



Strategy Implementation Plan 2024-2025

Welcome

Day 1: Table groupings - NMCPs



Table 1: Francophone & Lusophone Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Madagascar, Angola, Mozambique	6 people
Table 2: Botswana, Ethiopia, Namibia, Somalialand, Sudan, Yemen – Aden, Zanzibar	7 people
Table 3: Eritrea, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda, Somalia-Puntland, Zimbabwe, Rwanda	7 people
Table 4: Eswatini, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Yemen-Sanaa, Zambia	7 people

Welcome

Day 2: Table groupings of malaria partners



Table 1: MMV, Mahidol Oxford Tropical Medicine Research Unit, SC Johnson, IVCC, Swiss Tropical, BMGF, WHO Country (2)	8 people
Table 2: PMI, PATH/MACEPA, Malaria Consortium, Global Fund, WHO Regional (1), CS4ME, WHO Country (2)	8 people
Table 3: CHAI, SFH, Commons Project Foundation, ALMA, WHO Country (2), EAC	7 people

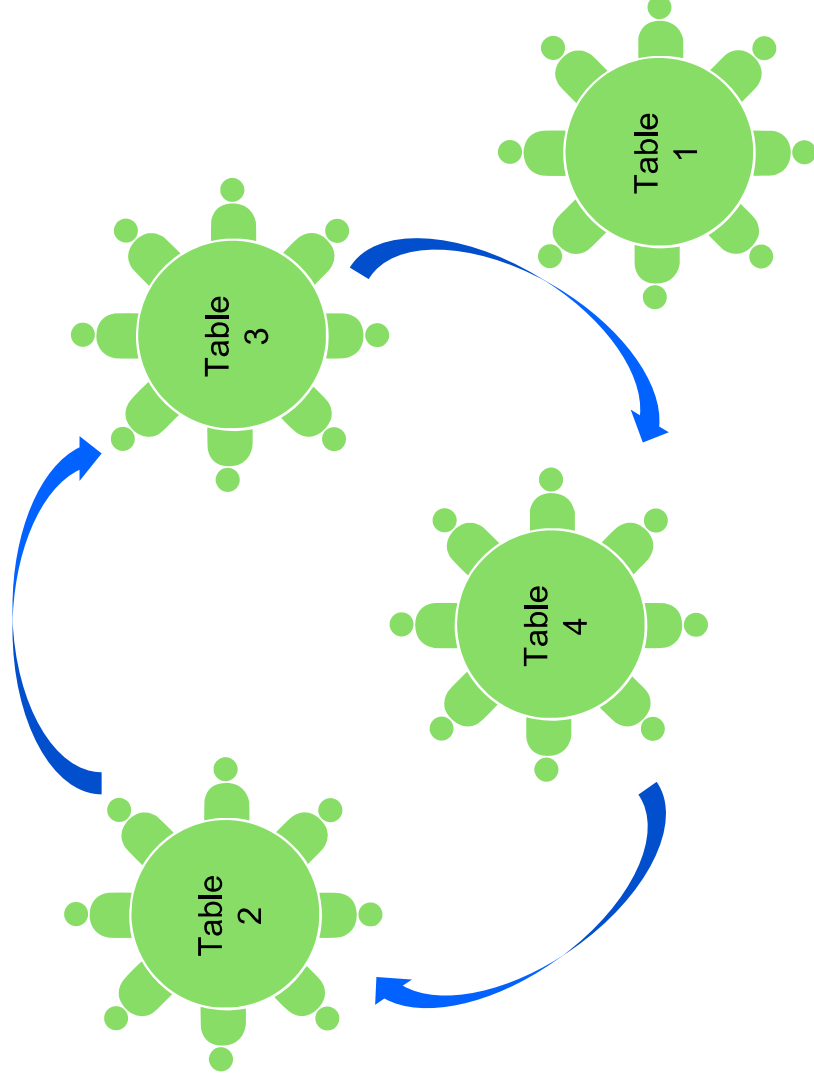
Consultation session format (75-minutes)

