14th Stakeholders’ Meeting
Understanding and resolving financial constraints

BALI | 11 – 12 OCTOBER 2017

Alan Court, Senior Advisor, Office of the UN Secretary-General’s Special Envoy for Health in Agenda 2030 and For Malaria
Benefits

11 MILLION
LIVES SAVED

4 BILLION
CASES AVERTED

$2 TRILLION
IN ECONOMIC IMPACT

19:1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Cost Summary

Total
$110 Billion

- Africa
  - $77 Billion
- Asia
  - $17 Billion
- Americas
  - $1 Billion
- R&D
  - $15.7 Billion
WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

**SOURCES OF FINANCING**

- **International and Regional ODA**
  - $64 Billion
- **Domestic**
  - $34 Billion
- **Private foundation/donor**
  - $7 Billion
- **Private**
  - $5 Billion

Total: $110 Billion
BENEFITS: ASIA PACIFIC

2 MILLION LIVES SAVED

793.5 MILLION CASES AVERTED

$698.4 BILLION ECONOMIC IMPACT

ENDING MALARIA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
TARGET 2020
POTENTIAL FINANCING SOURCES IN ASIA PACIFIC

- International & Regional ODA
- Domestic

$ Billion

2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040

Gap
Financing Trends

DONOR FINANCING

- **US**: PMI increased $81 million to $755 million in FY17; Global Fund steady at $1.35 billion annual commitment
- **UK**: Efforts underway to maintain £500 million annual commitment
- **Global Fund**: Biggest to date, $13 billion for period 2018-2020
- **World Bank**: 18th IDA was biggest replenishment to date ($75 billion)

DOMESTIC FINANCING

- **GFATM Co-Financing (preliminary analysis)**:
  - 90% of countries on track to meet willingness-to-pay
  - Projected 45% increase in financing, compared to 2015-2017
- **Nigeria**: Request submitted to World Bank to utilize $300 million from World Bank IDA envelope to close net gap and meet Global Fund co-financing requirement
- **IADB**: $213 million facility (mix country budgets, IADB loans and donor grants) to close gaps for malaria elimination in Central America
Global Malaria Financing

Significant future growth needed from domestic and regional sources

**TARGET:** Additional ~$2b annually by 2025 (primarily from new sources)
<table>
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<th>Global Burden (WHO 2015)</th>
<th>2020 Targets</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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HOW DO WE GET BACK ON TRACK?

- Engage political leaders to keep malaria high on the agenda
- Multi-sectoral Approach
- Include malaria within the health security agenda
- Increased surveillance
- New financing
- New tools to combat resistance
THE COST IS TOO GREAT!

$687,400,000 COST PER COUNTRY
Product Development Pipeline

- **Increasing treatment options including pediatric formulations (2015-2018)**
- **LLINS with combination chemicals (2016)**
- **Innovative vector control methods (2015-2025)**
- **More sensitive diagnostics (2016-2017)**
- **Increasing treatment options including pediatric formulations (2015-2018)**
- **Mobile phone reporting and tracking (2015-2017)**
- **New surveillance tools to facilitate data collection/analysis (2015-2020)**
- **Drugs to address resistance and single-encounter cures (2019-2025)**
- **Non-invasive diagnostics (2021-2025)**
- **Longer-acting treatments and transmission-blocking drugs (2019-2025)**
- **New chemicals against vectors (2020-2025)**
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- **Transmission interrupting vaccine (post 2025)**
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- **Mobile phone reporting and tracking (2015-2017)**
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Important focus on new tools and financing

- Promising new tools will revolutionize how we detect, treat and prevent malaria.

- We can accelerate elimination by increasing investment in R&D and clearing regulatory and market hurdles to the rapid deployment of new tools.

- Between 2000 & 2013, annual global investment in malaria grew 2,000 percent—from $130 million to $2.7 billion per year.
- Malaria funding will need to double between now and 2025 to meet our ambitious targets.

- Global overseas development assistance (ODA) alone, however, is not anticipated to grow at rates that will meet the cost requirements of malaria elimination.

- Domestic and regional financing will have to increase significantly to achieve the ambitious elimination targets being set by countries and regions.
THANK YOU!
Backups
PROGRESS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA
2000-2015

GLOBAL
1.2 billion cases averted
6.2 million deaths averted*
60% reduction in malaria-related deaths
5.9 million children’s lives saved*

* Difference between actual malaria deaths occurring between 2001 and 2015 versus projected deaths had incidence and mortality rates remained unchanged since 2000.