

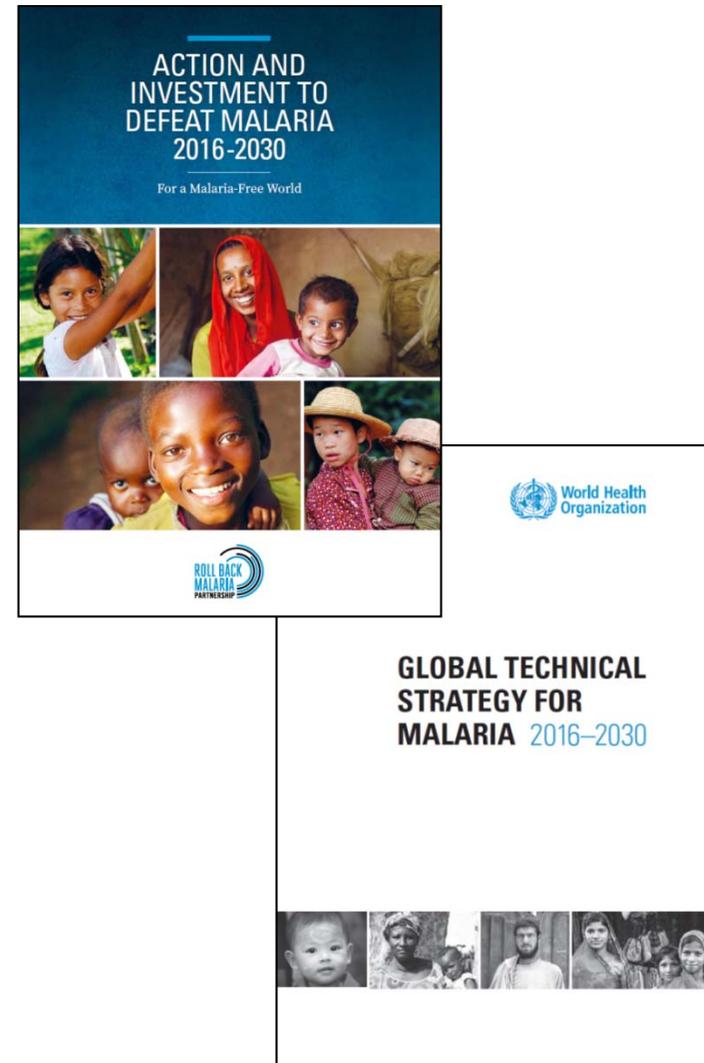
**«Action & Investment to defeat Malaria 2016-2030 (AIM)- for a malaria-free world»
- the potential role of the VCWG**