Introduction and quick recap of exercise (5 mins)

3 rounds of discussions (70 mins):

- 1) **Generate ideas** for RBM Partnership activities along themes (15 mins)
- 2) Build on last group and **generate additional thoughts** on the theme (15 mins)
- 3) **Review and prioritize** the activities (10 mins)
- 4) **Report back/discussion** (4 x 7.5 = 30 mins)

Facilitators rotate to discuss topics at each table



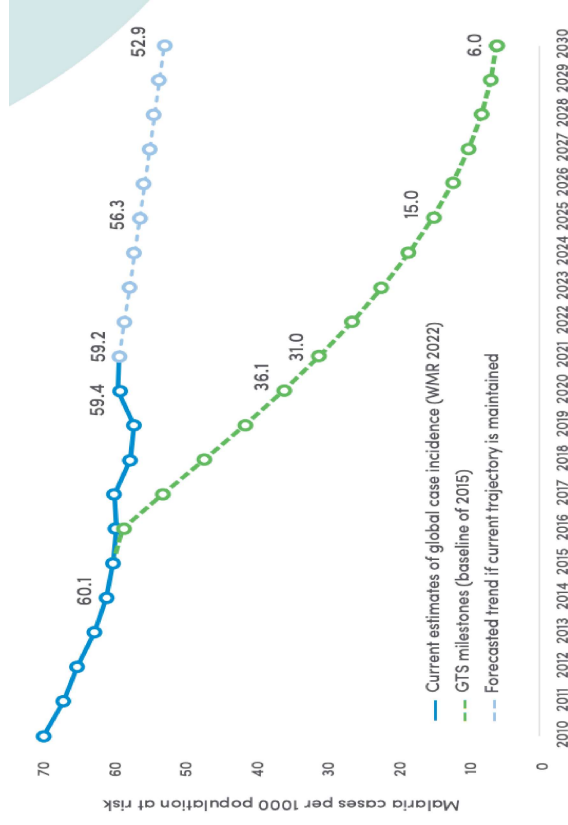
* Table 4 to conduct discussion of topics in French

Approximately 30 people per session

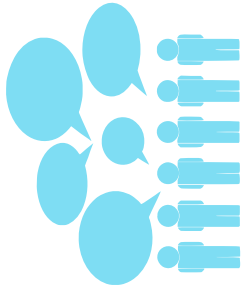
Topic 1: Implementation Context



Global case incidence rate Current trajectory vs GTS targets



- ❑ Despite Covid-19 disruptions, countries malaria programmes were resilient and broadly held the line against further setbacks
- ❑ However, **globally we are significantly off-track**; In 2021, the incidence rate and mortality rate for countries in Africa were nearly double the rates required by the GTS trajectory
- ❑ Furthermore, malaria faces a **convergence of threats**; humanitarian crises, climate change, health system challenges, serious funding gaps, biological threats linked to a decline in effectiveness of core tools
- ❑ Amidst rising costs and stagnant funding, **better targeting** of resources is required to maximise impact, whilst greater **implementation efficiencies** in countries will be needed.



