

ALMA SUMMARY REPORT DECEMBER 2020 "SETTING A NEW AGENDA"

INTRODUCTION

Towards the end of October 2020, the Economist outlined steps to fixing the global economy post COVID-19. The focus of the article was on re-forging the relationship between the individual and the state, learning from the past and from the current global crises. The economist recognized that democracy and human rights were under threat. Urging countries to embrace change, making clever investments that will create jobs that will address critical challenges like supply chain bottlenecks; environment, people and climate friendly energy; and building appropriately targeted safety nets.

This message is just as relevant to the war against Malaria. In his 2020 World Malaria Report the World Health Organization's Director General, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus noted that "...as seen in this report, the gains have leveled off- a trend observed over recent years". This stagnation has occurred with the pre COVID-19 investments in malaria. We are entering 2021 with smaller economies and lower tax revenues, yet increased demand for ramping up investments to strengthen health service delivery and win the devastating fight against malaria; even as we secure enough medicines and vaccines to fight COVID-19.

OPTIMIZING WHOLE ECONOMY ENGAGEMENT

The malaria community has been preparing for ramping up action for the past three years. First, the "Zero Malaria starts with me" campaign was launched in 2018, to engage every player in the economy in the war against malaria. This will enable stakeholders to be part of the change in a participatory democracy.

Today, 19 countries have launched the initiative. Every country is urged to launch this campaign which engages all sectors and all players in the economy, including individuals, the private sector, civil society, traditional leaders, mass media, government sectors, religious groups, parliaments and local authorities, to commit to joining and owning the fight against malaria.

Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me



Source: Quarter 4 2020 ALMA Scorecard

The designation employed and the presentation of material in these maps does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of ALMA concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

MEMBERS Botswana Burkina Faso Cameroon Cape Verde Comoros Republic of Congo Democratic Republic of Côte d'Ivoire **Equatorial Guinea** Madagascar Mauritania Mauritius Mozambique Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic São Tomé and Príncipe Seychelles Sierra Leone

Angola

Benin

Burundi

Chad

Djibouti

Egypt

Eritrea

Eswatini Ethiopia

Gabon

Ghana

Guinea Kenya Lesotho

Liberia

Malawi

Namibia Niger

Nigeria

Rwanda

Senegal

Somalia South Africa South Sudan Sudan The Gambia Togo Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe

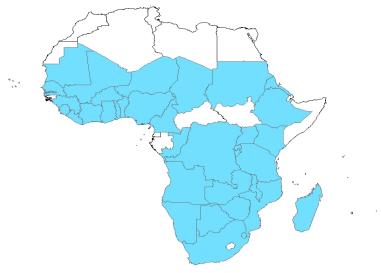
Mali

DIGITILIZATION

For countries to carry out informed campaigns and for various stakeholders to fully understand their roles and participate, Countries will need to have data and information on malaria control and elimination readily available within the country. The Chair of ALMA, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, refers to this as Digitilization; the use of data to inform decision making and guide stakeholder participation. ALMA has helped countries to develop national scorecards on a regular basis. When used within the context of the campaign to strengthen stakeholder participation, these are very powerful elimination tools.

In February this year, at the time of the AU summit, His Excellency President Kenyatta will launch the ALMA Scorecard knowledge hub, which will provide a virtual learning platform with certified courses, as well as facilitate the sharing of scorecards and best practices and create opportunities for South South learning/collaboration and enhanced partner engagement.

Countries with Malaria Control/Elimination Scorecard



Source: Quarter 4 2020 ALMA Scorecard

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Most (40) ALMA member countries now have national malaria scorecards.

END MALARIA COUNCILS/COMMISSIONS/BOARDS

The next step in harnessing this commitment, is to establish End Malaria Councils. The councils act as oversight bodies on behalf of the head of state and government, to ensure that all stakeholders in the country work with and partner with the Ministry of Health to eliminate malaria. They are comprised of leaders of sectors, stakeholder groups and existing partners. The Councils use national, district and community scorecards to assess progress, identify bottlenecks, come up with solutions, and take action to accelerate progress.