VCWG Annual Meeting
3-5 February 2016

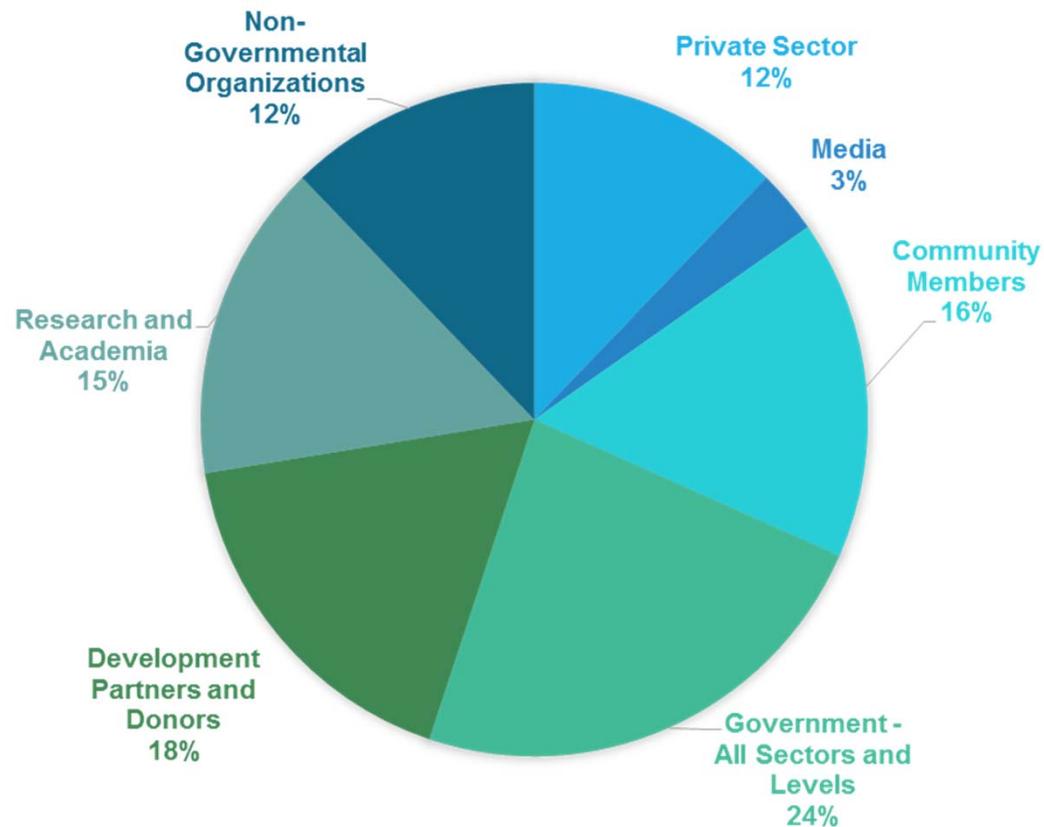


The foundation for continued progress

- ▶ These two complementary documents provide the foundation for efforts in malaria control and elimination during the next 15 years, coincident with the 2016-2030 timeframe of the Sustainable Development Goals
- ▶ The two documents **share ambitious yet feasible goals, targets, and milestones**



More than 1600 stakeholders from over 90 countries were consulted



**Malaria Financing for a New Era –
An Exceptional Case for Investment**
Addis Ababa 13th July 2015



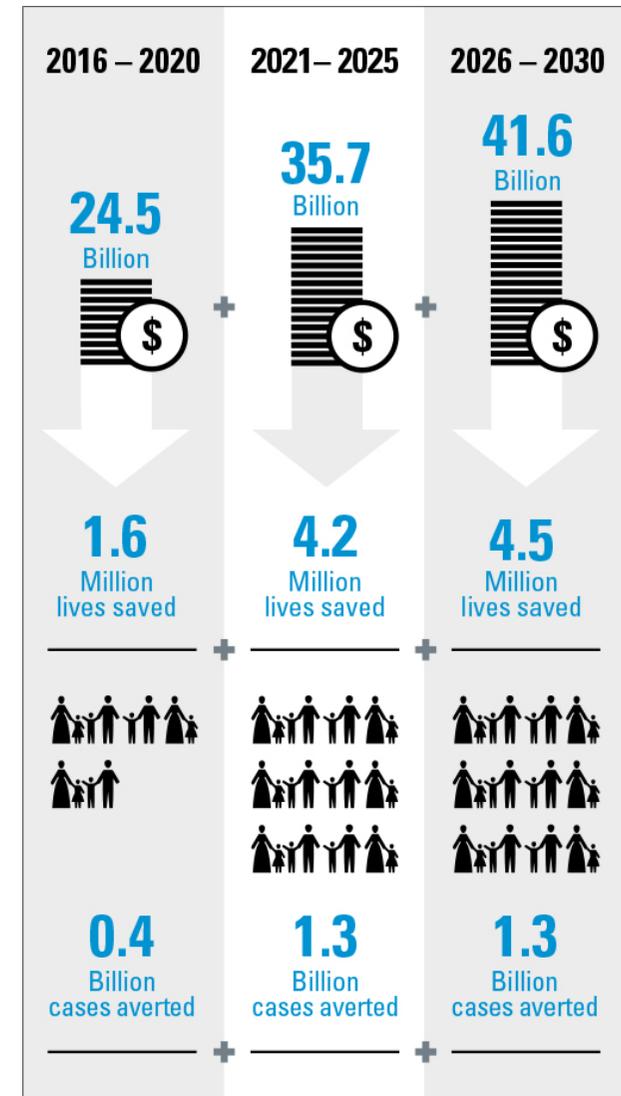
Key Focus of AIM

- Provides a **clarion call** for the global malaria community
- Shows how reducing malaria is critical to **people-centred sustainable development**
- Promotes **multisectoral** and **inter-country** malaria partnerships
- Makes the **case for investing** in malaria & quantifies returns
- Calls for continued malaria **research and innovation**
- Expands on the importance of an **enabling environment** (*strong health systems, quality data, coherent policies across all sectors*)



