Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

2023 - 2024

ANNUAL REPORT

IVCC

We believe in the power of partnership, collaboration and teamwork

We embrace ideas that drive vector control innovation, deliver impact and save lives

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

We value diversity and treat each other with respect

PARTNERSHIP
INNOVATION
RESPECT
IVCC

Image credit: David McIver - Institute for Global Health Sciences University of California San Francisco

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CHAIR'S FOREWORD

Despite the significant progress made in the first two decades of the century, malaria remains a significant threat to millions. In recent years progress has stalled, and over 600,000 lives annually - mostly women and children under five - are needlessly lost to this preventable disease. The urgency to get us back on track has never been greater.

Even though we continue to face a perfect storm of challenges from climate change and global conflict to drug and insecticide resistance, I'm inspired by the words of Nelson Mandela: ***"It always seems impossible until it's done"***. With concerted political will, strong private sector support, ongoing innovation from the likes of IVCC, and sustained funding, we have the power to eradicate malaria once and for all, making the impossible possible.

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

Funding challenges

Last year the Board of Trustees approved IVCC's new ambitious five-year strategic plan, aimed at deepening IVCC's focus on vector control innovation across four strategic pillars (see CEO overview, Page 6). Fundamental to delivering this strategy has been the establishment of a robust and sustainable funding plan, so it was both welcoming and reassuring for IVCC to be able to renew its long-term funding commitments from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the governments of the United States of America (USAID) the United Kingdom (UKaid), Australia (DFAT) and Switzerland (SDC). As ever, we are grateful to our funders for renewing their commitments to IVCC which will secure the product development pipeline for the next 5 years.

Global funding for the eradication of diseases such as malaria remains under strain due to the complex global landscape, requiring governments to balance domestic and international financial priorities. We are therefore all the more appreciative to our funders for their commitment to preventing unnecessary deaths from malaria across endemic countries during these turbulent times.

Funding for diseases such as malaria will remain is sharp focus as we enter 2025 with the 8th Global Fund replenishment cycle. With 62% of global malaria funding coming from this replenishment cycle, we urge donor governments from across the world, to recommit to at least the $15.7bn commitment made in 2022. The potential to finally eradicating malaria is within our reach, thanks to the innovative tool development that is taking place across vector control, drugs and vaccines. A strong replenishment will give us the ability to deliver the big push needed to address and overcome the malaria headwinds that we are currently facing, including the threat of insecticide and drug resistance and the

impact that climate change is having on diseases resurgence and spread.

Governance

This year, we completed an external review of IVCC's governance framework, led by a dedicated Governance Working Group with assistance from external lawyers. Actions arising from the review included refreshing IVCC's Articles of Association to ensure they reflected current practice, and the review of the terms of reference and membership of board committees. This included some changes to strengthen the links between IVCC and the Audit and Finance and Investment Committees which operate on behalf of both LSTM and IVCC. In June 2024, a governance review by our internal auditors, RSM, assessed progress of the Governance Review resulting in a positive report. The board welcomed these findings and as a result, the Governance Working Group was formally disbanded at the June 2024 board meeting. I would like to thank all members for their valuable contribution to this critical task.

Board of Trustees

I continue to be profoundly grateful to my fellow Board of Trustees who voluntarily devote their time, energy, and immense skills to oversee and support the IVCC team in their collective and unwavering mission to help eradicate malaria through the development and deployment of innovative vector control tools. Standing down from the Board of Trustees in October 2024 following the completion of his seven-year term is Jeremy Lefroy. As a former Member of Parliament (MP) and chair of the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) for malaria and neglected tropical diseases, Jeremy's passion and commitment to the removal of suffering and death from preventable diseases such as malaria has been immense. On behalf of the whole of IVCC, I would like to extend our thanks to Jeremy for sharing his knowledge, expertise, and insight with his fellow trustees and the IVCC team and for ensuring malaria and neglected tropical diseases remain prominent on the political agenda.

As trustees step down from their position, we look to new members to join who can bring the appropriate skills and experience necessary to support IVCC going forward. We recognise that a broad spectrum of trustees are required, ensuring that voices from the regions most affected by malaria, as well as those underrepresented, are part of our strategic direction. This is not just a moral imperative but one that strengthens our ability to deliver impact where it is needed most. Whilst there is still more work to do, we are encouraged to now have women representing a third of the board as well as a third of trustees representing endemic countries where much of our work is delivered. Through our commitment to equity, diversity and inclusion (ED&I) we will continue to work towards even greater inclusivity across the Board of Trustees.

Image credit: IVCC

SHERWIN CHARLES
Chair of the Board of Trustees
IVCC

CEO OVERVIEW

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

A year ago we launched IVCC's revised strategy – with an emphasis on a product development portfolio organised across four strategic pillars: insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), indoor residual spraying (IRS), spatial emanators and outdoor tools for malaria prevention.

Within each of those pillars we set strategic goals for product development which are matched towards a vision of the gaps and challenges in the future malaria vector control landscape. In defining our strategy, we relied on valuable input from a range of partners to ensure our work meets the needs of the malaria community and populations most at risk. We identified the critical success factors for us to be able to deliver on those goals and we grounded all of this with an operating mindset guided by our values of Partnership, Innovation and Respect. The outcomes of the strategy refresh are clear, and our organisation is focussed on the goals within that. However, the past year has not been without challenges for IVCC. We have faced funding renewals with all our core funders; organisational changes and significant portfolio dynamics.

The funding renewal activity has been successful in establishing new grants with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the governments of The United States of America, UK, Australia, and Switzerland. We are immensely grateful to our funders for the continued trust placed in us to deliver on our mission and I thank the IVCC team for the hard work put into the grant renewal process. It is on all of us to ensure that these investments are utilised effectively to work with industry partners to develop and deliver cost-effective innovations for endemic countries which save lives.

Throughout the past year we have made organisational changes to support our new strategy. This has, unfortunately, meant having to make certain positions redundant; but also creating new positions in new areas of focus and promoting some team members into roles where a greater level of responsibility and leadership is needed.

Equity, diversity, and inclusion (ED&I) are an intrinsic element of everything that we do; I was pleased to be able to bring a first step towards greater diversity in our leadership team. We no longer have an all-male leadership team, but we still have some way to go to address gender balance. At the same time, we have implemented new ways of working, with a specific emphasis on enhancing teamwork within the strategic portfolio pillars. Organisational change is never without challenges, and it can sometimes have a negative impact on culture. I am pleased that the staff satisfaction survey of 2023-2024 reflected a positive and strong organisational culture, with a very high level of team engagement and a positive view towards the changes implemented.

New product development is never without risk – it is fundamental to innovation – so it is not abnormal that it has been a dynamic year within our product development portfolio. The risk associated with innovation is one of the main reasons why we exist within the Product Development Partnership model. More detail on this is shared later in this report, but we have seen inevitable setbacks with certain developments (e.g., results with ATSB® were not as hoped for) as well as positive progress with others (e.g., establishment of a new agreement with a new partner – VKA Polymers – for development of new ITN products). We keep focussed on our overall strategic goals and continue to utilise our funders' investments to advance innovative development and market access. I am confident and optimistic that we have the right team in place; the right expertise

and the right mindset to take what we learn from all development projects to continuously improve the innovation prospects of the future.

As I write this, Egypt has been certified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as malaria-free – wonderful news! And, in my view, significant as two countries on the African continent have now reached elimination status in the same year (Cape Verde achieved the same in January). That is a first and suggests a case for optimism in progress against this vector-borne disease.

Nevertheless, the challenges facing malaria elimination across Africa (and elsewhere) remain significant, and overall progress since 2015 has stalled. This is largely due to insecticide and drug resistance, resource and funding gaps, climate change, and other biological threats. In the past 12 months, we have observed a significant dynamic in the malaria vector control landscape directly as a result of two of those factors: insecticide resistance and resource availability.

Following the establishment of the WHO Global Malaria Program (WHO GMP) policy recommendation for pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr dual active ingredient (dual AI) ITNs in 2023 (a direct result of evidence generated under the New Nets Project, funded by The Global Fund and UNITAID and led by IVCC) the adoption of these nets has, significantly, outstripped expectations. It is estimated they will occupy about 65-70% of the overall market volume in the very near future. This rapid adoption of innovation has been associated with a change in resource allocation away from IRS– to the point where it may become a challenge for industry to maintain commitments to supply. I use this example to reflect on a couple of points: availability of resources and the role of industry.

The availability of resources is one of the key drivers of choice in national malaria programme strategy. IVCC acknowledges this need, by emphasising cost-effectiveness of the innovations we support, and the importance of generating evidence so that national malaria elimination programmes (NMEPs) can make informed choices at a country level. This is a key area of focus for our market access team and our country engagement – and thank you to all country partners that contribute insights to this work.