Topic 1: Effective implementation



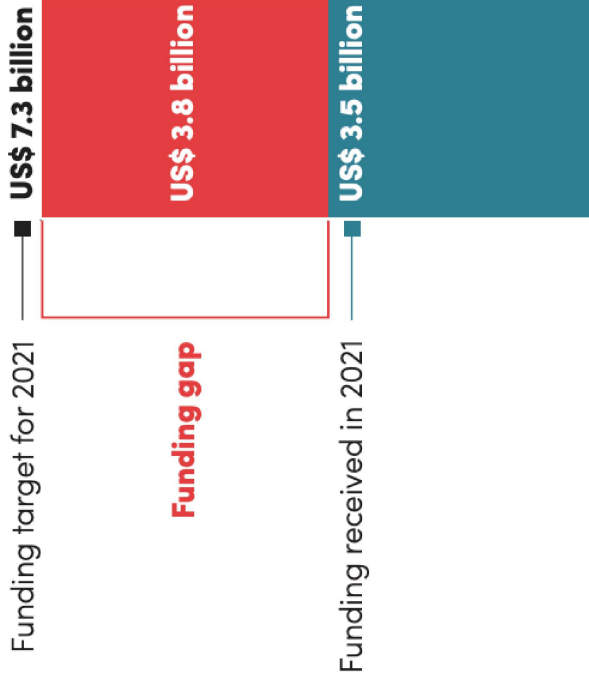
Possible discussion topics

- Why are we not getting the expected or desired results from data use?
How can we improve on this going forward?
- Are TA needs being properly anticipated and met in a timely/quality manner?
- What additional areas of TA would you need to counter the current 'perfect storm' of threats?

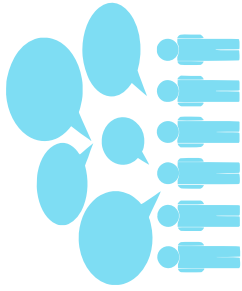
What more can RBM Partners do to support more effective programme implementation?

Topic 2: Funding Context

Funding gap in 2021



- Funding reductions/rising costs are increasing pressure on national malaria programmes
- Funding in 2021 estimated at US\$ 3.5bn against estimated need of US\$ 7.3 to stay on track for the GTS milestones. The funding gap continues to widen.
- Since COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, national malaria programmes are being hit by rising costs; fuel, local distribution, supply chain, commodities.
- Fiscal capacities of countries stretched.
- Significant funding gap by 2026 for even maintaining current levels of essential services. Needs immediate action.
- Funding for the malaria becoming increasingly challenging.



Topic 2: Funding national programmes



Possible discussion topics

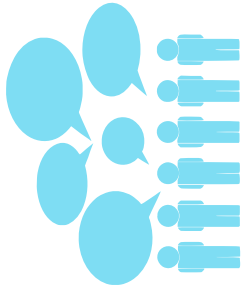
- Given country contextual realities, how can we lay the foundations to **sustain and grow domestic resources** to fund national programmes?
- How can the more **immediate term needs** – e.g. essential services in 2026 – for **funding be met**?
- What other **untapped sources** – external funds, private sector etc – can be accessed?

In what ways can the RBM Partnership stimulate and help grow funding for national programmes?

Topic 3: Introducing new tools: Context



- ❑ Funding for malaria R&D is falling short of needs and continues to decline.
- ❑ Nevertheless a promising R&D pipeline could bring much needed next generation malaria control tools
- ❑ Opportunities include new **antimalarials**, **ITNs**, other vector control means and new vaccines
- ❑ The Board of RBM now also includes representation from the Science and Innovation communities and has Working Groups that focus on new tools



Topic 3: Introduction of new tools

I have updated slide
to reflect feedback



Possible discussion topics

- What are the most required new tools, now and through the next 5 years?
- How can we create a better enabling environment for new tools at country?
- How can countries contribute to the development of the needed tools?
- What are the needed incentives to manage market – supply and demand – to make new tools accessible and affordable

In what ways can the mechanisms of the RBM Partnership help access to new tools through R&D and accelerated introduction?



Back up

Background: the strategy implementation plan



What prompts this exercise?

- **Governance changes** – new Board composition and new Secretariat leadership
- **New challenges** in fighting malaria
- **Focus and recommitment** to the RBM Partnership Strategy at its mid-term
- **Lack of an implementation (and monitoring) plan** to guide our collective action

What will it do?