Costs & benefits of investing to achieve the 2030 malaria goals

- Meeting the 2030 malaria goals will require an investment of just over **US\$100 billion**
- While the costs are high, the benefits are far greater. Meeting the 2030 goals will avert close to **3 billion malaria cases** and save over **10 million lives** worldwide
- Analysis undertaken for AIM estimates over **US\$4 trillion** in additional economic output giving a **40:1 return on investment**





EXAMPLES OF POSITIVE SYNERGIES BETWEEN ADVANCES IN MALARIA AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

FIGURE 2 SHOWS THE POSITIVE TWO-WAY BENEFITS THAT WILL BE GENERATED BY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGS AND THE 2030 MALARIA GOALS. MORE INFORMATION ON HOW FAILURE TO REDUCE AND ELIMINATE MALARIA WILL IMPEDE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGS IS GIVEN IN APPENDIX B



17



Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals. The many **multisectoral partnerships** in place to reduce and eliminate malaria have a positive collateral effect, and also bring progress to other **domains of development**.²⁵

1

Goal 1: No Poverty. Sustained investment in health and malaria unlocks the potential of human capital to **generate growth**. A 10% reduction in malaria has been associated with a 0.3% rise in annual GDP. At household level, **reducing malaria protects household income** from lost earnings and the costs of seeking care.⁷

10



16



Goals 10, 16: Reduce inequality. Promote Peace and Justice. A targeted response to malaria actively improves the health of the poorest, enabling vulnerable families to **break the vicious cycle of disease and poverty**, and helping to make sure that no one is left behind. Investing in malaria reduction contributes to the creation of more **cohesive, inclusive societies**. Stable countries are more likely to attract international investment and overseas development aid.⁶

13



Goal 13: Climate Action. Given that climate change is predicted to increase the range and intensity of malaria transmission, plans to **mitigate the effects of climate change** are likely to include an increased commitment to controlling and eliminating malaria, and vice versa.²⁴

9



11



15



Goals 9, 11, 15: Infrastructure, Sustainable Cities and Life on Land. By ensuring that major construction and development projects do not introduce or increase malaria transmission, the benefits of progress can be reaped, while also **protecting human health and ecosystems**. **Well-planned infrastructure and improved housing** help reduce exposure to mosquitoes, and facilitate greater access to health and malaria services.^{22,23}

2



Goal 2: Zero Hunger. Sustainable agricultural practices help reduce malaria. People who suffer less from malaria can work their fields more consistently, resulting in better harvests and **improved food security**.⁸ Well-nourished people, especially children, are better able to fight malaria.⁹

4



Goal 4: Quality Education. Reducing malaria enables children to **attend school regularly and learn more effectively**. This significantly improves their school performance, and later wage-earning capacity.¹¹ As a mother's or caregiver's level of education increases, so do the chances that their children will access malaria prevention and treatment services, and survive childhood.

3



Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being. The scale-up of malaria interventions **averted at least 670 million bouts of malaria illness and 4.3 million malaria deaths** between 2001 and 2013. Preventing malaria in pregnancy **reduces maternal mortality and gives newborns a far healthier start in life**. Lowering the burden of malaria makes a substantial contribution to **improvements in child health**, and thus often to a decline in fertility rates, and an associated increase in the investment that parents can make in their children.¹⁰

5



Goal 5: Gender Equality. Freeing women and school-age girls from the burden of caring for family members when they fall sick with malaria increases their likelihood of completing school, entering and remaining in the workforce, and participating in public decision-making.^{12,13}

6



Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. Drainage of standing water leads to decreased mosquito breeding and a reduction in the rate of malaria transmission. It also improves water quality, generating further health benefits.^{14,15,16}

7



Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. In resource-constrained malaria endemic regions, **access to sustainable energy will stimulate prosperity** and increase the adoption of more sophisticated personal protection measures. It will also mean greater access to electric lighting and cooling, enabling people to increase time spent indoors, where vectors are more easily controlled through insecticides, bed nets and temperature. These developments are likely to result in a reduced burden of malaria.^{17,18,19}