I would like to recognise the role and importance of industry in malaria vector control. Industry is the main source of innovation (and, ultimately, the only source of supply) of new tools. The commitment of industry partners (both those we work with and those that we don't) to bring innovation into this space should not be underestimated. The path to market for new innovations is never easy and I thank those of you that work with us, ensuring the innovations are cost-effective and have impact against malaria.

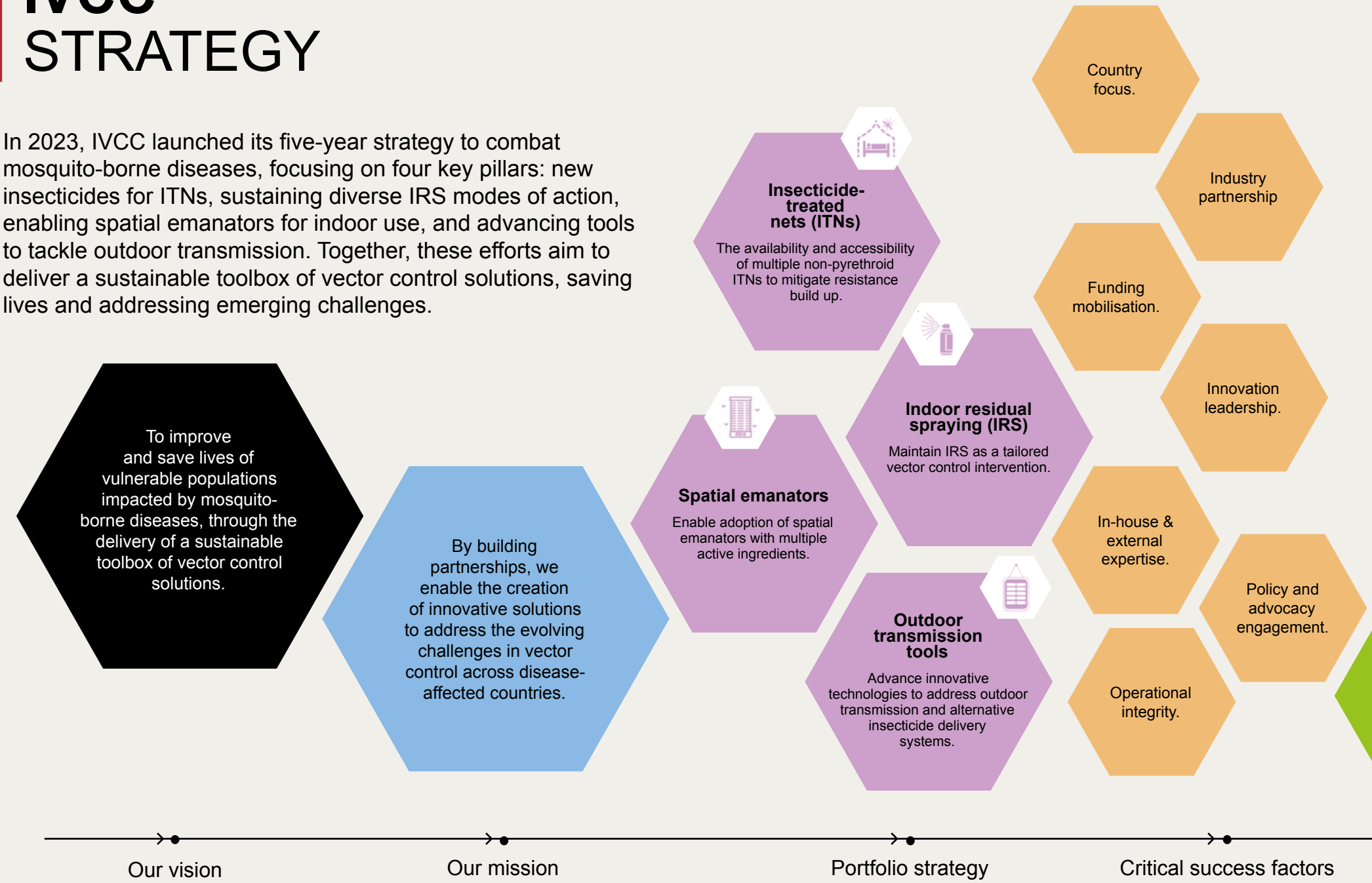
I will close, as I did last year, with a recognition towards the IVCC team. It has been a year of hard work, with achievements and setbacks. I would like to thank the team for continuing to live our values to the full; for always striving to find ways to improve and for never wavering from our mission. I, again, share my own personal commitment to our team, our funders, our industry partners, but most importantly to the endemic countries and vulnerable populations whom we serve, that we will continue to do so with a clear sense of responsibility towards improving and saving the lives of those most impacted by mosquito-borne disease.

JUSTIN MCBEATH
CEO
IVCC

Image credit: IVCC

IVCC STRATEGY

In 2023, IVCC launched its five-year strategy to combat mosquito-borne diseases, focusing on four key pillars: new insecticides for ITNs, sustaining diverse IRS modes of action, enabling spatial emanators for indoor use, and advancing tools to tackle outdoor transmission. Together, these efforts aim to deliver a sustainable toolbox of vector control solutions, saving lives and addressing emerging challenges.



PARTNERSHIP
INNOVATION
RESPECT
IVCC

Our values

Image credit:Goizper

PORTFOLIO UPDATE

2023/2024 has marked a pivotal year of transition for IVCC's portfolio. Several proof-of-concept projects and platforms reached their conclusion, while new projects were established in alignment with our evolving priorities. This shift reflects the natural progression of the development cycle, the implementation of IVCC's refreshed 2023 strategy, and our forward-looking focus on technology and innovation.

VECTRON™ T500

Mitsui Chemicals Crop & Life Solutions Inc (MCCLS) secured the WHO pre-qualification listing for VECTRON™ T500 in March 2023 and subsequently a policy recommendation from the Global Malaria Program (GMP). The product was first launched in Ghana and is now registered in the CILSS CSP region (Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal), as well as Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Image credit: Goodbye Malaria

Conclusion of six proof-of-concept projects

Following the work supported by the USAID Zika Grand Challenge grant in 2016, six technologies were identified with potential for the fight against malaria. For three years, IVCC supported partners to further develop and evaluate their technologies against *Anopheles* species in sub-Saharan Africa. Three technologies have been proven to have potential for further development:

- RNAi (biorational) developed by Indiana University
- Chromobacterium (biorational) developed by Johns Hopkins University
- VectorCam (species identification using machine learning) developed by Johns Hopkins University.

IVCC has played a catalytic role in advancing these technologies, which are now expected to be further developed through industrial partnerships, alternative funding sources, or spin-off ventures.

Three other proofs-of-concepts did not achieve the ambitious targets we aimed for but helped to generate useful information on mosquito attractants, digital surveillance networks, and metofluthrin emanators.

Insecticide-treated net design

IVCC has investigated different approaches to net design to identify ways to achieve efficacy thresholds with decreased active-ingredient loading. This programme concluded the following:

- At this point in time, there isn't enough evidence, with the active ingredients tested, that roof-only or side-only treated nets (hybrid nets) have the same efficacy as a fully treated net, but they may still have enough biological effect to provide a public health impact.
- Composite nets (different ratios of treated and untreated yarns knitted together) offer a promising way to reduce loading and an alternative way to develop dual AI ITNs.
- Co-axial/bicomponent nets require more work to test the technology.

These findings have now been integrated into individual projects to assess their potential contribution to final net designs.

Attractive Targeted Sugar Baits (ATSB®)

Three randomised control trials of ATSB (Kenya, Zambia and Mali) concluded in 2023/2024. Unfortunately, the results were insufficient to establish the product's public health value. IVCC and partners are now conducting a forensic analysis to gain insights into factors driving these outcomes and explore whether the product or its deployment can be optimised for improved performance. Publications are being prepared to ensure that the public health community can benefit from the lessons learned through this experience.

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

Image credit: Mgemi Tambw, Ifakara Health Institute (IHI)

Insecticide treated net pillar

IVCC and V.K.A Polymers have signed an agreement for the development of a new insecticide treated net (ITN) with insecticides not yet used for vector control.

We will further investigate how net design can influence end-use and overall cost effectiveness of ITNs. We are also continuing the transfer of certain chemistries to IVCC to further evaluate their potential for their development as ITNs.

Through our market insight contribution under the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) AI Global Malaria Commodities Forecasting project and our support to ITN manufacturers, we have helped strengthen the case for faster WHO listing for two new pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr ITNs. The CHAI models predicted a higher demand for dual AI ITNs than the then-current supply capacity. The project has also supported the inclusion of the new products in global procurement plans. Our assessment of ITN market trends – specifically regarding price, volume, and market segmentation over the medium and long term – have helped to identify key elements for future market evolution. These insights have informed prioritisation of actions for both IVCC and our partners across the public and private sectors.

