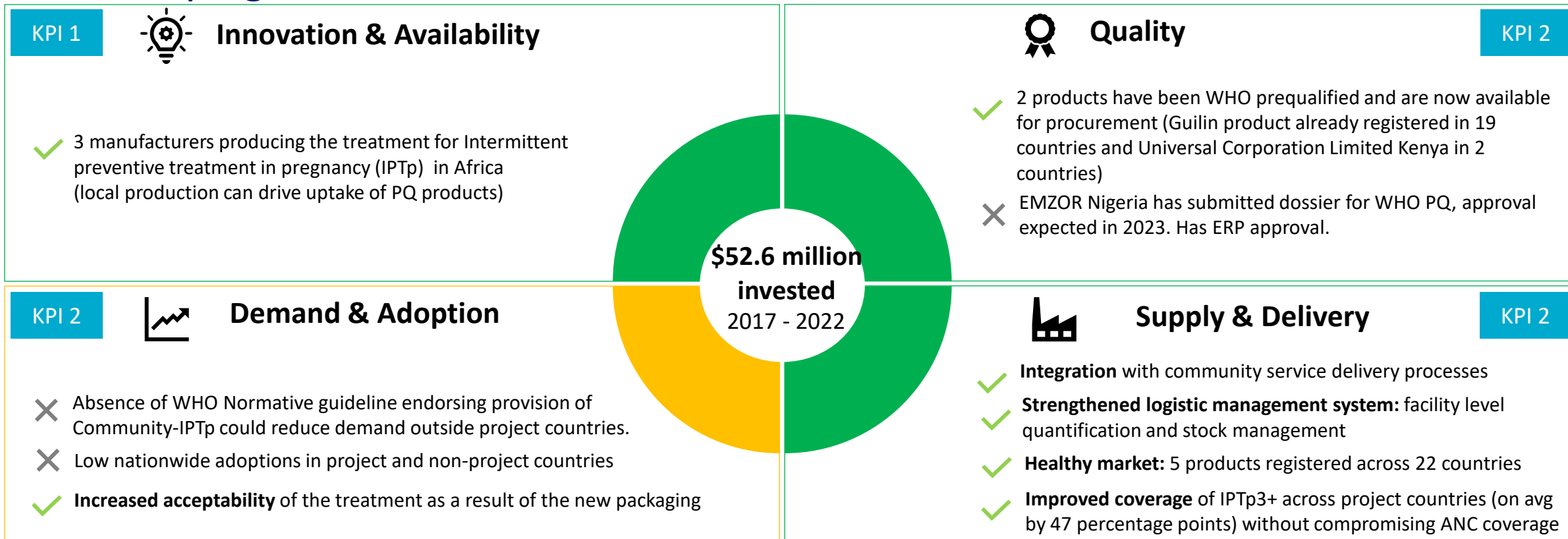
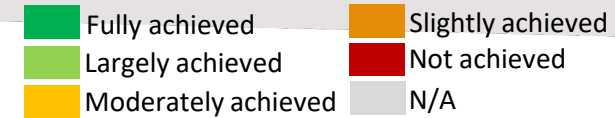


PrEP – Fiotec and Wits

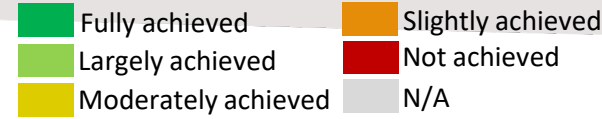


Community-based Chemoprevention for pregnant women

TIPTOP Jhpiego and MMV



Pediatric TB – TB Speed UniB and CapTB EGPAF



KPI 1



Innovation & Availability

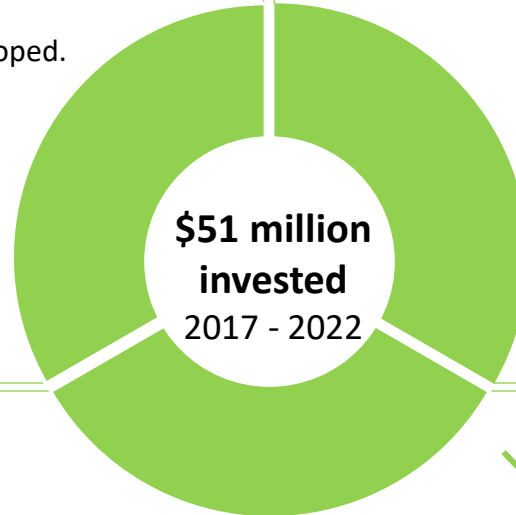
- ✓ Generic aspiration device for nasopharyngeal aspiration developed.
- ✓ Target product profile developed and presented to WHO for inclusion in operational handbook.