8



12



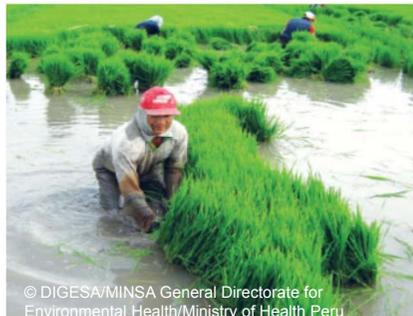
Goals 8, 12: Decent Work, Economic Growth and Responsible Production. Reducing malaria creates **healthier, more productive workforces** which can help to attract trade and commerce. When combined with pro-poor policies, these factors **drive job creation, inclusive growth and shared prosperity**. Enterprises that invest in their workers reduce the costs of doing business, increase their **competitiveness** and enhance their reputation.^{20,21}

Figure 2

Note: SDG 14 is not included in the diagram, because it is not relevant to malaria

Key Challenges Ahead

- **Population Mobility**
- **Drug and Insecticide Resistance**
- **Sustainable Habitats**
- **Food Security**
- **Climate Change**



“Working across borders and sectors will be critical to the achievement of the 2030 malaria goals”

Risks from capital investments

Bad water management:

- Dams, fisheries, excavations for mining, and other capital works, reservoirs in dams and fisheries are breeding sites for mosquitoes; also, people are attracted to water for food security/economic prospects
- Dams in unstable semi-arid areas intensify malaria transmission: more than 50% in areas with unstable/seasonal malaria.



Deforestation:

- Increases in deforestation of just 4% can increase malaria incidence by as much as 48% during the process.
- Complex interaction of factors in the long-term, linked to change of natural habitats (new vectors, predators).



Human Settlements and Housing

- People living in traditional houses at higher risk of malaria
- In Africa, 144 million rural houses will be built by 2050
- Closing the eaves, installing a ceiling, or screening doors and windows can all have a protective effect
- Many of these features have additional functional and aesthetic benefits that residents value
- Potential to incorporate in housing standards, corporation/ public housing programmes, microfinance initiatives for home improvements etc



Positive spillovers of major development projects: Laos



Multi-purpose capital investments: large-scale private mining, hydropower and intensive agricultural projects. Malaria outbreaks.

Nam Theun 2 hydroelectric project: 450km² reservoir dam was created. 6300 people in 1310 households were resettled into 16 villages along the southern shore of the reservoir.

Those resettled in new villages were provided with houses of considerably higher standard than traditional houses.

Making multisectoral policies “malaria-smart”

“As more sectors engage, there is the need to ensure the coherence of national policies across different ministries”

▶ AIM calls for action to:

- Conduct **rapid policy analyses & address identified gaps/ inconsistencies**
- Promote introduction of **occupational health regulations**
- Use **civic by-laws** as an entry point
- Ensure independent **health impact assessments (HIA)** inform decision-making on major development projects
- Advocate for regional and national legislation that requires and enforces HIA

THE POSITIVE EXAMPLE OF BRAZIL

1. All companies investing in the Amazon region are subject to environmental licensing regulations.

2. Companies have to include programs to control vectors and prevent malaria in their investment areas.

Regulations are monitored by the Federal Government and implemented by companies in collaboration with municipal administrations.



“Malaria Smart”: Health policy environment

“It is imperative that the policy environment facilitates people’s access to quality health and malaria services”

▶ AIM calls for action to:

- Promote **universal health coverage** and ensure efforts are genuinely **inclusive of informal populations**
- Strengthen mechanisms to **exempt the poor** from the payment of user fees for malaria and other health services and **refund non-government providers**
- Explore possibilities for national health insurance packages to include **preventive tools such as LLINs**
- Implement the **WHA Resolution on the Health of Migrants**



Smart malaria policy environment

“To reach the 2030 malaria goals rapidly responsive policy environment is essential ”

- ▶ AIM calls for action to:
 - Regionally harmonize and align **national malaria policies** with the GTS
Reduce the “**go to market**” time on new tools
 - Adapt global procurement policies
 - Further promote the **WHA resolution on monotherapies**
 - Strengthen regulatory systems to exclude **fake or substandard drugs**
 - Strengthen national regulatory authorities in regards to **pesticide control**
 - Support civil service reform to **establish career paths** for relevant fields



Improving the quality and use of data: Strengthening surveillance systems

Creating
the supporting
elements

“Responsive surveillance will be essential for meeting the 2030 malaria goals”