Indoor residual spraying pillar

The New Routes to Market initiative supports National Malaria Elimination Programmes (NMEPs) in Ghana, Nigeria, and Uganda to develop public-private partnerships to fill the funding and implementation gaps for the implementation of indoor residual spraying (IRS) in high-burden settings. Combined with IVCC's annual forecasting of IRS, this is intended to maintain the gains in access and affordability of IRS achieved under the NgenIRS project and ensure that NMEPs can deploy and rotate various products for insecticide resistance management.

IVCC also supports the development of tools to facilitate mosquito identification by non-entomologists to increase surveillance and better inform product choices (e.g. past support to VectorCam).

Image credit: Goodbye Malaria

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

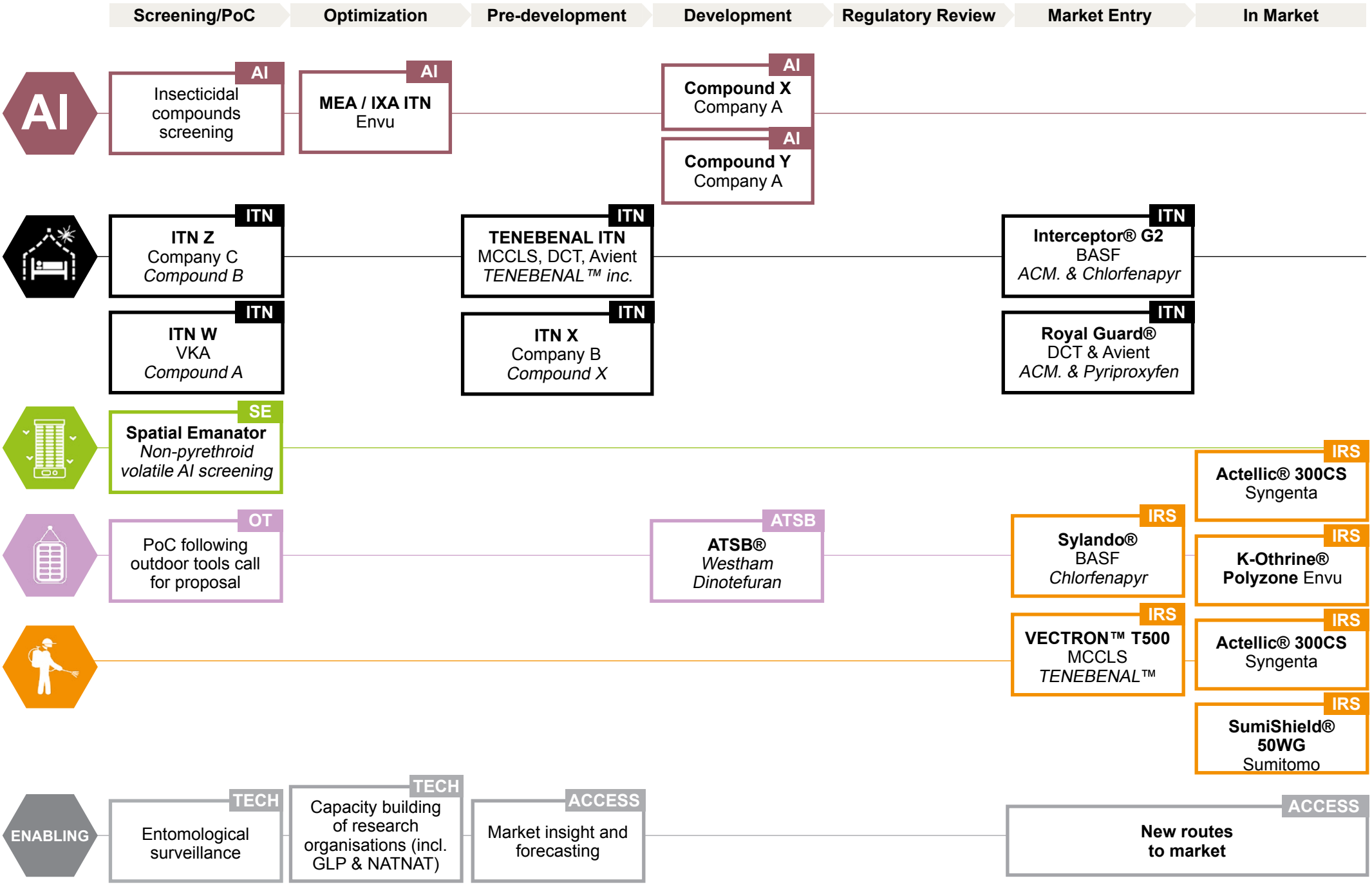
Outdoor transmission pillar

By the end of 2024, IVCC will issue a call for proposals to identify technologies designed to address outdoor transmission. These will be evaluated for proof-of-concept and the most promising technologies, which meet the required criteria, will be further supported through pre-development and development phases.

Spatial emanator pillar

IVCC has two focus areas:

- The screening and development of insecticides with the requisite properties to be alternatives to the two main pyrethroids used in this product category (transfluthrin and metafluthrin). The goal is to anticipate the potential development of resistance and loss of efficacy of this category of products which currently rely on the use of volatile pyrethroids.
- The assessment of spatial emanators in a wide range of geographies and public health use cases (Africa, Asia-Pacific) to support and strengthen their impact on malaria and dengue vectors.


Screening/PoC
Optimization
Pre-development
Development
Regulatory Review
Market Entry
In Market
AI
AI
Insecticidal compounds screening
AI
MEA / IXA ITN
Envu
AI
Compound X
Company A
AI
Compound Y
Company A
ITN
ITN Z
Company C
Compound B
ITN
TENEBENAL ITN
MCCLS, DCT, Avient
TENEBENAL™ inc.
ITN
Interceptor® G2
BASF
ACM. & Chlorfenapyr
ITN
ITN W
VKA
Compound A
ITN
ITN X
Company B
Compound X
ITN
Royal Guard®
DCT & Avient
ACM. & Pyriproxyfen
SE
Spatial Emanator
Non-pyrethroid volatile AI screening
IRS
Actellic® 300CS
Syngenta
OT
PoC following outdoor tools call for proposal
ATSB
ATSB®
Westham
Dinotefuran
IRS
Sylando®
BASF
Chlorfenapyr
IRS
K-Othrine®
Polyzone Envu
IRS
VECTRON™ T500
MCCLS
TENEBENAL™
IRS
Actellic® 300CS
Syngenta
IRS
SumiShield® 50WG
Sumitomo
ENABLING
TECH
Entomological surveillance
TECH
Capacity building of research organisations (incl. GLP & NATNAT)
ACCESS
Market insight and forecasting
ACCESS
New routes to market

IMPACT STORIES

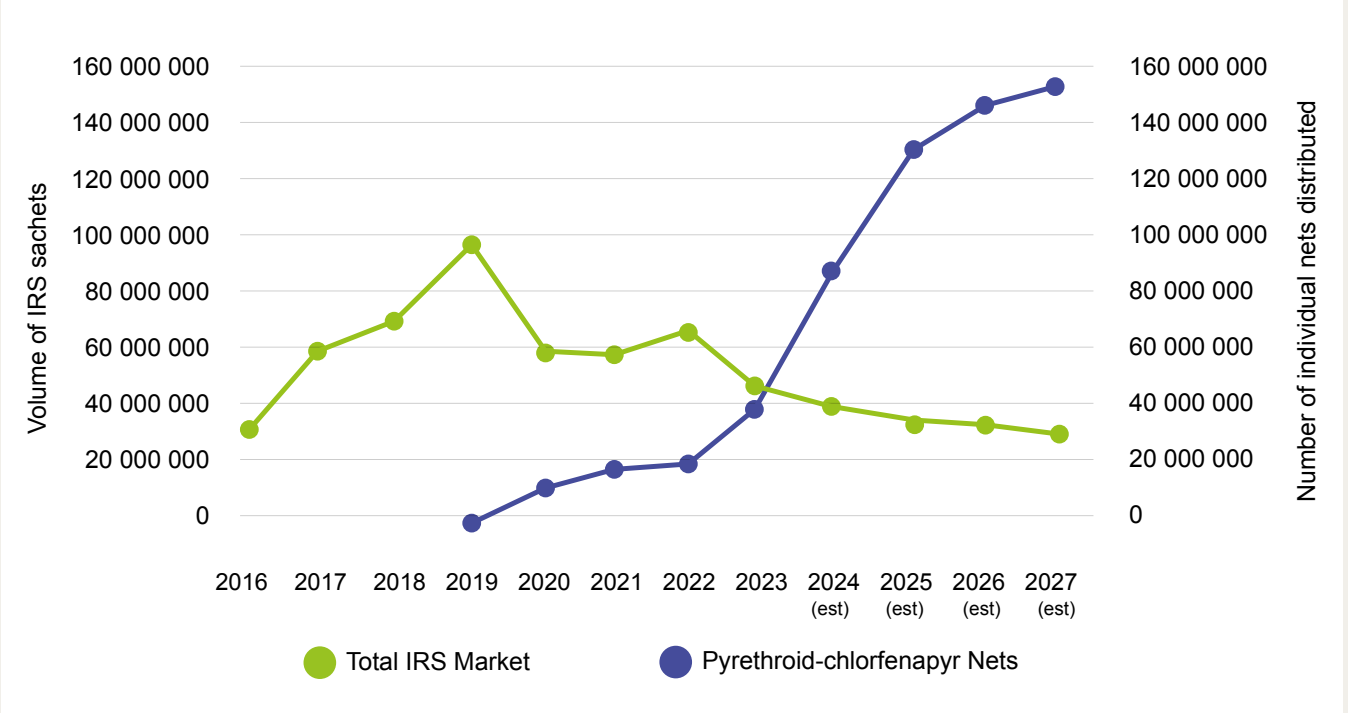
Reflections and looking forward

For decades, IRS (indoor residual spraying) has been one of the most effective vector control tools in the fight against malaria. No country has eliminated malaria without it. However, its widescale adoption is increasingly constrained by high costs, operational challenges, and tightening budgets. These pressures have intensified with the introduction of innovative dual-active ingredient (AI) nets, which offer highly effective, scalable solutions for malaria prevention.

