

ALMA SUMMARY REPORT – 1st QUARTER 2023

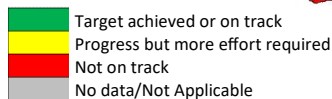
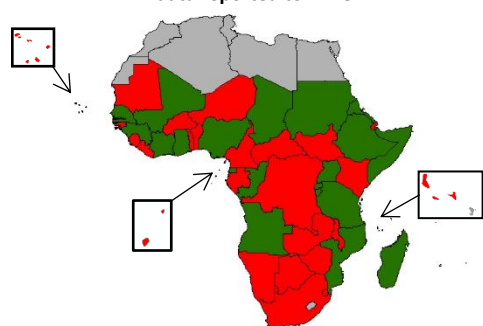
INTRODUCTION

The theme of World Malaria Day 2023 was “ Time to deliver zero malaria: invest, innovate, implement”. My earliest memory of a bout with malaria was when I was 10 years old, in Lusaka Zambia. I woke up with a pounding headache, nausea and fever, and my parents immediately knew what was wrong, and as a diplomats child, I got the best medical attention available at that time; chloroquine. That same year, 8 in every 1000 African children were not as lucky as I was, and died of malaria. In 2021, 55 years later the number was 603,877; this is why we are calling for more investments, greater innovation and accelerated implementation.

SLOW PROGRESS

The biggest jump in progress in our fight against malaria occurred between 2000 and 2015, when long lasting insecticide treated nets were introduced in large numbers, and artemisinin based combination therapy was made universally available through the increased development partner support and increased domestic funding. Since then, there has been stagnation in funding, as well as increased insecticide resistance and growing artemisinin resistance. There has also been the increased flooding and higher temperatures associated with climate change that have increased endemicity in certain parts of the continent.

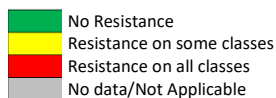
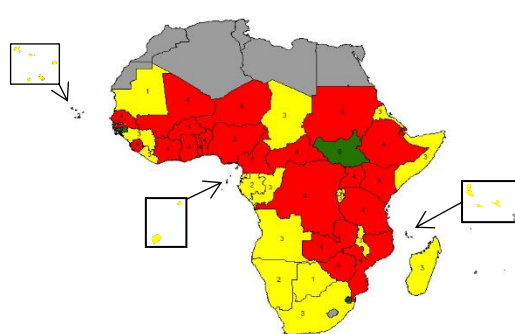
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO



Source: Quarter 1 2023 ALMA Scorecard

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Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance confirmed since 2010



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The combined negative impact; is further complicated by the cost of introducing the new technologies, that will address these challenges.

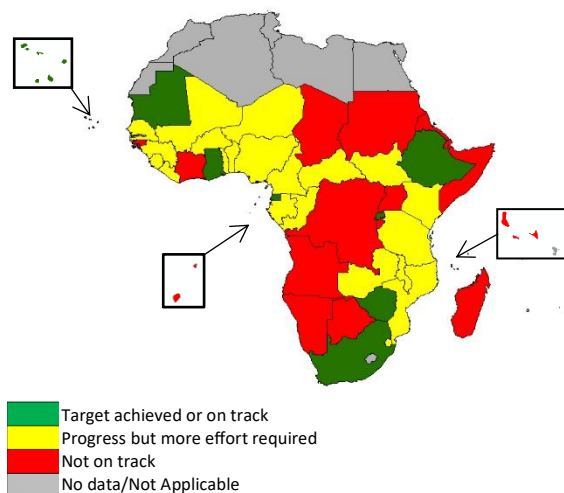
- MEMBERS
- Algeria
 - Angola
 - Benin
 - Botswana
 - Burkina Faso
 - Burundi
 - Cameroon
 - Central African Republic
 - Cabo Verde
 - Chad
 - Comoros
 - Republic of Congo
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Democratic Republic of Congo
 - Djibouti
 - Egypt
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - Eritrea
 - Eswatini
 - Ethiopia
 - Gabon
 - Ghana
 - Guinea
 - Guinea Bissau
 - Kenya
 - Lesotho
 - Liberia
 - Libya
 - Madagascar
 - Malawi
 - Mali
 - Mauritania
 - Mauritius
 - Mozambique
 - Morocco
 - Namibia
 - Niger
 - Nigeria
 - Rwanda
 - Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
 - São Tomé and Príncipe
 - Senegal
 - Seychelles
 - Sierra Leone
 - Somalia
 - South Africa
 - South Sudan
 - Sudan
 - The Gambia
 - Togo
 - Tunisia
 - Uganda
 - United Republic of Tanzania
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe

FUNDING STAGNATION – INVESTMENT NEEDS

In 2022, during the replenishment of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, the target replenishment was US\$18 Billion dollars. The process mobilized US\$15.7 the largest replenishment to date, but still falling short of the target. The malaria allocation falls far short of bridging the gap in the 6 billion US Dollar annual investment and that WHO has estimated is required for malaria control and elimination.

The shortfall is not surprising. The IMF predicts a fall in global growth from 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023, before rising slowly and settling at 3.0 percent five years out. This is the lowest medium-term forecast since the turn of the century. The developed economies, on whom developing countries rely for ODA are expected to experience a particularly pronounced slowdown from 2.7 % in 2022 to 1.3% in 2023. This does not only have implications for current ODA commitments being met, but indicates a likely reduction in future ones. This unwelcome

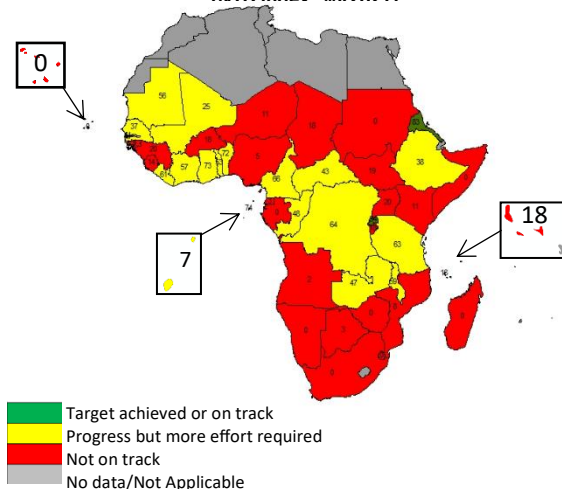
On track to reduce case incidence by $\geq 40\%$ by 2021 (vs



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Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index %V2021)



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news comes at a time when countries are far from meeting their national and international targets for malaria case incidence or NTD treatment coverage as illustrated by the maps above. The slowdown in growth also has implications for revenue collections and budget allocations in developing countries.

INNOVATING – NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND NEW APPROACHES

The reduction in resources, makes the introduction of the more expensive new technologies a whole of society challenge, both nationally and internationally.

1. With increased resistance to all four classes of insecticides, new nets have been developed which are more effective yet more costly.
2. At the same time failure of rapid diagnostic tests to detect the presence of malaria infection, has necessitated new, more costly technologies.
3. Partial resistance to artemisinin is spreading in Africa, necessitating the acceleration of the development of new medicines and their rapid introduction.
4. The emergence of *Anopheles stephensi*, an invasive species from SouthEast Asia, in the urban areas of east Africa, poses a serious threat to malaria control on the continent, necessitating a ramping up of vector control interventions in the urban areas.

