Defeating Malaria Together

14th Stakeholders’ Meeting
Malaria Strategy post 2015: The quest for elimination

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
THE COST IS TOO GREAT!

$687,400,000 COST PER COUNTRY

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES REMAINING

COST PER COUNTRY REMAINING

$700M

$600M

$500M

$400M

$300M

$200M

$100M
Backups
BENEFITS: ASIA PACIFIC

2 MILLION LIVES SAVED

793.5 MILLION CASES AVERTED

$698.4 BILLION ECONOMIC IMPACT

ENDING MALARIA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
TARGET 2020
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
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Burden (WHO 2015)</th>
<th>2020 Targets</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>429 THOUSAND</strong> Deaths in 2015</td>
<td><strong>40%</strong> Mortality rates compared to 2015</td>
<td>OFF TRACK</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>212 MILLION</strong> Cases in 2015</td>
<td><strong>40%</strong> Incidence rates compared to 2015</td>
<td>OFF TRACK</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>91</strong> Endemic Countries in 2015</td>
<td><strong>10</strong> Countries achieve elimination</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
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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
Product Development Pipeline

2015

- LLINS with combination chemicals (2016)
- Innovative vector control methods (2015-2025)
- Increasing treatment options including pediatric formulations (2015-2018)

2016

- Drugs to address resistance and single-encounter cures (2019-2025)

2017

- New surveillance tools to facilitate data collection/analysis (2015-2020)
- Non-invasive diagnostics (2021-2025)

2025

- New chemicals against vectors (2020-2025)
- Longer-acting treatments and transmission-blocking drugs (2019-2025)
- Non-invasive diagnostics (2021-2025)
- Drugs to address resistance and single-encounter cures (2019-2025)

2030

- Transmission interrupting vaccine (post 2025)

Innovative vector control methods (2015-2025)

- New surveillance tools to facilitate data collection/analysis (2015-2020)

Longer-acting treatments and transmission-blocking drugs (2019-2025)

Drugs to address resistance and single-encounter cures (2019-2025)

Non-invasive diagnostics (2021-2025)


More sensitive diagnostics (2016-2017)

Increasing treatment options including pediatric formulations (2015-2018)

LLINS with combination chemicals (2016)
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!