Under the Unitaid-funded Next Generation IRS (NgenIRS) project, IVCC and partners transformed a struggling market for resistance-combating IRS products. By demonstrating their cost-effectiveness—reducing malaria cases by 22%-47% in children under five and averting up to 33,000 deaths—the project catalyzed a 35% cost reduction in 3rd generation IRS and revitalized demand, growing the market from 2.3 million to 5.6 million units by 2019. However, the subsequent prioritisation of dual-AI nets has led to a rapidly declining IRS market, risking a reversal of these gains.

Meanwhile, the New Nets Project (NNP)—an IVCC-led consortium funded by Unitaid and The Global Fund—has been instrumental in tackling insecticide resistance and introducing affordable, impactful dual-AI nets. By 2024, over 36.6 million nets have been distributed, saving 24,600 lives and preventing more than 13 million malaria cases (data includes NNP, the Net Transition Initiative, and President's Malaria Initiative [PMI]). Pilot studies and randomized trials confirmed that pyrethroid-chlorphenapyr nets are 20-50% more effective at reducing clinical malaria cases than pyrethroid-only nets. NNP also secured a World Health Organization (WHO) prequalification pathway and fostered public-private collaboration, reshaping market dynamics and ensuring dual-AI nets' long-term availability. The complementary impact of these projects reflects the delicate balance between maintaining diverse tools for malaria control. While dual-AI nets have revolutionized malaria prevention, the decline in IRS threatens to undermine elimination efforts where targeted spraying remains essential.

IVCC has partnered with three high-burden African countries—Ghana, Nigeria, and Uganda—to explore innovative ways to sustain and expand IRS use where elimination strategies require it. Through the New Routes to Market initiative, IVCC has provided technical assistance to identify and engage private



sector entities, helping these countries develop business cases to attract private investment for IRS.

In Ghana, Benso Oil Palm Plantation has implemented IRS to protect workers and their families, improving both health and productivity. KillPest, a local pest control company, is offering a localised, cost-effective option for government-funded IRS in two high-transmission districts. In Uganda, Pilgrim Africa has introduced IRS in schools with funding from Rotary International. Meanwhile, in Nigeria, new models are emerging, such as companies and foundations financing IRS for boarding schools and prisons.

IVCC and its partners are collaborating with the Partnership to End Malaria (RBM) to share these innovative approaches and lessons across Africa, supporting countries in addressing financial and operational challenges. By fostering local solutions and leveraging private sector engagement, these efforts aim to secure the availability of IRS for high-priority areas, ensuring it remains a vital component in malaria elimination strategies.

These achievements showcase the power of collaboration and innovation in sustaining progress against malaria while addressing complex market challenges.

A complete vector control toolbox, including both IRS and next-generation nets, is essential to achieving malaria elimination. The achievements showcased in this section speak to the power of collaboration and innovation in sustaining progress against malaria while addressing these challenges

IVCC remains committed to helping countries tailor their approaches to align with elimination strategies and local contexts, ensuring the right tools are deployed where they are needed most. Sustained progress will require funding streams that empower countries to make evidence-based decisions, supporting locally driven solutions that mazimise impact and build resilience in the fight against malaria.

Image credit: Goodbye Malaria

Impact of the New Nets Project (NNP)

36.6 million dual AI nets distributed globally.

24,600 lives saved and 13 million malaria cases averted.

Reduced malaria prevalence in children by between **20-50%.**

Built evidence base confirming countries with **pyrethroid resistance** should consider using the new nets over standard nets.

Dual AI nets are now **deployed in 25 malaria-endemic countries.**

Impact of the NgenIRS Project

4.8 million malaria cases averted and **14,314 lives saved.**

Catalyzed a **35% reduction in IRS costs** for 3rd-generation products.

Reversed market decline, increasing IRS use from 2.3 million units in 2016 to **5.6 million by 2019.**

Demonstrated up to **47% reduction in malaria prevalence** when IRS was used with standard nets.

Supported market sustainability through **resistance management innovations.**

VOICES FROM OUR PARTNERS

Through the Accelerate to Eliminate Malaria programme, made possible by the generous support of the American people via USAID, IVCC collaborates with three leading African research facilities to address critical questions on malaria vector control efficacy. Our partners—Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques (CSRS) in Côte d'Ivoire, Ifakara Health Institute (IHI) in Tanzania, and Institut de Recherche en Sciences de la Santé–Direction Régionale de l'Ouest (IRSS-DRO) in Burkina Faso—provide vital field services that drive this work forward.

These collaborations aim to ensure sustainability and long-term capacity at each facility by covering essential costs and strengthening infrastructure through core funding. Our partnership secures the testing capabilities needed for IVCC's malaria control research and for industry partners' product evaluations.

Building on IVCC's previous work, these partnerships further extend efforts to establish high-standard vector control testing facilities. Since 2016, with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID, and UK Aid, IVCC has supported eight testing facilities—including four in West Africa, three in East Africa, and one in the UK— to achieve Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) certification. This initiative provided funding for certification processes, training, and infrastructure upgrades, resulting in GLP certification for four facilities between 2016 and 2021, three more in 2023, and the recent certification of IRSS-DRO's Insecticide Testing Facility in 2024, marking the project's completion.

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

Image credit: IVCC

"The Ifakara Health Institute (IHI) aims to excel in research, innovation, and capacity building. To achieve this, both IHI and its Vector Control Product Testing Unit (VCPTU) are investing in staff training and development. USAID funding has given VCPTU long-term stability, allowing the exploration of key questions to improve product testing for more efficient and cost-effective bioassays. Much of this research has been conducted through MSc and PhD projects, ensuring data is shared with the scientific community via peer-reviewed publications. Since receiving USAID support, via the 'Accelerate to Eliminate Programme', VCPTU has increased annual publications from 10 to 15 and MSc students under supervision from two to five. This progress, driven by collaboration with IVCC, improved infrastructure, and stable employment for research staff, enables us to focus on research and training that will help bring new vector control tools to market in the fight against malaria"

Dr. Sarah Moore,
Head of Unit, Vector Control Product Testing Unit (VCPTU), Ifakara Health Institute.

“Based in Burkina Faso, the Insecticide Testing Facility of IRSS-DRO has a long-standing collaboration with IVCC. IRSS-DRO works with IVCC, and others, to evaluate the efficacy of new malaria vector control active ingredients against local insecticide resistant mosquito populations. IVCC has supported IRSS-DRO Insecticide Testing Facility financially and technically towards GLP certification by the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS). This included support for essential infrastructure improvement and equipment purchases necessary for full GLP compliance. In addition to this, training was provided to key facility staff through GLP workshops and other specific courses. After several years of hard work, the Insecticide Testing Facility of IRSS/DRO was awarded a certificate of conformity to Good Laboratory Practices, delivered by SANAS in 2024.

This tremendous achievement by the team will be key to the visibility of IRSS-DRO Insecticide Testing Facility in Burkina Faso and internationally. The GLP certification of the facility will help to increase the confidence that companies, malaria control programmes and other organisations have in IRSS-DRO research. We anticipate an increase in demand for the IRSS-DRO Insecticide Testing Facility to carry out laboratory and field trials as part of the fight against malaria and neglected tropical diseases. Data produced by the institute are used to inform decision-making by the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health in its work toward malaria elimination.”