Countries have launched End Malaria Councils & Funds (including subnational EMCs in Namibia) Countries are in the advance planning stage and are expected to launch EMCs / EMFs in the near-term Countries have expressed interest or are designing national EMCs / EMFs with a goal of launching in 2021 4 of the councils and funds will support both malaria & Neglected Tropical Diseases

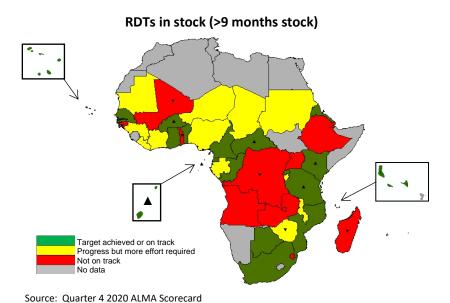
End Malaria Councils & Funds

All the countries with national scorecards (see map above), are in a position to introduce End Malaria Councils. The major benefits of the councils are keeping malaria high on the national development agenda as well as improved efficiency and effectiveness, identification of gaps that the various stakeholders around the table, including the private sector, media, youth, parliament, civil society etc, could fill.

END MALARIA FUNDS

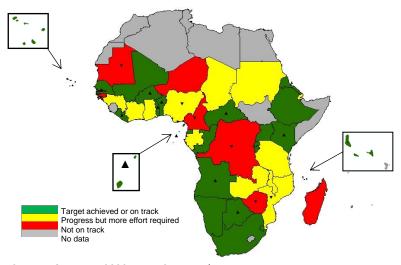
Research done by development partners such as the UN and the WorldBank have demonstrated that annually the health sector loses up to 40% of its investment to inefficiencies. The End Malaria Councils, by improving efficiency and effectiveness, will recover and avoid some of this potential loss.

In addition the councils have been setting up End Malaria Funds, to mobilize resources that complement and address gaps in the government and development partner investments in Malaria. Thereby getting more results for the money and more money for increased impact.



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ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)



Source: Quarter 4 2020 ALMA Scorecard

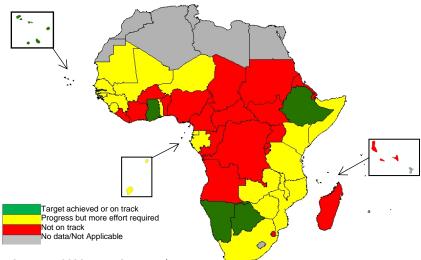
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This has been very effective; and examples of successful efforts and effective engagement of partners, are demonstrating that engaging the whole economy works. A recent analysis from Nigeria quoted in the 2020 World Malaria Report, shows that an optimized mix of public sector, private sector and youth interventions, could avert tens of millions of additional malaria cases and thousands of additional deaths by 2023.

THE YOUTH ARMY

Indeed it is clear that business as usual just won't cut it. Africa's population is young, and the youth will not be left out. Young people between the ages of 15 and 24 are 20% of our population, over 200 million citizens. They are better educated and more versatile than previous generations.

On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)



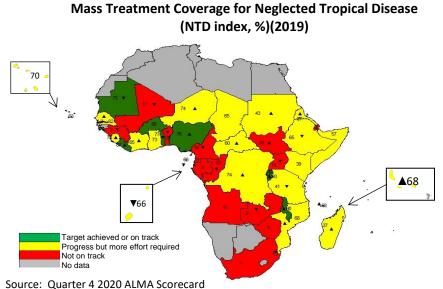
Source: Quarter 4 2020 ALMA Scorecard

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Every country is urged to engage the youth as partners in the fight against malaria. Their engagement in advocacy, research and development, vector control, early detection and treatment, as well as resource mobilization would dramatically change outcomes for the better. The ALMA chair will be launching the youth strategy at the time of the AU summit in February.

SUB-REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

The African Union recognizes the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as effective instruments in the promotion of inter-country collaboration, including in health and related sectors. Accordingly under the auspices of the AUC; the RBM partnership to end Malaria, and ALMA, have signed Memoranda of Understanding with each of the RECs. In view of this, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, as the chair of ALMA, has directed that the secretariat work with each REC to support subregional scorecards and subregional initiatives, including cross border collaboration, pooled procurement, resource mobilization, and regional manufacturing. The opportunity also enables the engagement in promoting mass treatment for neglected tropical diseases,



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which is lagging in many countries. In response, some countries are creating councils and funds that will address both malaria and NTDs.

CONCLUSION

Making clever investments in Malaria, NTDs and Maternal Newborn Child and adolescents health, will require both scaling up what works and thinking outside the box. The ALMA chair HE President Uhuru Kenyatta calls on all partners to work together under the guidance of the Ministries of health, in a coordinated structured and efficient manner to maximize impact and deliver a malaria free Africa. The End Malaria councils will provide the high level oversight to make this happen, a win win for everyone; and lasting victory for Africa's communities and people. Reforming a new relationship with the individual citizen is everyone's responsibility.

Zero Malaria starts with me.