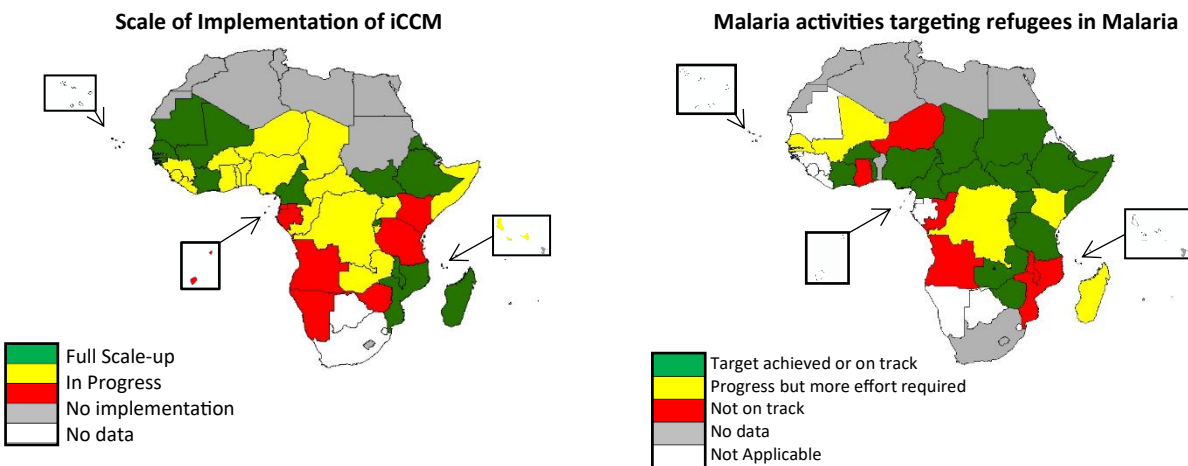
New approaches have to be developed to ensure delivery of interventions at the same high level as before. The most urgent is tapping new sources of funding through PPPs in country, that will mobilize additional resources from the private sector and the public at large. To date, 8 countries have launched End Malaria Councils and Funds, another four have announced them and another 13 are in the process of setting up the mechanism. Councils that are operational have already raised over US\$ 32 million to support national malaria programmes.

Guinea Bissau have shown leadership through the recent launch of their End Malaria and NTD council!

IMPLEMENTING MORE EFFICIENTLY & EFFECTIVELY

A second strategy is targeting interventions more strategically to maximize impact and health outcomes. When WHO reviewed and updated the 2016-2030 technical strategy in 2021. There was a stronger emphasis on country ownership as a key anchor of sustainability, and robust resilient health systems. The other guiding principles of strong surveillance, equity, innovation and tailoring of solutions were also underscored.

This approach will not only address malaria program strengthening, but also integrated PHC programs, delivering better overall health outcomes for our children and communities, including refugees and internally displaced persons.



Source: Quarter 1 2023 ALMA Scorecard

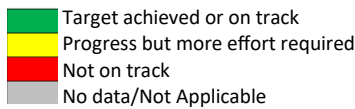
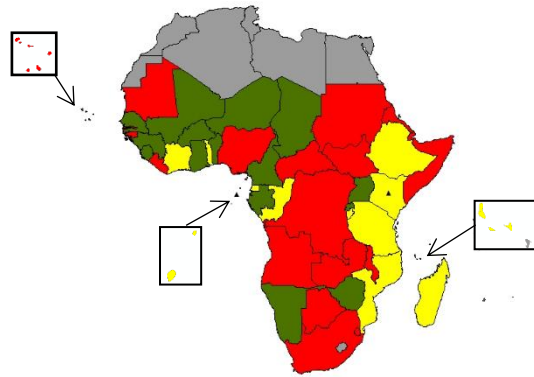
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To increase efficiency, ALMA has continued to work with countries to strengthen the use of real time data in decision making, and taking action through regional, country, sub national, and community scorecards. We are working with countries to streamline access to medicines on the continent, starting with the ratification of AMA instruments by countries.

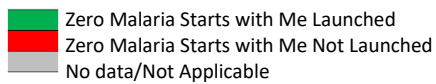
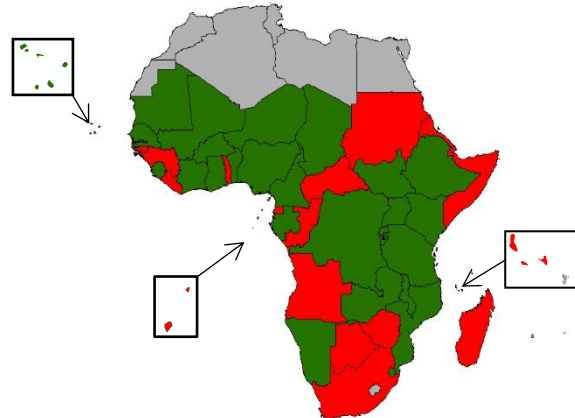
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument



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Zero Malaria Starts with Me Launched



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We are strongly advocating for a whole of society; multisectoral, multistakeholder approach, that starts with the zero malaria starts with me campaigns and translates into active End Malaria & NTD councils and funds and full youth engagement; to deliver the Africa we want. A Malaria and NTD Free Africa.