Prof. Abdoulaye Diabaté,
Head of Medical Entomology and Parasitology at the Research Institute in Health Sciences (Institut de Recherche en Science de la Santé (IRSS) /Centre Muraz

“The Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques (CSRS) in Côte d’Ivoire is committed to the highest standard of malaria research. Since the launch of the ‘Accelerate Programme’ in Côte d’Ivoire, which started with the visit of the GLP certified unit in Tiassalé in June 2024, the visibility of GLP activities has now increased significantly. It has been followed by increased engagement by key stakeholders leading vector control activities in Côte d’Ivoire. The field site visit included a range of communications activities, including press coverage in local and national outlets. In addition, community engagement was an important goal of the field visit. Participation of the key stakeholders during the event has since driven increased engagement from stakeholders such as the national malaria control programme, other research institutions working on effective and sustained control of insecticide resistant malaria vectors and local authorities.

Capacity strengthening in the areas of risk assessment as part of the programme, has increased the quality of our work, including safety of staff and volunteers during the implementation of field works.

The IRSS team is certain that the support received through the ‘Accelerate to Eliminate Malaria’ programme will boost awareness of the quality of field research services offered by CSRS in the evaluation of new active ingredients for the sustained control of insecticide-resistant malaria vectors. We are hugely grateful to IVCC and USAID for such essential support in the fight against malaria.”

Prof. Benjamin Koudou,
Director of Research and Development at the Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques (CSRS).

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

Image credit: Graham Small, IVCC

INDO-PACIFIC INITIATIVE (IPI)

Image credit: Ifakara Health Institute (IHI)

The first IPI grant to IVCC from the Australian Government's finished at the end of 2023 and was renewed for another five years in early 2024 thanks to progress made by projects and partners in the initial phase.

The NATNAT project (Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research; Burnet Institute; James Cook University) succeeded in developing new national infrastructure and capacity in Papua New Guinea (PNG) for the testing of novel vector control tools (VCTs) in the laboratory, semi-field and field — the first of its kind in the Western Pacific region. The project team conducted a range of IRS, spatial emanator and larvicide trials and established a national Vector Control Network (VCN) to bring together relevant stakeholders in PNG to accelerate the evaluation and adoption of new tools.

Project BITE (University of California, San Francisco; Cambodia National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control; Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute; Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Sciences; Kasetsart University) evaluated forest packs containing spatial emanators, insecticide-treated clothing and a tropical repellent, which were delivered to forest rangers, workers, and dwellers at risk of malaria in Cambodia. The semi-field stage of the project, conducted in Thailand, demonstrated that the tools do more than prevent mosquito landings. They can also kill mosquitoes, delay host-seeking and inhibit feeding, potentially extending protection to nearby non-users. The field stage demonstrated an encouraging 95% reduction in mosquito landing in a temporary shelter over a 49-night trial. The implementation stage generated valuable evidence on the reach, fidelity, acceptability, appropriateness, coverage and use of the bite-prevention tools.

The iDEM project, (in collaboration with the Malaysia Ministry of Health, Malaysia Institute of Medical Research, Hospices Civils de Lyon, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Universite Claude Bernard, Envu, and In2Care), conducted a cluster randomised controlled trial in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The trial demonstrated that the combined use of indoor residual spraying (IRS) and auto-dissemination devices (ADDs) with community engagement activities, resulted in a statistically significant reduction of dengue cases in hotspot and outbreak areas.

The IPI projects also produced valuable evidence, enabling product and active ingredient manufacturer partners to explore new markets in the region and support global product commercialisation plans. With new grant funding (see Financial Overview), the NATNAT project will narrow its product focus to the evaluation of spatial emanators, embedding a Quality Management System (QMS) at the PNG Institute of Medical Research site, establishing an Aedes colony and sustaining the national Vector Control Network. Follow-on work to build on Project BITE's progress is planned. This work will be guided by the objectives of the spatial emanator pillar in IVCC's renewed strategy and will complement efforts by other stakeholders working to establish the public health value of spatial emanators, thereby strengthening the evidence and policy base.

Learning from the iDEM project, planning is underway to establish an *Aedes* testing platform in the region, capitalising on regional expertise and learning from global best practice to respond to the growing threat that dengue and other arboviruses pose in Asia and the Pacific.

IPI will continue to disseminate findings from its projects via regional platforms such as APLMA (Asia-Pacific Leaders' Malaria Alliance) and APMEN (Asia-Pacific Malaria Elimination Network). It is also targeting greater engagement with Pacific countries via networks such as the Pacific Vector Network (PVN), Pacific Island Health Officers Association (PIHOA) and PacMOSSI (Pacific Mosquito Surveillance Strengthening for Impact).

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE

Image credit: David McIver - Institute for Global Health Sciences University of California San Francisco

TECHNICAL DEVELOPEMENT

Bringing insecticides to the public health market remains a challenge; it is costly (up to $200 million per compound), technically challenging and can take a decade, or more. With a limited number of insecticides available, IVCC is working with a range of partners to discover new active ingredients and develop innovative tools and deployment approaches to prevent the transmission of vector-borne disease.

Discovery programme

A primary goal of IVCC is the discovery and development of novel insecticides which can be used in vector control tools, such as insecticide-treated nets (ITN), indoor residual sprays (IRS), or novel technologies such as attractive targeted sugar baits (ATSBs) and spatial emanators.

The aim is to identify, source and assess compounds by evaluating the activity of candidate compounds against insecticide-susceptible and resistant mosquito strains. In addition to identifying active ingredients that meet the efficacy criteria, we assess product safety, cost of goods (considering likely use rates), mode of action, physical-chemical properties, freedom to operate, and fit for purpose with tools under development.

Active ingredient screening (repurposed and novel):

Alongside searching chemical databases with industry partners, we have been screening commercially available insecticides active ingredients from either agricultural or animal / public health uses. These ‘repurposed’ insecticides could be rapidly developed into a vector control product because the AI would already be registered, have a known toxicological profile, a robust supply chain and likely have favourable pricing. With assistance from the Liverpool Insecticide Testing Establishment (LITE), the project team has screened over 80 potential repurposed active ingredients and identified three compounds that are now moving into product development with partners.

The project team is continuing to work with internal and external partners to secure access to active ingredients for evaluation and further development if they pass the screening cascade.

Selective indoor residual spraying (IRS)

Indoor residual spraying (IRS) is one of the most effective malaria prevention tools. Over the past decade, IVCC has supported industry partners develop new products with several different modes of action. We have also steered market-shaping initiatives to ensure products have the most impact on malaria burden.

However, the cost of IRS products and the implementation programmes have limited its use compared to other vector control tools. Significant cost savings could be realised if the IRS product could be targeted to areas/surfaces of dwellings where mosquitoes are likely to rest and maintain effectiveness.

Several operational studies have indicated substantial decreases in malaria prevalence using selective spraying at a fraction of the cost of full spraying. A recent review (1) has highlighted the potential cost savings that could be realised if IRS can be targeted and proven a viable approach.

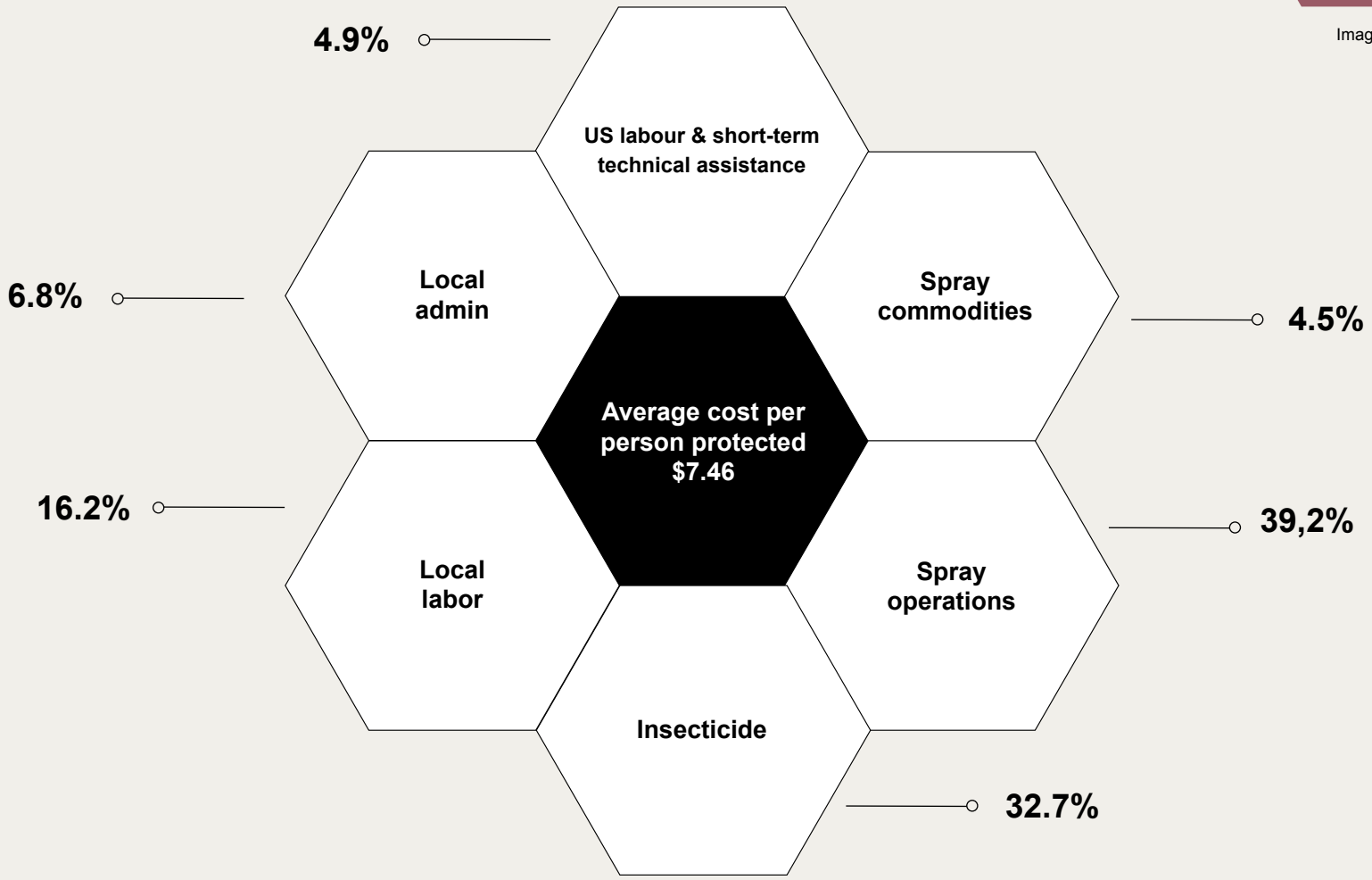
The review identified studies that had investigated where mosquitoes rest within a dwelling and the impact of selective spraying studies. In addition, a cost model was developed to assess the effect of selective IRS on the total programmatic cost; as previous studies generally did not account for other factors, such as admin, local labour and training.