Demand & adoption

KPI 2

- ✓ **Guidelines:** evidence supported update of WHO guidelines for Paediatric TB. Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses promoted by WHO and UNICEF
- ✓ **Updated National policies, strategies and plans** across project countries (CapTB)
- ✓ **Increased uptake** of improved Paediatric TB diagnostic tools and Paediatric fixed dose combination (FDC) formulations
- ✗ **Limited uptake** of new dispersible formulations for prevention



KPI 2



Supply & Delivery

- ✓ Introduced innovative models of care, new treatment options and diagnostic tools
- ✓ New Paediatric FL FDCs (treatment) and other single dispersible formulations for prevention (TPT) are included in the ERP

- ✗ **Strengthened supply chain processes** : ensuring adequate supply of preventive treatment and fixed dose combinations, engagement with multiple manufacturers and mapping of regional sources, although national level effect is uncertain
- ✓ **Direct support to governments** to procure affordable medicines

Scale up & Impact

KPI 3.1



Scale-up funding in project countries is yet to be confirmed, some of the CapTB countries have secured domestic and donor funding for transition

KPI 4.1



Unitaid's investment demonstrated increase in childhood TB detection at a subset of facilities (study data):

KPI 3.2



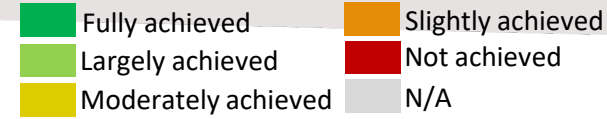
Countries will adopt a subset of interventions that project supported
Scale-up: beyond project countries, and scale-up within project countries above current level → uncertain.

KPI 4.2



- Average monthly rate of children diagnosed/site increased 1.5 times
- Bacteriological confirmation increased by 7 fold from 0.02/site/month to 0.15/site/month

WHO Prequalification (PQ III)



KPI 2 **Quality**

✓ 43 product prequalified, corresponding to Unitaid's areas of focus:

- 32 Finished Pharmaceutical Products (FPPs)
- 9 Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)
- 2 In- Vitro Diagnostics (IVDs)

COVID 19

- Grant funds repurposed to support the operationalization of WHO COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP).
- Emergency use listing (EUL) assessment of IVDs for COVID-19
- Regulatory expertise to the WHO Emergency and Science divisions
- Staff time diverted to COVID

\$22.1 million invested
2019 - 2021

Scale up & Impact

<p>KPI 3.1 Not applicable</p> <p>KPI 3.2 Continued progress streamlining & expanding collaboration with National Regulatory Authorities via the collaborative registration procedure mechanism</p>	<p>KPI 4.1 Quality-assured products to c.400 million additional people</p> <p>KPI 4.2 By helping build healthier markets, WHO PQ serves to generate savings and efficiencies for governments</p> <p>KPI 4.3 WHO PQ (McKinsey) study: ROI of 30-40:1</p>
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Summary – 2021 results

- Strong progress on HIV Self-Testing and Community-based delivery of malaria prevention in pregnancy – Unitaid has made a tangible difference in both areas to support scale up (in both cases with a strong equity impact)
- Expected impact of pediatric TB investments to be confirmed; access issues addressed in projects may still only be ‘building blocks’ towards impact. New projects on TB detection another step in this process
- PrEP investments a good example of an area where it is challenging to create impact analysis at scale; context-specific issues in each country and varying outcomes depending on the target population, prevention product used and so on – scope to analyse in more detail when the Long-Acting PrEP work concludes

Reflections – full Strategic period

- Very positive results over strategic period, some major success stories, some of which are not accounted for yet in the KPI reporting due to the definition of KPIs, which focuses on closed investments
 - e.g. the full impact of optimal HIV treatment, next generation bed nets and preventive TB not included in KPI results
- Scope to undertake some reflection and lesson learning:
 - What are the characteristics of the big successes?
 - How to view the investments with scale-potential? TB and HCV prominent – does this reflect the realities of each disease area? What else could we have done, or could do? Were we too optimistic at the outset?
 - Could we have done something differently for less successful investments?
- Legacy projects tended to be less successful
 - Some evidence that the operating model revisions made in 2016/2017 were effective?