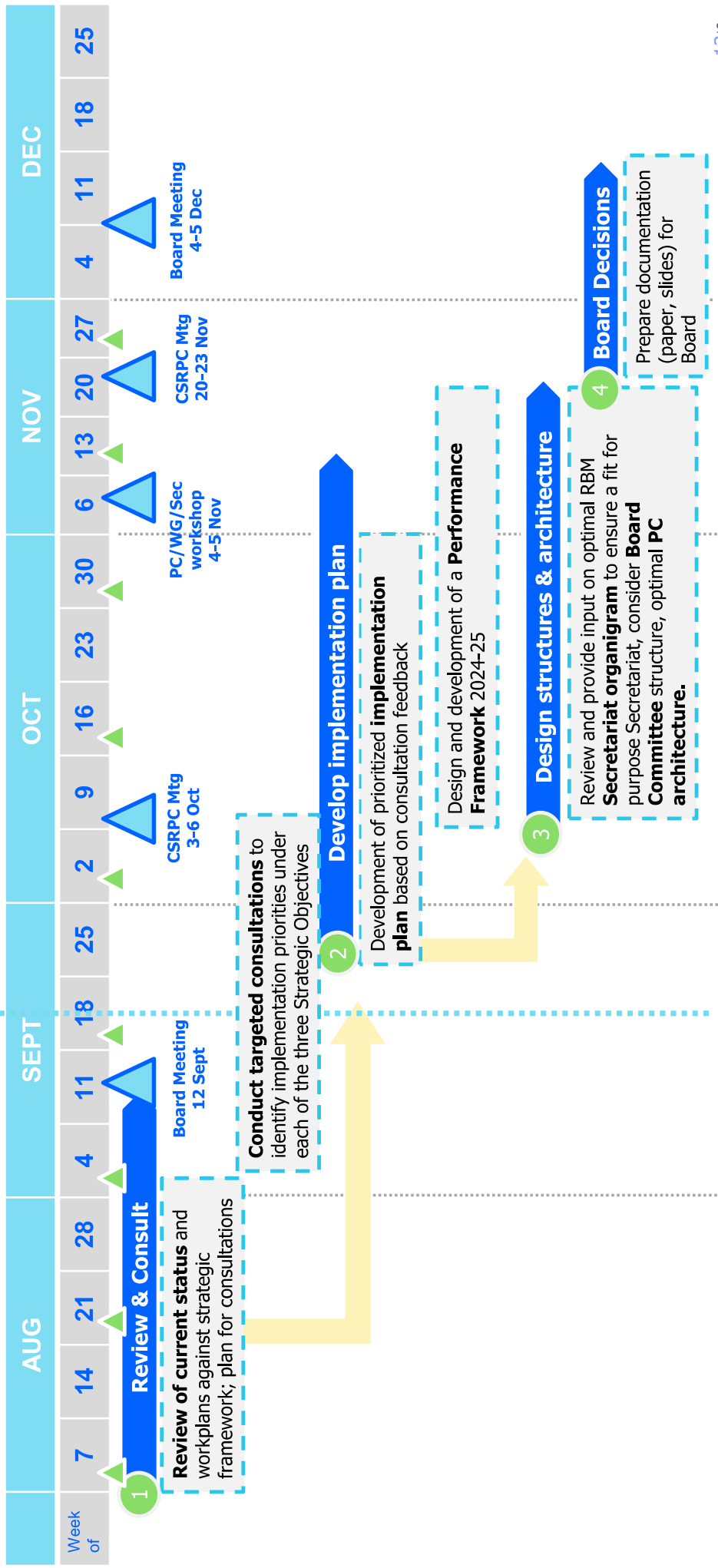
- Draw on **lessons learned**
- **Help prioritise actions for 2024-25**, while also helping to define the medium-term outlook beyond 2025
- Help inform and **enable the type of Secretariat needed** to optimize on the collective Partnership to ensure success.
- **Include a performance framework** with key milestones and indicators for monitoring