The review recommended that improved and standardised methods are needed to monitor where mosquitoes rest within a dwelling so that spraying can be better targeted. Previous studies indicated that cost savings could be between 25% and 85%. However, these cost calculations did not consider all programmatic costs. When these are factored in using the cost model provided, the savings were between 15 and 29%. This is still a substantial saving and could reduce the average cost per person from $7.46 (average for 2020-2022) to between $5.33 and $6.19. The publication highlighted that studies to evaluate the entomological and epidemiological impact of selective spraying with existing IRS compounds are urgently required to enable this method to be fully validated and, if successful, pass on these cost savings to help maintain this vital vector control tool.

[1] Irish, S.R., Nimmo, D., Bharmal, J. et al. (2024) A review of selective indoor residual spraying for malaria control. Malar J 23, 252. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-024-05053-3

Percentage breakdown of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) spray campaign programme costs

Image credit: Derric Nimmo/IVCC/LITE



Efficacy of partially treated Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) are essential tools in malaria prevention, but limited data exists on the performance of different ITN designs, especially those using multiple active ingredients (dual-AI ITNs), against mosquito vectors. Previous studies have observed that the activity of mosquitoes, especially *Anopheles* species, concentrates around the net roof and area above the net, likely due to the dissipation of CO2, odours, and heat from the host (2). This mosquito behaviour may enable strategic AI placement on ITNs, potentially reducing the quantity of insecticide needed without compromising effectiveness.

To gain further data on the performance of different ITN designs, IVCC supported a study to systematically compare the performance of ITNs with varied treated and untreated panel configurations. Nine experimental hut trials in different African regions examined the efficacy of three hybrid net designs—nets insecticide-treated only on the roof, only on the sides, or with a dual AI-treated roof and pyrethroid-only sides—compared to fully dual AI treated ITNs. Treated panels were either dual-AI pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr ITNs or pyrethroid-PBO ITNs. Trials included multiple mosquito vectors (*An. gambiae, An. coluzzii, An. arabiensis,* and *An. funestus*), different hut designs (East and West African style), and hosts (humans and cows). The study was designed to assess whether selective treatment of ITNs could achieve comparable effectiveness to fully treated nets.

A meta-analysis of the trial results showed a consistent trend that fully treated nets provided higher mosquito mortality and reduced blood-feeding compared to hybrid ITN designs with selective treatment. Specifically, fully treated nets consistently induced greater mosquito mortality than roof-only or side-only treatments, for both dual AI pyrethroid-chlorfenapyr and pyrethroid-PBO nets. For nets with a treated roof (pyrethroid-PBO) and pyrethroid-only sides no significant difference in mortality was observed compared to a fully treated (pyrethroid-PBO) net. Although hybrid nets with only roof or side treated panels showed some efficacy, mortality tended to increase as more surface area was treated, supporting previous findings (3) that total treatment area may be more important than selective placement of AIs.

Hybrid net designs:

A) fully dual AI treated

C) ITN with insecticide-treated only on the sides

B) ITN with insecticide-treated only on the roof

D) or with a dual AI-treated roof and pyrethroid-only sides.

[2] Lynd A., McCall P.J. (2013) Clustering of host-seeking activity of Anopheles gambiae mosquitoes at the top surface of a human-baited bed net. Malar. J. 2013; 12:267. https://doi: 10.1186/1475-2875-12-267.
Sutcliffe, J. and S. Yin. (2014). Behavioural responses of females of two anopheline mosquito species to human-occupied, insecticide-treated and untreated bed nets. Malaria Journal 13:294. https://doi: 10.1186/1475-2875-13-294.
Parker D.M., Landier J., Thu A.M., Lwin K.M., Delmas G., Nosten F.H. (2017). Malaria Elimination Task Force Group. Scale up of a Plasmodium falciparum elimination program and surveillance system in Kayin State, Myanmar. Wellcome Open Res. https://doi: 10.12688/wellcomeopenres.12741.2.
ParkerD.M. , MatthewsS.A. , G. Yan, G. Zhou, M.C. Lee, J. Sirichaisinthop, K. Kiattibutr, Q. Fan, P. Li, J. Sattabongkot, L. Cui. (2015) Microgeography and molecular epidemiology of malaria at the Thailand-Myanmar border in the malaria pre-elimination phase. Malar. J., 14 (2015), p. 198. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-015-0712-5

[3] Mbewe, R.B., Keven, J.B., Mzilahowa, T. et al. (2022). Blood-feeding patterns of Anopheles vectors of human malaria in Malawi: implications for malaria transmission and effectiveness of LLIN interventions. Malar J 21, 67. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-022-04089-7

Image credit: Ifakara Health Institute (IHI)

ADVOCACY & ENGAGEMENT

Building partnerships

At the heart of our mission lies collaboration—a cornerstone of our efforts to combat vector-borne diseases. This year, IVCC strengthened its partnerships across sectors, showcasing collective action through engagement with governments, innovators, and the global health community.

Through active participation in key events such as the 2024 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene (ASTMH), the International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria (ICTMM), and United Nations General Assembly 2024, we emphasised the critical role of innovation in vector control and highlighted the power of partnerships to accelerate progress. Our contributions to significant initiatives, including the World Mosquito Day 2024 campaign alongside Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, amplified the message that ending malaria requires unity across disciplines and geographies.

Two pivotal international visits underscored this commitment. In Côte d'Ivoire, with the Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques (CSRS) and in Tanzania, our visit to the Ifakara Health Institute, celebrated the success of the Accelerate to Eliminate Malaria programme, and marked the impact of USAID-funded initiatives in advancing the fight against malaria.

This section captures these moments, alongside our participation in over a dozen global platforms, and contributions to publications advocating for product development partnerships and scientific unity. These efforts reflect the shared vision of our stakeholders and the enduring partnerships that drive innovation and impact for a safer, healthier world.

Justin McBeath at a breakfast roundtable hosted by Malaria No More UK during the Labour Party Conference, September 2024.

Image credit: Hugo Bainbridge/Malaria No More UK

Janneke Snetselaar, Senior Technical Manager (left) and Danielle Brennan, Senior Project Manager (right) at the 63rd Dornbirn Fiber Congress in Austria, September 2024.

Image credit: IVCC

'The Government's First Steps to Ending Malaria', published by Malaria No More UK, Autumn 2024.

Justin McBeath, IVCC CEO (left) and Dr Lucas de Toca PSM (Australian Ambassador for Global Health).

Image credit: IVCC

Essay collection curated by Malaria No More UK and the ONE Campaign, makes the case for the next UK government to continue its support for the life-saving work of multilateral global health mechanisms like Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance and The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Unitaid.

Members of the IVCC team at the Annual Meeting of the Roll Back Malaria Vector Control Working Group in Kigali, Rwanda, in April 2024.

Image credit: IVCC

‘The Government’s First Steps to Ending Malaria, published by Malaria No More UK, Autumn 2024.

Image credit: IVCC

IVCC visit to Ifakara Health Institute’s Bagamoyo facility to celebrate USAID funding, June 2024.