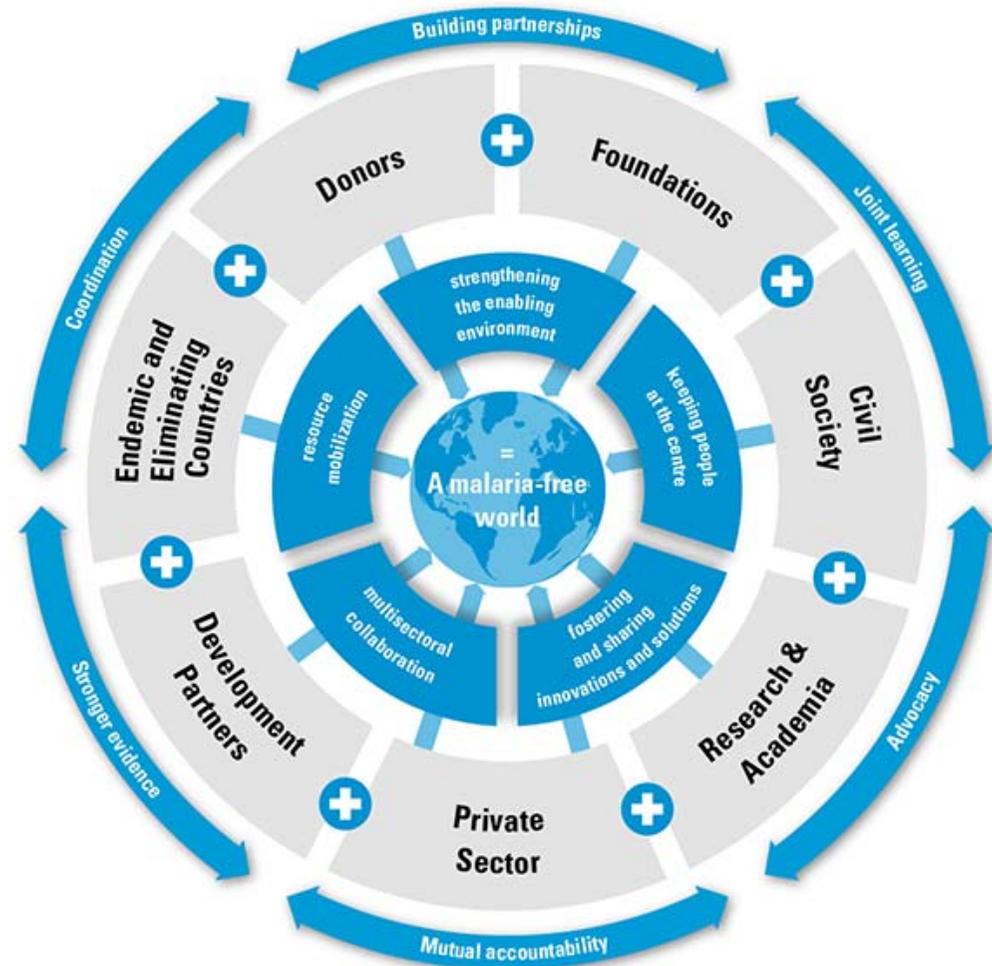
► AIM calls for action to:

- Improve **parasite and vector-surveillance systems** as an integrated part of health system strengthening efforts
- Make surveillance systems **inclusive for all sectors** and constituencies
- Strengthen **community engagement** in collection/use of surveillance data
- Leverage **new technologies** to feed surveillance systems with real-time data
- Provide **continuous feedback** to those who collect and analyse data
- Make surveillance and other malaria data **publically available in real time**



Unleashing the potential of partnerships

No country, sector, stakeholder or group working alone can defeat malaria. Bringing diverse partners together creates advantageous synergies whereby the whole becomes far greater than the sum of the individual partners.



“All Partners have important roles to play in the implementation of AIM.”

Potential roles for the VCWG

- Assist in the dissemination of AIM and its main messages
- Advocate for the development/ enforcement of «malaria-smart» policies
- Strengthen the evidence re: socio-economic and environmental determinants of malaria
- Promote the involvement of the non-health sectors to:
 - complement established vector-control activities
 - address root causes of malaria vulnerability/ transmission
- Continue to facilitate and leverage private sector engagement in the fight against malaria
- Conduct operations research to find ways to overcome implementation challenges
- Push for continued innovation!