Week-by-week workplan



▲ Bi-weekly meetings with CEO

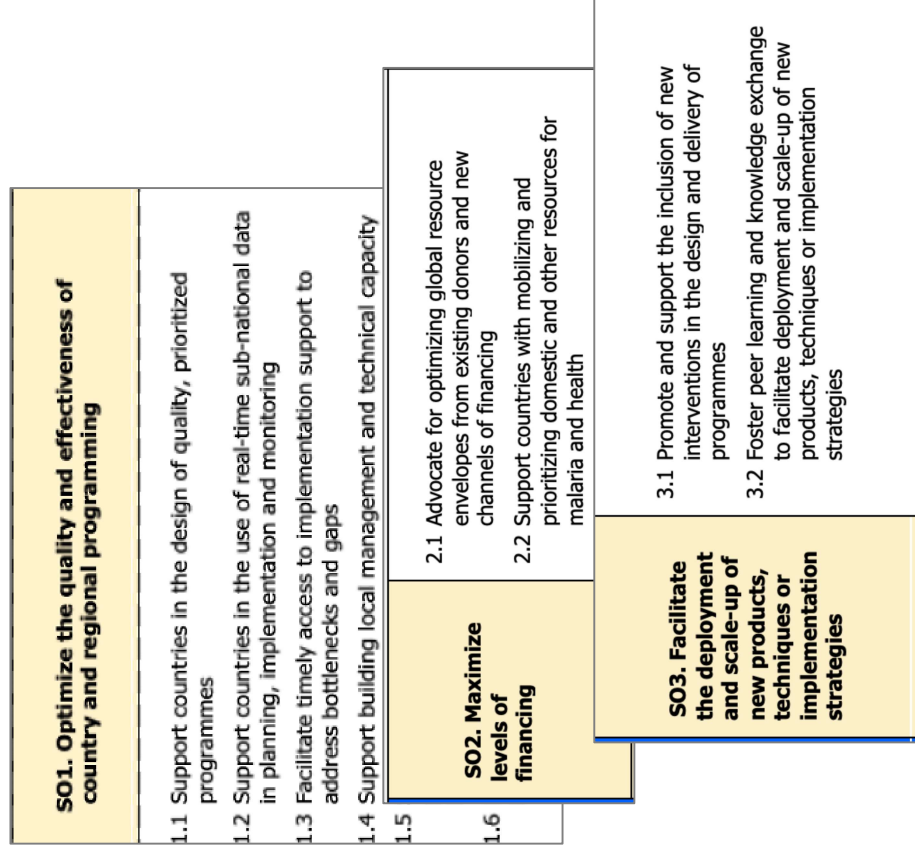
TODAY



RBM Partnership to End Malaria 2021 - 2025 Strategy Framework

Vision	A world free from the burden of malaria	
Mission	To convene and coordinate an inclusive, multisectoral response to prevent, control and eliminate malaria	
Principle	Ending malaria is central to achieving UHC, global health security, poverty reduction and reducing inequalities	
Strategic Objectives and Strategic Actions	SO1. Optimize the quality and effectiveness of country and regional programming	<p>2.1 Advocate for optimizing global resource envelopes from existing donors and new channels of financing</p> <p>2.2 Support countries with mobilizing and prioritizing domestic and other resources for malaria and health</p>
	<p>1.1 Support countries in the design of quality, prioritized programmes</p> <p>1.2 Support countries in the use of real-time sub-national data in planning, implementation and monitoring</p> <p>1.3 Facilitate timely access to implementation support to address bottlenecks and gaps</p> <p>1.4 Support building local management and technical capacity</p> <p>1.5 Support countries to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnership coordination at the national and sub-national level</p> <p>1.6 Leverage regional alliances and initiatives to ensure cross-border and cross-sectoral coordination and coherence</p>	<p>SO2. Maximize levels of financing</p>
Cross-cutting Strategic Enablers		
Data Sharing and Use	SE1: Open and timely sharing of quality data to drive decision-making, build transparency and foster accountability.	
Effective Partnership	SE2: Meaningful engagement of partners at the global, regional and national level to leverage their unique capabilities, expertise and perspectives.	
Targeted Advocacy and Communications	SE3: Targeted advocacy and communications to keep malaria high on global health and development agendas to drive leadership, commitment, and change.	
Focused Secretariat	SE4: Ensuring a Secretariat that energizes the partnership to deliver the strategy.	
Adapt to evolving COVID-19 environment		