Image credit: Ifakara Health Institute

A graphic from our World Mosquito Day campaign in collaboration with Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

FINANCE REPORT

Financial audit and governance

Financial governance

IVCC is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee with charitable status in the UK.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM) is the parent company of IVCC, by virtue of it being the sole member of the company.

The organisation is governed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association which were laid down at the incorporation of the company on 9 October 2008 and were most recently amended by special resolution on 25 April 2024.

The organisation is overseen by a Board of Trustees with fiduciary responsibilities and financial and audit oversight. The IVCC Leadership Team is responsible for strategic and day-to-day management of the programme, high level project monitoring and stakeholder liaison.

IVCC benefits from shared accounting and audit arrangements with LSTM. External audit work is carried out by Crowe UK LLP, following the resignation of Grant Thornton UK LLP. All internal audit work is performed by RSM Risk Assurance Services LLP, providing independent and objective assurance to add value and improve the entity's operations, adopting a risk-based approach.

The LSTM group's Financial Services team (FS), accessed by IVCC, has extensive knowledge of all major funders within the sector and the expertise to comply with all external funder audit requirements.

The Finance and Investment Committee (F&I Committee) of LSTM acts as a review body for all finance and investment related activities. A member of the IVCC Board of Trustees sits on the committee and reports across both entities on any matters that should be brought to the board's attention for further discussion.
IVCC received an unqualified statutory audit report and no significant control issues were identified by the external auditor, Crowe UK LLP.

Value for money (VFM)

Value for money (VfM) is important to IVCC and its stakeholders.

Responsibility for the delivery of VfM is recognised at IVCC and LSTM by virtue of the group operating an integrated procure-to-pay function. This enables IVCC to benefit directly and indirectly from the synergies generated through the centralised procurement function.

The VfM Steering Group is responsible for monitoring the VfM programme and for driving forward the strategy.

Key VfM achievements

Process improvement activities

Last year's annual report noted that the LSTM group was undertaking a major finance systems replacement project. The new cloud-based system, OneFinance, hosted by TechnologyOne, went live in April 2024 for all UK-based entities of the group, as scheduled. The new finance system is expected to generate significant savings in staff time, and through process automation and integration of systems, including budget and forecasting processes coupled with enhanced reporting capability.

The initial onboarding of the new system focused on complex data migration and systems integration, and embedding the transaction and process flows through training sessions rolled out across the organisation. The next phase is to ensure that the full capabilities of the system are leveraged, to support planning and reporting activities.

The project to replace the current Research Management Information System is progressing. This will greatly enhance all aspects of the research life cycle, including pre and post-award management, contract management, research outputs, ethics and research governance.

The review of professional services is also progressing, with new processes expected to change ways of working and support the professional services transformation.

During the year, LSTM appointed Joanne Clague as its first ever Chief Operating Officer of the Group.

Programmatic activity

IVCC works with partners to minimise the cost of activities while maintaining high-quality standards. This year, a tender process was initiated to select an insecticide-treated net (ITN) manufacturer to partner with IVCC, working with a novel active ingredient.

This process supported a transparent evaluation of the technical capacity, value for money, safeguarding and equity, disability and inclusion credentials of the respective net manufacturers.

Financial performance

Income for the year of £20.3m was £13.1m lower than last year, with resources expended of £20.2m down by £12m, giving a marginal surplus of £159k before other recognised gains and losses.

The market-shaping initiative New Nets Project (NNP) concluded during the year, which accounted for a £2.8m reduction in income. Grant income from NNP was £0.3m (2023: £3.1m). The first award under the Indo-Pacific Initiative 'IPI', supported by the Australian Government through its Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, also concluded during the year.

A second IPI award was granted in February 2024, with the early months of the new grant focused on establishing the project. The reduction in income arising on Australian Government awards amounted to £1.5m with grant income of £0.4m for the year (2023: £1.9m).

	2024/25*	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21
Incoming Resources	£25.23m	£20.35m	£33.43m	£48.61m	£39.44m
Resources Expended	£24.95m	£20.19m	£32.22m	£47.66m	£38.32m
Net gain/(loss) on investments	-	-	(£0.06m)	£0.94m	-
Other Recognised Gains / (Losses)	-	-	-	-	£0.11m
Net Incoming Resources for the Year	£0.28m	£ 0.16m	£ 1.15m	£ 1.89m	£ 1.23m

A total of £15m was spent on direct charitable project activities (2023: £23.8m) with a further £0.8m paid out on project activities undertaken in-house (2023: £1.8m).

General support costs, including core administration, of £4.3m (2023: £6.8m) were also incurred in the year. The main driver of the lower level of direct charitable project activities is in relation to the evolving science plays of key projects, most notably the ATSB® project. Caution was also exercised in entering new contractual commitments during the year, whilst awaiting the outcome of renewal grant proposals, resulting in certain activities being deferred until renewal funding had been secured.Income from charitable activities in 2023/24 was budgeted at £24.3m (2023/24 actual - £19.6m, 2022/23 - £33.1m). Total income in 2023/24 of £20.3m represents a 17% shortfall against the budget (£24.6m).

The annual budget assumes income from charitable activities will increase from £19.6m in 2023/24 (actual) to £25.1m in 2024/25, representing an increase of 28% compared to the 2023/24 actual figure, and 3% against the 2023/24 budget.

Image credit: Ifakara Health Institute (IHI)

Going concern

IVCC has a positive bank balance of £8.4m, investments of £16.8m, and no loans outstanding. IVCC's strong asset base is representative of its significant year-end balance of deferred income on research grants, which totals £8.9m (up from £6.5m in 2022/23), and an income and expenditure reserve of £11.2m.

In assessing going concern, the marginal surplus of £0.3m budgeted for 2024/25 should be looked at in conjunction with IVCC's strong balance sheet. IVCC continues to maintain sufficient reserves to cover 3 years of pay expenditure, considerably above the LSTM Board target of 6 months.

As noted in the Funding developments section below, in July 2024, IVCC was awarded a 5-year core grant by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (the foundation). This award provides IVCC with medium-term funding and resource planning visibility. Further information on this award, alongside the status of other grant proposals, is covered in more detail in the Funding developments section.

The organisation benefits hugely from the synergistic relationship with LSTM in terms of high-quality shared services and scientific resources and knowledge.

The Board of Trustees therefore has a reasonable expectation that IVCC has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Therefore, it continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Reserves policy

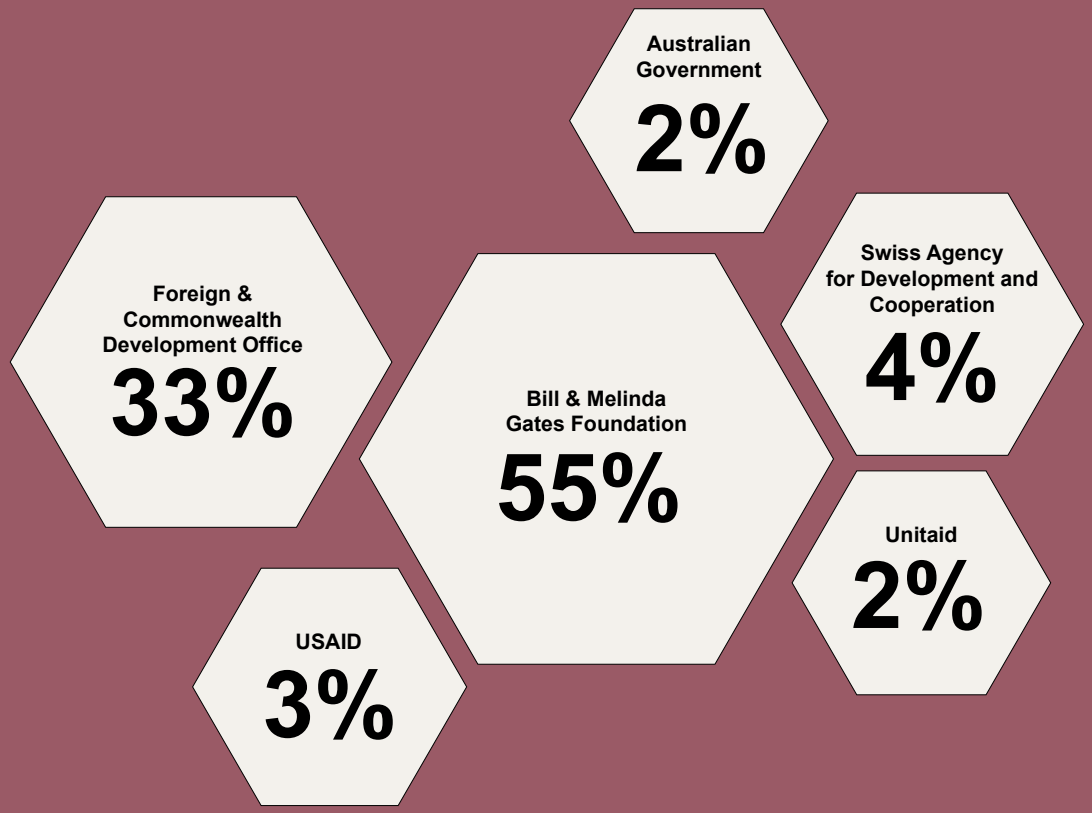
IVCC aligns with the LSTM Group policy of ensuring that unrestricted reserves represent a minimum of 6 months' pay expenditure. Resources are managed and committed within a framework of financial planning that ensures IVCC has sufficient reserves and liquid resources to fulfil its contractual commitments.

Image credit: Mgemi Tambw, Ifakara Health Institute (IHI)

Image credit: Goodbye Malaria

Investments

IVCC continues to adopt a conservative investment strategy. Short-term surplus cash held is invested in high interest-bearing accounts as part of an overall cash pooling arrangement with the LSTM group to maximise potential returns and minimise risk. Medium to longer-term cash is invested in low-risk company and government bonds. The F&I Committee acts as a review body for all finance and investment-related activities.



The closeout of NNP, funded by Unitaid, which accounted for 10% of income in the previous year, has reshaped the income split by funder for 2023/24, increasing the proportionate contributions of IVCC's core income grants.

The foundation makes up 55% of the charity's restricted income from charitable activities in 2023/24, down from 62% in 2022/23. The amount of grant income IVCC received from the foundation reduced from £19.9m in 2022/23 to £10m in 2023/24, due to a combination of lower expenditure and £6.1m of supplemental funds awarded under the Memorandum of Understanding with the Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO).

Since January 2023, the foundation has awarded core funding to IVCC through back-to-back bridge grants over limited timeframes designed to provide interim funding whilst the 5-year grant renewal proposal was in progress.

Income from the Australian Government represents 4% of the charity's restricted income, compared to 6% in 2023/24, following the renewal of this award, as detailed in the Funding developments section below.

Other income, including core funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) makes up 4% of income (2022/23 – 3%).

Funding developments

2023/24 was a busy year in terms of funding developments. In July 2024, IVCC was awarded a core grant by the foundation covering the period August 2024 – July 2029 and subject to a maximum budget allocation of $85m, of which match funding conditions apply to $20m. The preceding 14-month bridge grant was awarded a no cost extension to February 2025.

As noted in the Funding mix section, FCDO awarded IVCC £6.1m of core funding in the year. The Memorandum of Understanding expired at the end of March 2024. In 2023/24, FCDO launched a competitive call for proposals. IVCC submitted a proposal and is awaiting the outcome of the process.

During the year, IVCC was awarded a grant by the Australian Government, supporting follow-on activities under the IPI project. The award covers a 5-year term and is subject to a budget ceiling of 17m Australian Dollars, and an activity end date of January 2029.

In 2023/24, SDC invited IVCC to submit a grant proposal. A draft contract between the Swiss Confederation, acting through SDC and IVCC was received in October 2024 and is under finalisation. The draft agreement sets the maximum core contribution of $4.44m towards the years 2024-2028.

At the time of publication of the 2022-2023 Annual Report, IVCC was awaiting the outcome of a competitive call for proposals that was launched by Unitaid in April 2023. The call for proposals was in relation to new market access initiatives aimed at product launch. IVCC was not awarded a work package under this project; however, it continues to engage with Unitaid and its implementation partners to ensure that opportunities for support and collaboration are maximised in line with IVCC strategy.

IVCC TEAM

The IVCC team at the 2024 staff retreat in Cheshire, United Kingdom.

From left to right: Sara McManus, Tom McLean, Andrew Saibu, Fred Yeomans, Larry Norton, Karen Johnson, Kath Gleave, Leonora Smedley, Gary Ward, Laura Roberts, Justin McBeath, Victoria Watson, Derric Nimmo, Danielle Brennan, Janneke Snetselaar, David McGuire, Terri-Lee Holmes, Mike MacDonlad, Jason Richardson, Natalie Lissenden, Vasanthan John Paul, Angela Harris, Christen Fornadel, David Worrall, Ioana Ursu, Renaud Govoetchan, Graham Small, Mathias Mondy.

Image credit: IVCCs

Justin McBeath
Chief Executive Officer

Danielle Brennan
Senior Project Manager

John Hughes
Finance Manager

Karen Johnson
Senior Project and Business Administrator

Dr Derric Nimmo
Director - Technical Development

Larry Norton
Senior Project Manager

Gary Ward
Project and Business Administrator

Andrew Deyi Saibu
Africa Regional Coordinator

Helen Fletcher
Project and Business Administrator

Dr Christen Fornadel
Senior Technical Coordinator

Kath Gleave
Field Entomologist

Renaud Govoetchan
Field Entomologist

Terri-Lee Holmes
Senior Legal Counsel

Chris Larkin
Director - Communications and Operations

Dr Laura Roberts
Communications Manager

David McGuire
Director - Access and Market Shaping

Dr Tom McLean
Senior Advisor, Access and Strategy

Sara McManus
Project and Business Administrator

Mathias Mondy
Director - Strategy, Portfolio and Project Management

Duncan Preston
Director - Finance

Dr Jason Richardson
Technical Manager

Dr Graham Small
Senior Technical Manager

Leo Smedley
Senior Finance Manager

Janneke Snetselaar
Senior Technical Manager - Entomology

Ioana Ursu
Senior Global Market Insight and Access Manager

Victoria Watson
Project Officer

David Worrall
Director - Legal

Fred Yeomans
Senior Project Manager

Dr Angela Harris
Consultant

Dr Michael MacDonald
Consultant

Vasanthan Paul John
Consultant

THANK YOU

Thank you to our generous funders, whose partnership makes life-saving vector control possibility.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and IVCC are a long-standing partnership. The foundation works to tackle critical problems worldwide through building partnerships across the globe. The Global Development Division seeks to help the world's poorest people help themselves in alleviating hunger and poverty, harnessing advances in science and technology to save lives in poverty-stricken areas in the world. The foundation emphasizes collaboration, innovation, risk-taking, and results, which fits precisely with IVCC's mission and achievements. The foundation recognized the urgent need for new vector control tools to fight malaria and other insect-borne diseases and supported the establishment of IVCC as a product development partnership to make it happen.

The Global Fund
The Global Fund is a 21st-century partnership organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria as epidemics. Founded in 2002, the Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector, and people affected by the diseases. The Global Fund raises and invests nearly US$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in countries and communities most in need.

MedAccess
IVCC would also like to acknowledge additional NNP funding support provided by MedAccess.

Australian Aid
The Australian Government's Health Security Initiative for the Indo-Pacific region, launched by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on 8 October 2017, contributes to the avoidance and containment of infectious disease threats with the potential to cause social and economic harms on a national, regional, or global scale. With funding of AU$300 million over five years from 2017, the Health Security Initiative aims to inform evidence-based planning, help prevent avoidable epidemics, strengthen early detection capacity, and support rapid, effective national and international outbreak responses.

UK International Development
UKAid is the public face of the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO), which is the UK government department with a mission to promote sustainable development and eliminate world poverty. FCDO aims to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger, combat HIV, AIDS, malaria, and various other diseases, and build partnerships across the world to support development. FCDO's partnership with IVCC has provided a substantial boost to the practical task of developing effective vector control approaches, such as insecticidal treated nets, that have substantially reduced child and maternal deaths and the overall incidence and death rate from malaria.

USAID
USAID is the leading US Government agency, which works to eradicate extreme global poverty and allow for resilient, democratic societies to realize their own potential. USAID's mission seeks to promote economic prosperity, protect human rights, provide humanitarian assistance in all disasters, strengthen and promote democracy, and improve global health.

Unitaid
Unitaid is engaged in finding new ways to prevent, treat, and diagnose HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria more quickly, affordably, and effectively. It turns game-changing ideas into practical solutions that can help accelerate the end of the three diseases. Established in 2006 by Brazil, Chile, France, Norway, and the UK to provide an innovative approach to global health, Unitaid plays an important part in the global effort to defeat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, by facilitating and speeding up the availability of improved health tools, including medicines and diagnostics. Unitaid has funded the IVCC NgenIRS and New Nets Programme (NNP) market intervention programs to address factors hindering wide-scale use of new resistance-breaking insecticides.

Clinton Health Access Initiative
IVCC's work on global forecasts for malaria commodities is supported by the Clinton Health Access Initiative.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency. SDC's humanitarian aid seeks to reduce global poverty through a variety of methods. This is promoted through fostering economic self-reliance and state autonomies, finding solutions to environment problems, problems in regard to access to education and basic healthcare, and enabling access to resources and services to the greatest number of people. SDC's support to IVCC acknowledges that many of the poorest countries in the world suffer from endemic malaria, which not only kills and incapacitates large numbers of people but also seriously damages economic development.