Refining Strategic Actions – Assumption: SOs unchanged



- Strategic Objectives (SO) for 2021-2025 approved by the Board 11/2020
- Much has changed since then; Covid impact, RBM internal challenges, resource challenges incl. country fiscal space, worsening malaria situation
- Nevertheless, the high level SOs (the 'What') remain relevant
- The 10 Strategic Actions (1.1 through to 3.2) (the 'How') also remain relevant but may warrant tweaking/prioritising for 2024 & 2025
- 2024/2025 will also set RBM up for the next strategy period 2026-2030
- Importance of a robust implementation plan with clear priorities, milestones and performance indicators across PCs and WGs that funders can then refer to for planning future contributions.

Reconfirming the cross-cutting ‘Enablers’ and setting of performance targets



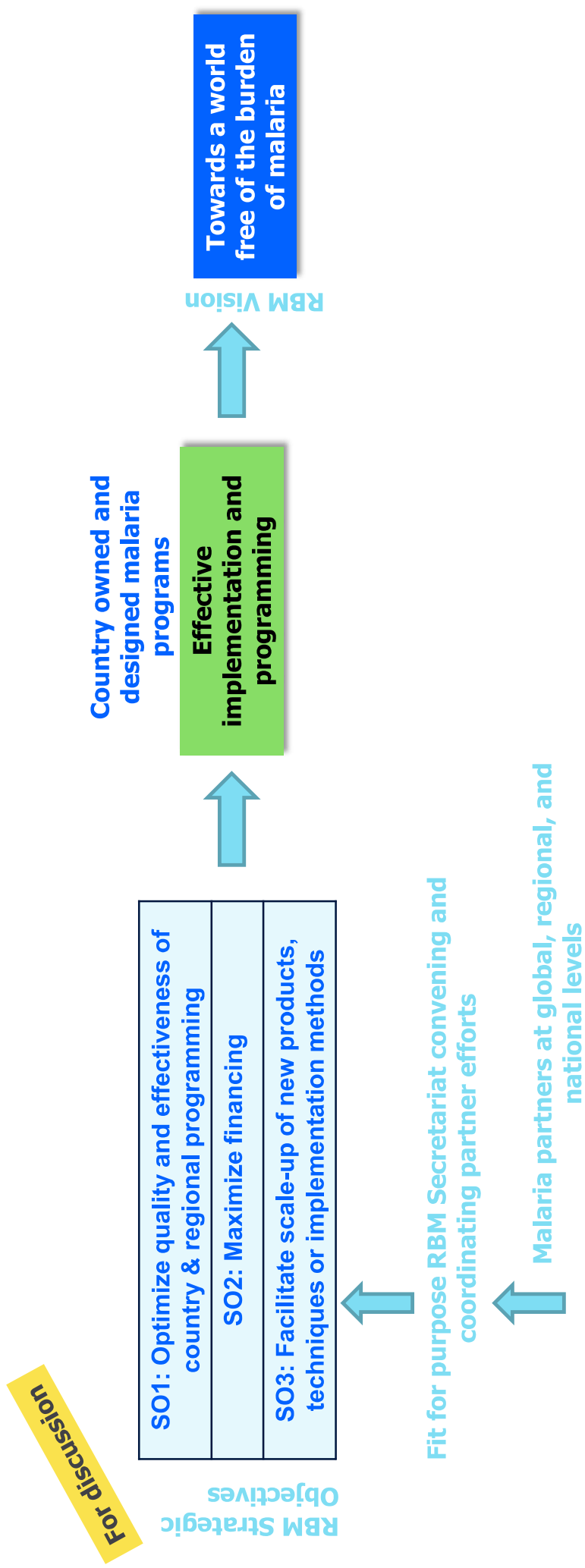
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Each of the Enablers remain critical and relevant.

For example:

- **SE1** – rebooting the data initiative. This was a key focus of the former Board
- **SE2** - Leverage Partner Committees and the new revitalised Board. The recommitment to Working Groups is also part of this.
- **SE3** – This enabler needs to work in tandem with all PCs (especially the Strategic Communications element and SO2)
- **SE4** - **Now more relevant and urgent than ever before given the ‘rebuild’ that is underway**

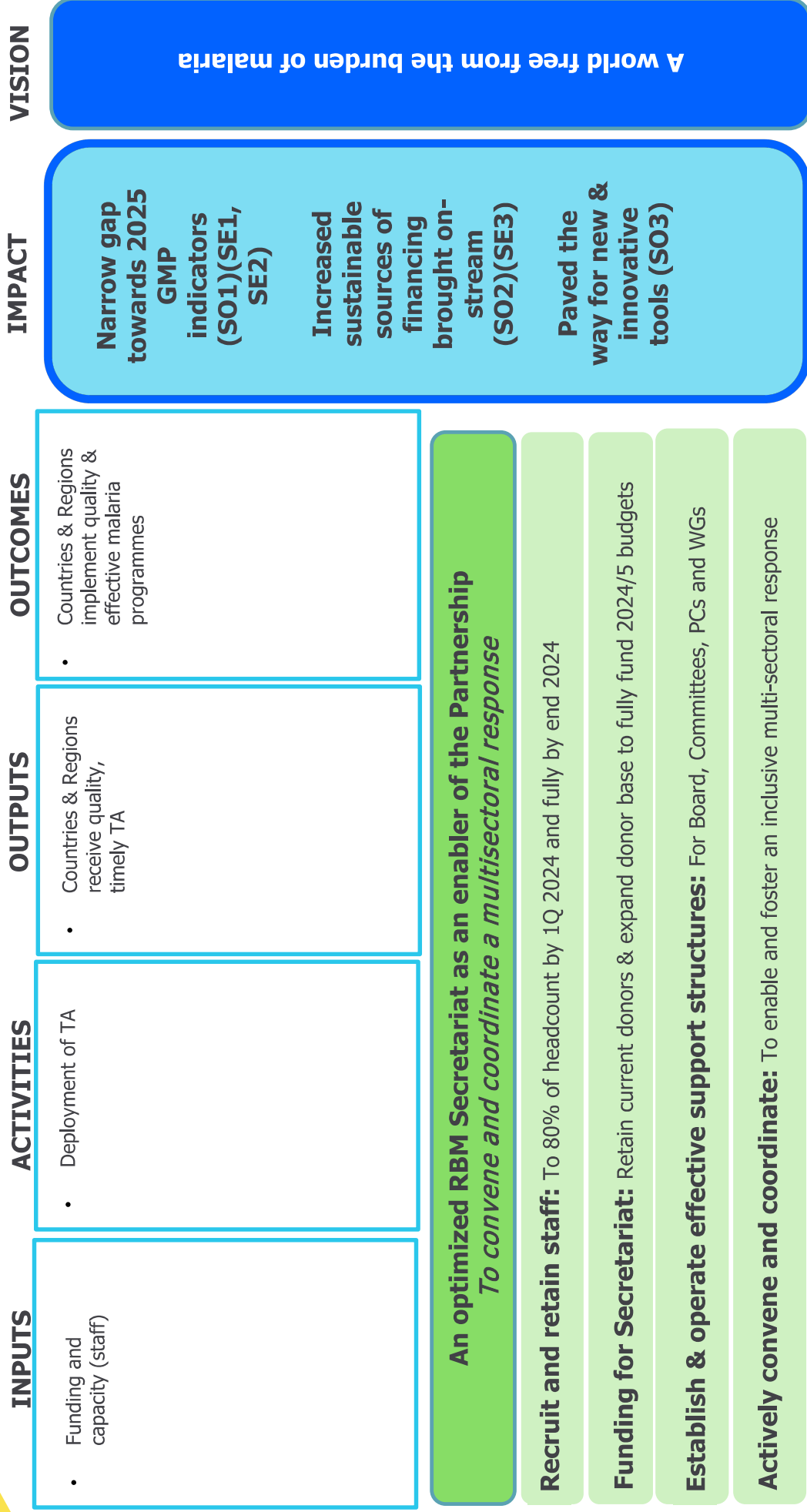
Theory of change as a planning tool



RBM Partnership Theory of Change 2024-2025

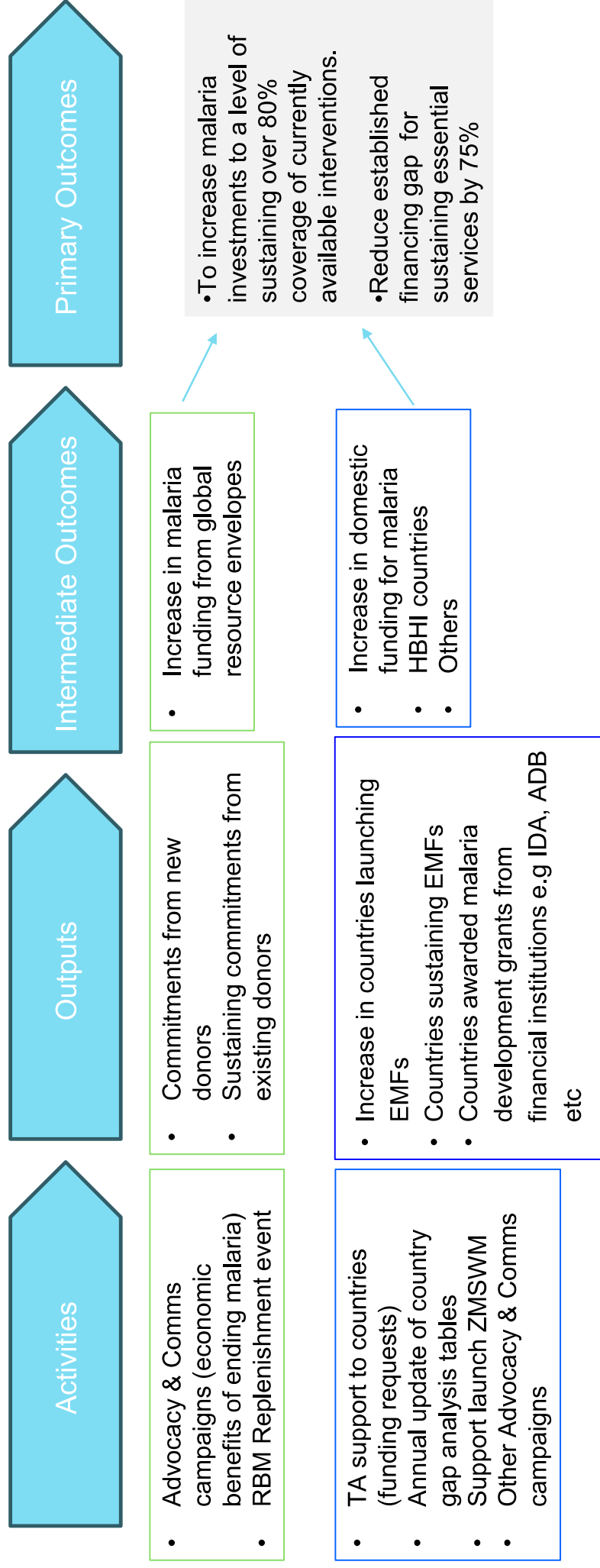
(and as basis through to 2030)

Illustrative – for discussion



Closer look at SO2

Increased sustainable sources of financing brought on-stream (SO2)(SE3)



Draft for discussion – notes from 13 September discussion with PC Co-Chairs and PC Managers